ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Thursday, February 20, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS, authenticated by name and full private address of the sender, is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of five short words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for Ace and Civil Service announcements can be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their wishes. In the case of modern terms the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last page of this paper.

For Personal Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for three lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year £3 10s. inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

CHARLESWORTH.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at Oddynes Rock, Horsted Keynes, Sussex, to CYNTHIA, wife of EDWARD CHARLESWORTH—a son.

HORT.—On Feb. 18, 1930, at a nursing home, to Lois, wife of AYLMER V. D. HORT, of 72, Clarendon-gardens, Wembley—a daughter.

JENKINS.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at Livonia, Sidmouth, to ISEL, wife of MAJOR M. I. G. JENKINS, late The Devonshire Regiment, of a daughter.

JOSLEN.—On Feb. 14, 1930, at the Cottage Hospital, Frimley, Surrey, to GWENDOLYN, wife of CAPTAIN T. F. JOSLEN, The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—a son.

LEWENHAUPT.—On Feb. 18, 1930, to DORA (née Crockett), wife of COUNT ERIC LEWENHAUPT—a daughter.

MOTTON.—On Feb. 18, 1930, at 2, Wilbraham-place, Sloane-square, to ROWENA, wife of CAPTAIN M. D. MOTTON—a son.

NASH.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at Thika, Kenya, to LINA (née Carruthers), wife of VINCENT NASH—the gift of a daughter.

ROWLEY.—On Feb. 18, 1930, at St. Brenda's, Bristol, to Dr. and Mrs. ROWLEY, of Wrington, Somerset—a daughter.

SPARROW.—On Feb. 17, 1930 at Birtles Old Hall, Bickerton, Cheshire, to Rose, wife of GEOFFREY SPARROW—a daughter.

SYNGE.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at Chorley Wood, to CHRISTABEL (née Liddell), wife of R. M. SYNGE—a son.

MARRIAGES

BADCOCK : KENYON.—On Jan. 15, 1930, at Mosman, Sydney, N.S.W., STANLEY BADCOCK, A.M.I.E., only son of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Badcock, of Cremorne, Sydney, to JOYCE, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Kenyon, of Mosman, Sydney.

CRACROFT AMCOTTS : CAMPBELL.—On Feb. 12, 1930 at Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S., LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER JOHN CRACROFT AMCOTTS, D.S.C., R.N. (Retired), younger son of the late Major F. A. Cracroft Amcotts and Mrs. Cracroft Amcotts, of Kettlethorpe Hall, Lincoln, to MARY, widow of F. M. CAMPBELL, and daughter of the late Mr. H. Desfrein Shaw and Mrs. Shaw.

HAILEY : HARDWICKE.—On Feb. 19, 1930, at St. John's Church, Hampton Wick, CLARENCE HAILEY, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Hailey, of Surbiton, to SARAH MACCOSH, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. HARDWICKE, of Heathfield," Hampton Wick.

MURPHY : GRIFFITH.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at Weybridge Catholic Church, LEONARD MURPHY, son of the late Mr. John Baldwin Murphy, Q.C., and the late Mrs. Baldwin Murphy, of Dublin, to GLADYS MARY, F.R.S., only child of and Mrs. P. G. GRIFFITH, of Three Gables, Walton-on-Thames.

TAYLOR : RIDDLEY.—On Feb. 18, 1930, at All Saints' Church, Laleham, by the Rev. C. J. Ridley, of Hadstock, Essex, assisting the Rev. C. L. Dunkerley, of Egham, EVERARD ERNEST, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. TAYLOR, of Egham, to WINIFRED MARJORIE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. RIDDLEY, of Knowle Green Lodge, Staines.

WALCOTT : PEARSON.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at Rangoon, CAPTAIN FITZHERBERT WALCOTT (retired), to ANNABEL PEARSON, widow of Colonel A. J. Pearson, R.A.

DEATHS

ARNOTT.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at Loveland, Maxwelltown, Dumfries, SAMUEL ARNOTT, J.P., F.R.H.S., ex-Provost of Maxwelltown, aged 77.

BARDSLEY.—On Feb. 16, 1930, suddenly, at his residence, Homebushy, Buxton, JOHN JONAS, beloved husband of MARY JOSEPHA BARDSLEY, aged 70 years. Funeral Burbage Church, Buxton, by-day (Thursday), 12.15 p.m. by Rev. SAMUEL GILBERT BEAL, Rector of Romaldkirk Rectory, and Hon. Canon of Ripon, aged 87.

BEARCROFT.—On Feb. 19, 1930, at 3, Courthouse-road, Wimbledon, CHARLES RICHARD DOUGLAS, youngest son of the late REV. JAMES BEARCROFT, of Hadsor, Droitwich, aged 64 years.

BRIDGES.—On Feb. 18, 1930, in London, PHILIPPA BRANTON BRIDGES, F.R.G.S., fourth daughter of the late Major Thomas Walker Bridges, Royal Artillery, and Mary Anne, his wife, aged 74. Burial at Warblington, Havant. Time later. Australian and Canadian papers, please copy.

CALVOCORESSI.—On Feb. 18, 1930, suddenly, at Athenaeum Club, London, MICHAEL CALVOCORESSI, of the Junior Athenæum Club, London, aged 79.

CODRINGTON.—On Feb. 19, 1930, at 49, Cadogan-street, S.W., after a short illness, MARY AUBER, widow of Lieut.-Admiral W. CODRINGTON, C.B., and eldest daughter of the first Viscountess Hambledon, formerly of Lodge, Hambledon, Hants, deeply regretted by all the rites of the Church. R.I.P. Funeral arrangements later. No flowers, by her special request.

COLLIER.—At Chanda, Central Provinces, India, WILLIAM PEYTO, second son of F. M. and Rose COLLIER, of Blatherhough, Bradworthy, N. Devon, aged 31.

CRICH.—On Feb. 18, 1930, at Chesterfield, AGNES CRICH, formerly at Highgate School, Wellington and Eton.

DAWSON.—On Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1930, at Littleton, near Guildford, of heart failure, BRIGADIER-GENERAL ROBERT DAWSON, C.B., late The Queen's Royal Regiment, service at Compton Cemetery to-morrow (Friday), at 2.30 p.m.

DELEVINGNE.—On Feb. 18, 1930, quite suddenly, EDWARD CHARLES, dearly-loved husband of Jessie MARIAN DELEVINGNE. Funeral at Hamers End Cemetery, at 11 o'clock, Saturday morning. Flowers must be sent to "Cobwebs," Bromley-road, Beckenham, Kent.

DOWD.—On Feb. 16, 1930, at Warwick Hall, Carlisle, MARY ("Hooty"), the devoted friend and housekeeper of Mrs. L. Liddell. R.I.P.

DURNFORD.—On Feb. 18, 1930, at Hillside, Frome, Somerset, JANE EMMA STAFFLYN ("JANET"), the beloved wife of EDMUND ROBERT DURNFORD aged 70. Funeral at Longleat, Hants, to-day (Thursday), 2.30.

EDWARDS.—On Feb. 18, 1930, at Sefton Hotel, Dawlish, Devon, HENRY JAMES EDWARDS, M.D., son of the late G. T. Edwards, Esq., of Bowness, Windermere, aged 75. Funeral Dawlish Parish Church to-morrow (Friday), at 2.30 p.m. No flowers, by request.

EDWARDS.—On Feb. 18, 1930, at Burgh-road, Aylsham, Norfolk, BRIDGET ANN EDWARDS, widow of Thomas Henry Edwards.

ELLIOT.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at Weston-super-Mare, ANNE LOUISA, only daughter of the late Edward Bennett ELLIOT, of Whitton, Cheshire, and Red-stone, Salop, widow of the late JOHNARY W. ELLIOT, aged 93.

EMDEN.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at 2, Church-crescent, Church End, Finchley, suddenly, WILLIAM SAMUEL EMDEN, aged 48. Funeral at Hendon Park Cemetery to-morrow (Friday), at 11.30 a.m.

FAIRMAN.—On Feb. 18, 1930, at 93, Hunter-terrace, Sunderland, GEORGE STANLEY PRESTON, the beloved husband of GWENDOLEN MARY NOELLE FAIRMAN, in his 36th year.

FARMER.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at his residence, Ridgegate, Charles Albert FARMER (RETIRED), elder son of the late Charles Richard Farmer, of Gainsborough.

FOLEY.—On Feb. 18, 1930, at Worthing, after more than two years' illness, MABEL FOLEY, L.M.S.S.A., aged 62. Cremation at Woking to-morrow (Friday), at 3 p.m. No flowers.

GILCHRIST.—On Feb. 18, 1930 at 2, Onslow Road, S.W., SYDNEY JAMES LEARMONTH GILCHRIST, in his 74th year. Funeral to-morrow (Friday), at Tunbridge Wells Cemetery, at 3.30 p.m. Cars will meet train leaving Charing Cross at 2.18 p.m. Flowers to 114, Knightsbridge, this evening.

GRAHAM.—On Feb. 18, 1930, at St. Monica Home, Bristol, CONSTANCE EMILY JANET, eldest daughter of the late WALTER and EMILY GRAHAM. Funeral, to-morrow (Friday), at 2 o'clock, at St. Monica Home. (New Zealand papers please copy.)

HARRIS.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at 4, Church-road, Whitchurch, WILLIAM LEWIS, younger son of the late Lewis HARRIS and the late Margaret Lewis of Merthyr Tydfil, and beloved only brother of David Lewis Harris, of The Pines, Whitchurch, aged 55. Funeral to-day (Thursday), at St. Mary's Church, Whitchurch, at 2.30 p.m.

HAYWARD.—On Feb. 18, 1930, at 19, Montpelier-road, Ealing, ELEANOR MARIA SELBY HAYWARD, eldest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Henry Selby Hayward, in the 89th year of her age. Funeral service at St. Peter's Church, Ealing, to-morrow (Friday) at 11 o'clock. Interment at Brookwood Cemetery.

HENREY.—On Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1930, at "Twyford," Caterham Valley, HENRIETTA KATHERINE, the beloved wife of WILLIAM JOHN HENREY and eldest daughter of the late William Ormiston Callender, in her 77th year. Funeral to-morrow (Friday), at 2.30 p.m., at Caterham Cemetery.

HILL.—On Feb. 19, 1930, at 39A, Craven-road, W.2, MAJOR THOMAS HENRY HILL, C.I.E., Senior Assistant Surgeon of the Indian Medical Department (retired) an able Sikh and India Company, in his 87th year. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium to-morrow (Friday) at 3 o'clock. No flowers, by request. Indian and Australian papers, please copy.

JONES.—On Feb. 17, 1930, in London, the Rev. ROBERT JONES of Parkham, Binfield, Berks, beloved husband of Katharine Ilbert Jones for 29 years Rector of St. Mary's, Banham, Norfolk. R.I.P. Funerals at the Parish Church, Mortimer, Berks, to-morrow (Friday), 2.30. Flowers to care of Station-master, Mortimer.

KIRBY.—On Feb. 18, 1930, MAY KIRBY, of 2, Normandy-avenue, Barnet, Herts, eldest daughter of the late Frederick Baker Kirby, of Bornsey.

LAURIE.—On Feb. 19, 1930, at Maxwelton, Moniaive, Dumfriesshire, COL. SIR CLAUDE VILLIERS EMILIUS LAURIE, of Maxwelton, Bart., C.B., D.S.O., aged 74. Funeral at Glencairn Parish Church at 11.30 a.m. Saturday, Feb. 22.

LEVASSEUR.—On Feb. 17, 1930, suddenly, at his home "Fyndon," Pinner, EUGENIA F. DE LEVASSEUR, of E. Levasseur, Esq., 6, Poland-street, London, W.1. Funeral to-morrow (Friday), 2.30, at Pinner Parish Church.

DEATHS (continued)

MACKAY.—On Feb. 18, 1930, at Holy Rood, Worthing, EVELYN LAURA MACKAY, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Allan Douglas and Mrs. Mackay, of Stony Stratford.

MARSHALL.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C., EDITH EMILY MARSHALL, aged 68 years. Interment at Friends' Burial Ground, Jordans, Bucks, to-morrow (Friday), at 3.15. (Train Marylebone L.N.E.R.) to Seer Green Halt, 2.5 p.m.

MORGAN.—On Feb. 17, 1930, very suddenly, at 19, Caroline-street, Eaton-terrace, Colonel ALEXANDER BRAITHWAITE MORGAN, C.B.E., second son of the late dearly loved husband of Mary Elizabeth Morgan. The funeral will take place at Christ Church, Crookham, Hants, to-day (Thursday), at 12 o'clock noon. Flowers to 19, Caroline-street, Eaton-terrace, by 2.30 a.m. to-day. R.I.P.

NEDEHAM BROWNE.—On Feb. 18, 1930, in London, very suddenly, HENRY NEDEHAM BROWNE, husband of the late Kate Isabel and beloved father of their five children.

NEWTON.—On Monday, Feb. 17, 1930, at Hindhead, suddenly, FLORENCE EMILY NEWTON, of 164, Lordship-road, Stoke Newington, second daughter of the late Frederick and Agnes Newton, of Woodberry Down. Service at Highbury-quadrant Congregational Church on Saturday, at 11 o'clock, and afterwards at Abney Park Cemetery.

NORMAN.—On Jan. 29, 1930, at North Vancouver, B.C., Canada, the Rev. ALFRED G. NORMAN, aged 72.

PARRY.—On Feb. 16, 1930, at the Bungalow, Stonecap, Broadstairs, after a long illness very patiently and cheerfully borne, BELLE ORAM, widow of ROBERT PARRY, I.C.S., late Burma Commission, and beloved mother of Olive Penton.

POTTS.—On Feb. 18, 1930, at Eastbourne, ANNIE TYZACK, the dearly loved wife of FREDERICK ARTHUR POTTS (Priest) and daughter of the late Thomas Hardy, of Bulwell Hall, Notts. R.I.P. Funeral Chester Cemetery. Friday, at 2.45 p.m. Flowers direct to cemetery. No mourning.

PUTNAM.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at a nursing home in London, MINNIE, beloved wife of SIR THOMAS PUTNAM, Greylands, Darlington. Funeral to-day (Thursday), at West Cemetery, Darlington, leaving Greylands 2.15 p.m.

PYE-SMITH.—On Feb. 7, 1930, at Coupar Angus, Perthshire, EUPHEMIA PEDDIE, widow of CHARLES FREDERICK PYE-SMITH, formerly of Alexandria, Egypt, aged 96 years.

RAE.—On Feb. 18, 1930, suddenly, ANNIE CARSON RAE, of 55, Hazlewell-road, Putney, daughter of the late Alexander Rae, of Downhill House, Partick, Glasgow. No flowers.

ROSS.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at Belchamp St. Paul, Clare, Suffolk, CATHERINE ROSS, widow of Colin Ross, aged 90. Funeral at Clare to-morrow (Friday), at 2.30. (New Zealand papers, please copy.)

ROWELL.—On Feb. 15, 1930, after a short illness, at Saanenen, Switzerland, GEORGE ALFRED, second son of the late JOHN and ANNA ROWELL, of Constantinople, and beloved husband of MAYM ROWELL.

SAUNDERS.—On Feb. 18, 1930, at 40, Orington-square, S.W.3, ETHEL LILIAN, daughter of the late Colonel Henry Honywood Hughes-Hallett, I.A., and wife of ARTHUR LESLIE SAUNDERS, I.C.S. (retired). Funeral at 2.30 p.m. No flowers, by request.

SETON-STEUART.—On Feb. 19, 1930, at Stirling, Sir DOUGLAS ARCHIBALD SETON-STEUART, Bt., of Allanton, in the county of Lanark, and late of Touch, in the county of Stirling. Funeral service in the Holy Trinity Church, Stirling, on Saturday, Feb. 22, at 2 p.m.; thereafter to St. Ninian's Churchyard, near Stirling. Friends desiring to attend the funeral from the church please communicate with Alexander Sands, Undertaker, Stirling.

SHEPPARD.—On Feb. 18, 1930, at Alborn, Newmarket, WILLIAM BENJAMIN SHEPPARD, in his 90th year. Funeral at St. Agnes's Church, Newmarket, 12 noon to-morrow (Friday). No flowers, by request.

SHONE.—On Feb. 19, 1930, at Brendon, Haslemere, JANET ELEANOR, only daughter of LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM and LADY SHONE. Funeral strictly private. No flowers.

STONEY.—On Feb. 19, 1930, at The Downs, Co. Wicklow, EMMA, widow of LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. S. STONEY, late R.A., aged 85.

SWETE.—On Feb. 19, 1930, at 68, Antrim-mansions, St. John's Wood, EDWARD LYALL SWETE, aged 64.

SWINTON.—On Feb. 19, 1930, at 40, Chester-square, London, S.W., ALAN ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL SWINTON, F.R.S., in his 67th year. Memorial service at St. Michael's Church, Chester-square, on Saturday, Feb. 22, at 2.30 p.m.

THOMPSON.—On Feb. 17, 1930, suddenly, in London, MARJORIE, beloved wife of HENRY FOTHERGILL THOMPSON, J.P. of Hauteville, Agrapatna, Ceylon and daughter of the Rev. Canon Coulthard, Breage Vicarage, Cornwall.

TOUGH.—On Feb. 18, 1930, at 4, Scarth-road, Barnes, ROBERT NEAL TOUGH, aged 71. Service at Barnes Parish Church, 2.30 p.m. to-morrow (Friday). Interment Barnes Common Cemetery.

TYACKE.—On Feb. 19, 1930, at 17, The College, Bromley, Kent, ELIZABETH MANSELL, widow of the Rev. R. J. TYACKE, formerly Vicar of Lelant, Cornwall, in her 84th year.

USHER.—On Feb. 18, 1930, at Dunglass, Cockburnspath, Berwickshire, CATHERINE EDWARDS, wife of FRANK USHER. Funeral private. No flowers.

WEBB.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at St. Mary's, Park-avenue, Worthing, MAXWELL FREDERICK WEBB, Priest, Rector of Attleborough, Norfolk, 1897-1929, aged 72 years. Funeral at St. George's Church, Worthing, to-morrow (Friday), at 2 p.m. Flowers to 39, South-street, Worthing.

WESSELS.—On Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1930, ALICE FRANCES WESSELS (darling RENEE).

WILLIS.—On Feb. 18, 1930, at Queen Mary's Hospital, Rochampton, GEORGE MORTON WILLIS, of Heathend, Bushey Heath, second son of the late Dr. Arthur Keith Willis and of Mrs. Willis, of Welcome, Bushey. Funeral, Bushey Church, 2.30; to-morrow (Friday). No mourning.

WODEHOUSE.—On Feb. 19, 1930, at 42, Cadogan-square, S.W., KATHARINE ELIZABETH, beloved wife of Col. K. B. WODEHOUSE. Funeral at Highgate Cemetery on Saturday, Feb. 22, at 11.30 a.m.

WOODMAN.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at a nursing home, Exmouth, EZEKIEL BARRINGTON WOODMAN, M.A., of "Elmcote," Hulham-road, Exmouth, late Vicar of St. Matthias, Plymouth, and Rector of Kingsympton, N. Devon. Funeral at Kingsympton, Saturday next, 2 p.m.

WORSFOLD.—On Feb. 17, 1930, suddenly, at 111, Shirland-road, W., MARY SUSANNAH WORSFOLD, for 35 years C.E.Z.M.S. Missionary in India, aged 65

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

CUNSMURE.—In loving memory of ALISTAIR, 2nd Battn. Q.O. Cameron Highlanders.

"There seems to be no room for us three in the world now." And so he passed over, and all the trumpets sounded for him on the Other Side.—MOTHER.

FORBES ROSS. In ever-loving memory of RALPH NORMAN FORBES ROSS, 2nd Lieut., King's Own Royal Regiment (Lancaster), killed in action at Zillebeke, Feb. 20, 1915.

RAINBOW.—In loving memory of JOHN RAINBOW, 2nd Lieut., 6th Manchester Regt., missing Aug. 7, 1915, Gallipoli, aged 19. Also his only brother, GEORGE RAINBOW, Royal North Lancs, attached South Lancs, killed in action in France, Oct. 8, 1918, aged 20. Two birthdays are the 16th and 20th.—E. R. M. W., H. W.

WISEMAN-CLARKE.—In proud and loving memory of RALPH WISEMAN-CLARKE, Lieut., 108 Heavy Battery, R.G.A., who fell near Ypres on Feb. 20, 1916, aged 19 years.

ATKINSON.—In loving memory of SURGEON-CAPTAIN EDWARD LEICESTER ATKINSON, D.S.O., A.M., R.N., retired (South Lancs, 1910-13), who died at sea on Feb. 20, 1929. A beloved husband, son, and brother.

BUSBY.—In loving memory of WALTER BUSBY, of the London Stock Exchange, who died Feb. 20, 1916.

COLEMAN.—In ever-loving memory of all my dear ones.—DOROTHY.

HEMANS.—To the beloved memory of LT.-COLONEL CHARLES WILLOUGHBY HEMANS, late 20th and 18th Royal Hussars, died Feb. 20, 1925.

LAZARUS.—In loving memory of my darling husband, EDWARD E. LAZARUS, who died Feb. 20, 1929. An everlasting grief.

MANNING.—In beloved memory of HENRY JOHN MANNING, of Laverstock, Salisbury, Feb. 20, 1910; and of ELLEN FRANCIS MANNING, June 17, 1924.

SIMS-SMITH.—In affectionate remembrance of H. SIMS-SMITH, who passed away Feb. 20, 1929.

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PERSONAL

FRED can't send more. Asks where to write. G. D., W. Fleet-street.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements, 12s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found advertisements, 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, count as part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, for publication unless other classifications see column seven.

£40 REWARD.—LOST, 16th inst., in Bournemouth, SINGLE-STONE DIAMOND RING. Apply Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

LOST, last week, in Chelsea, a BRINDLED ABERDEEN DOG; newly trimmed; 14 months; good reward.—13, Cheyne-walk, Chelsea. Flaxman 0803.

TWICKENHAM.—WANTED, SEATS to stand.—Write J. D. 128, Uxbridge-road, W.12.

TWICKENHAM.—England v. France. FOUR COVERED STAND SEATS available.—Riverside 2329.

WANTED, TWO best position STAND SEATS, TWICKENHAM, Saturday; offer 15s. each.—Phone, Langham 2939, 10 to 6.

ELDERLY LADY or GENTLEMAN received lady's private house, Hampstead; sheltered garden; phone. Write Box M.1770, The Times, E.C.4.

HAIR BREAKING at ENDS (not coming out).—Can any lady sufferer RECOMMEND SUCCESSFUL REMEDY or professional advice? Apparent cause intense acidity. Write Box M.1766, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUR SON'S CAREER.—For the young man with a little capital farming in South Africa offers sound opportunities through the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, 199, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

16TH-CENTURY HOUSE in CONSTABLE'S COUNTRY, with 15 ACRES; five bed rooms; original Tudor features. Only £1,500.—Write "K.," 20, St. James' square, S.W.1.

ITALIAN PICTURES.—LL.-COL. A. H. Radice, D.S.O., of boys and masters from the public schools, returning will start for Florence on April 5 with a small party April 17. Inclusive cost for boys 19 guineas; masters 22 guineas. Apply Col. Radice, March 9 to Col. Radice, Long View, High Wycombe, Bucks.

SOMEWHERE a CHILD is SUFFERING cruelty. Help the N.S.P.C.C. to seek out such cases.—William J. Elliott, Director, Leicester-square, W.C.2.

THE OFFICERS' FAMILIES FUND is under notice to vacate the present offices at an early date. The President, the Dowager Lady Lansdowne, and the Committee would be grateful for help in finding other suitable ACCOMMODATION, accessible to applicants, either free or at only a nominal rent.—Please send offers to the Secretary, at 31, Upper Brook-street, W.1.

ESTATE AGENT can SECURE GOOD OFFICE with ANOTHER for Agent in West End at reasonable rental. Write Box M.1778, The Times, E.C.4.

PART-TIME SECRETARIAL WORK.—London, RE-QUIRED by well-conducted gentlewoman (Oxford Honours English); experienced.—Write Box M.1785, The Times, E.C.4.

CRICKET.—Pupils are now being booked for the Easter holidays at the FAULKNER SCHOOL of CRICKET. Six nets; hot and cold showers; three marl clay wickets without matting; pupils studied individually, and stubborn faults concentrated upon. Write for particulars to the FAULKNER SCHOOL of CRICKET, Ltd., Farm-lane, Walham Green, S.W.6. Phone, Fulham 3414.

SUCCESSFUL TUITION in ALL EXAMINATIONS.—DAVIES and LAING, Sec. Educational Column.

BABY LINEN.—Exquisite handwork; low prices; samples sent.—Write Box Y.340, The Times, E.C.4.

TO THOSE ABOUT TO FURNISH.—Gentleman wishes to DISPOSE OF privately QUEEN ANNE WALNUT DINING-ROOM FURNITURE (reproduction), also remaining Contents of exceptionally well-appointed residence; cheap; no dealers.—Write Box P.961, The Times, E.C.4.

BUSINESS man's COUNTRY HOUSE in famous Dorking-Leith Hill district, 10 bed, two bath; central heating; cottage, garage, stabling for eight; 2½ acres; every modern convenience.—Write Box M.1719, The Times, E.C.4.

EX-OFFICER (Regular Army), old Wellingtonian, seeks position of trust; preferably Estate; five years' excellent references; fluent French.—Write Box 4171, The Times, 2, Chaussee d'Antin, Paris.

IDEAL GUEST HOUSE.—Every comfort; well heated; beautifully situated; high ground; five miles London, near Aldenham.—A. Wood Hall, S.E.21, Sydenham 0345.

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PERSONAL (continued)

"GOD is not unrighteous to forget your work and His name, in that ye have shewed toward His name, in that ye have ministered to the saints and do minister."—Heb. vi. 10.

WILL MISS WEST, formerly Frenches-road Schools, Redhill, Surrey (in 1909), or anyone knowing her address, please WRITE Miss I. White, 150, High-street, Cowes, Isle of Wight.

OLD BILTONIAN SOCIETY.—The Society is publishing a SECOND EDITION of the SCHOOL REGISTER. Any old boys who have not received the circular please communicate with the Rev. Granville Earle, Bilton Grange, Rugby. Information with regard to deceased old boys or masters will be particularly welcomed.

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(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

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Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles.
*†Rampura	16,500	Furlong	—	Feb. 23
Rasmak	11,000	Thornton	Feb. 21	Feb. 23
*†Ranchi	16,600	Brooks	Feb. 28	Mar. 7
Moultan	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
*†Morea	11,000	Hollond	Mar. 14	Mar. 21
Rasmak	11,000	Thornton	—	Mar. 28
*†Viceroyofindia	19,700	Ohlson	Mar. 28	Apr. 4
Malda	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
*Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Apr. 11	Apr. 18
Rampura	16,500	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
*†Macedonia	11,000	Morton	Apr. 25	May 2
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
*†Comorin	15,000	Cartwright	May 9	May 16
Morea	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

†Cathay	15,000	Niven	Feb. 21	Feb. 27
Moultan	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
†Chitral	15,000	Siggers	Mar. 21	Mar. 27
Malda	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
†Modavia	16,500	Allin	Apr. 18	Apr. 24
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
†Mongolia	16,500	Rhodes	May 16	May 23
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
†Cathay	15,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19
Moultan	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
†Comorin	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1

Taking passengers for *Aden, †Malta, ‡Port Sudan. ¶ Calling at Tangier.

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers for Australian ports.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Rhutan (cargo)	6,000	—	Feb. 28	—
Perim (cargo)	7,648	—	Mar. 14	—
Ransalore (cargo)	6,000	—	Mar. 28	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Rajputana	16,690	Cadiz	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
*Beltana (cargo)	11,167	—	Feb. 24	—
*Khyber	9,900	Bedwell	Feb. 28	—
Lalpur	9,900	Sadell	Mar. 6	—
Nagina	11,000	Hignett	Mar. 21	Mar. 28
Khiva	9,900	Dickinson	Apr. 3	—
Rampura	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MATIANA	9,067	—	—	Feb. 22	—
MALDA	21,000	—	Mar. 8	Mar. 14	Mar. 25
MODASA	9,070	Mar. 22	Apr. 2	Apr. 11	Apr. 15
MADURA	9,077	Apl. 19	Apl. 30	May 9	May 17

QUEENSLAND.

Ship. & STEAMER	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
	—	—	—	—

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RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Apr. 11
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	May 9
TOROTUA	12,500	June 6
TEVIOTA	11,500	June 13

† Via Suva.

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By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A. Thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

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TAHITI	—	—
AORANGI	April 2	April 16
MAKURA	—	—
NIAGARA	April 30	—

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†BARADINE	13,000	11 Apr.	12 Apr.
†BARRABOOL	13,000	9 Mar	10 May
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ORMONDE	15,000	Mar. 15	Mar. 21	Mar. 23
ORSOVA	12,000	Mar. 29	Apl. 4	Apl. 6
ORVIETO	12,000	Apl. 12	May 2	May 4
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City of Paris	10,902	Feb. 25	Bombay and Karachi.
City of Venice	8,308	Mar. 4	Bombay and Karachi.
City of Calcutta	8,421	Mar. 5	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Hongkong	9,878	Mar. 15	Bombay and Karachi
City of York	7,844	Mar. 24	Bombay and Karachi

Calls (a) Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Karachi	5,573	Mar. 11	C. Town, Algoa B.
Trafford Hall	5,221	Mar. 20	E. London, Natal

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Leicestershire	12,000	Mar. 7	Mar. 15
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CARNARVON CASTLE	Feb. 27	—
CLANGIBBY CASTLE	Feb. 27	—
WARMER CASTLE	—	Feb. 28

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Majestic	Wed., Mar. 5	Majestic	Wed., Mar. 26
Olympic	Wed., Mar. 19	Homeric	Wed., Apl. 2

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK via Queenstown.

(2) *Doric	Sat., Feb. 22	(2)*†Arabic	Sat., Mar. 8
Cedric	Sat., Mar. 1	Baltic	Sat., Mar. 15

† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown. (2) Not calling Boston. *Via Halifax, N.S.

LIVERPOOL—HALIFAX, N.S.

Doric	Sat., Feb. 22	Arabic	Sat., Mar. 8
Megantic	Sat., Mar. 29		

SOUTHAMPTON—HALIFAX, N.S.

(Via Cardiff and Galway.)

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND via Panama. Iconic (Passengers from Southampton only) Fri., Feb. 28

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

ANTWERP—SHAMPTON—CHERBOURG.

	From Antwerp.	From Southampton and Cherbourg.
(4) Pennland	Feb. 23	Feb. 22
(4) Westernland	Mar. 13	Mar. 15

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Pennland	—	—	Sat., Feb. 22
(4) Westernland	—	—	Sat., Mar. 15

From Antwerp previous day.

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London-Boulogne, £3.

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Single Fare, £23. Return Fare, £40. London-Boulogne, 50s.

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BERENGARIA .. Feb. 26 *AURANIA .. Feb. 28

* Calls Cobh.

LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

ANTONIA - - - - FEB. 22

*SCYTHIA .. Mar. 1 *LANCASTRIA .. Mar. 8

*Via Belfast and Glasgow, not Cobh. †Calls Boston.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—HALIFAX, N.S.

AUSONIA - - - - - FEB. 21

*AURANIA .. Feb. 28 *ASCANIA .. Mar. 14

* Calls Cobh.

LIVERPOOL-BELFAST-GLASGOW-HALIFAX, N.S.

SCYTHIA - - - - - MAR. 1

*LANCASTRIA .. Mar. 8 ANDANIA .. Mar. 15

*Via Cobh, not Belfast and Glasgow.

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Hamburg	..	..	.. April 12

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Magdalena, from Southampton	..	Mar. 26
Galicia, from Plymouth	..	Mar. 12
Grunewald, from Plymouth	..	Apl. 9

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Via France, Spain, Portugal, and * Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Feb. 28	—
DESEADO	11,427	—	Mar. 1
*ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Mar. 14	—
DESNA	11,483	—	Mar. 15
*ARLANZA	14,930	Mar. 28	—
DEMERARA	11,484	—	Mar. 29
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Apl. 11	—
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Apl. 25	—

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	Via France, Spain.	PERU PANAMA CANAL.
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Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORCOMA (calls Tocopilla)	11,580	Feb. 27
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ORDUNA	15,507	Apl. 8
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SOUTHAMPTON TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

(Via Cherbourg.)

MELITA	..	..	.. Mar. 8
MONTROSE	..	..	.. Mar. 15
MONTCLARE (via Queenstown)	..	..	.. Mar. 22
METAGAMA	..	..	.. Mar. 29

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

MINNEDOSA (R.C.)	..	..	.. Feb. 21
MONTCALM (R.C.)	..	..	.. Feb. 28
DUCHESS OF YORK (R.C.)	..	..	.. Mar. 7
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (R.C.)	..	..	.. Mar. 14

(R.) Via Belfast. (C.) Via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

MINNEDOSA ..	Feb. 22	D. OF YORK ..	Mar. 8
MONTCALM ..	Mar. 1	D. OF ATHOLL	Mar. 15

JAPAN AND CHINA.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA (from Vancouver) (Latest Atlantic Steamer to connect,	.. Mar. 8
EMPRESS OF ASIA (from Vancouver) (Latest Atlantic Steamer to connect,	Mar. 29
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL, Mar. 14.)	

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NIAGARA	Mar. 5	AORANGI .. Apr. 2

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Jervis Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton	Mar. 5
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THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.

Through Bookings to Australia.

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*MATAROA	12,500 tons from Southampton	28 Mar.
†TAINUI	12,620 tons from Southampton	25 Apr.
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†CORINTHIC	12,367 tons from Southampton	20 June

* Oil burners. †8s. and 3rd class only.

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FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY

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"Hector"	11,194 tons from Liverpool	April 26th	
"Sarpedon"	10,658 tons from Liverpool	May 24th	
"Talamon"	11,321 tons from Liverpool	June 21st	
"Priamus"	11,200 tons from Liverpool	July 19th	

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EASTER TOUR by M.V. BALOERAN, 17,000 tons, 18th April at SPECIAL REDUCED RATES.

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Three Scholarships, Classics £50 and £10, Mathematics £50. Examination, March 11th for entry in September. £30 Scholarships reduce total inclusive fees to £48 per annum.—For particulars apply Bursar.

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PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

FORTHCOMING EXAMINATIONS. — Aircraft Apprentices (15-17) and Aircraft Artificers (15½-17½) in the Royal Air Force, 27th February. Apprentices in H.M. Dockyards (15-17) and Artificer Apprentices in the Royal Navy (15½-17½), 4th March. Assistant Inspectors in the Patent Office (20-25, with extension in certain cases), 6th March. Male Assistant Superintendent of Traffic (London Traffic Organization) in the Ministry of Transport. Assistant Traffic Superintendents in the Provinces, General Post Office (18-25, with extension for service in H.M. Forces), 6th March. Assistant Inspector of Taxes in the Inland Revenue Department, on 1st September, 1930, with extension in certain cases), 8th May. Junior Grade of the Administrative Class in the Home Civil Service (21-24), 8th May. Indian Civil Service (21-24), 8th May.

The dates specified above are the latest on which applications will be received. Forms can be obtained, and particulars, together with the terms on which applications must be made, will be sent in response to requests (prepaid postcards addressed) to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington gardens, London, W.1.

FOREIGN OFFICE and DIPLOMATIC SERVICE. SCHOLARSHIPS.

Interviews of candidates for admission to the Competitive Examinations will take place on the 6th May, 7th May, and 13th May, respectively. Applications for interview must be received at the Civil Service Commission, on the prescribed form, on or before the 1st April, 1930.

ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITALS.

Candidates of under 28 years of age are invited for two established and pensionable posts as Pharmacist; candidates who served in H.M. Forces during the Great War may deduct from their age any period of service up to a maximum of three years. Salary £120, rising by £10 per annum (with current addition of 25 per cent. to living bonus, £198 to £272); unmarried quarters provided or allowance of £40 in lieu; pharmacists are required to serve on the Royal Naval Hospitals at home or abroad; preference will be given to candidates who served in H.M. Forces in the Great War. Further particulars and application form (Medical Appointments) from the General of the Navy, Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill-street, London, S.W.1; applications on the prescribed form must be received not later than the 12th March, 1930.

COUNTY OF LONDON.

The London County Council invites APPLICATIONS for APPOINTMENT as EIGHTH ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER (mental) in the Mental Hospitals Service. Candidates must be under 35 years of age and be registered to practise both in medicine and surgery in England. Salary, £445 a year rising by annual increments of £25 to £470 a year; Outfit allowance of £60 on first appointment. Superannuation Act. Applications, on Form of application, on which full particulars are given, can be obtained from the Acting-Chief Officer, Mental Hospitals Department, County Hall, Belvedere Road, S.E.1. Applications must be received by Thursday, 6th March, 1930. Canvassing disqualifies.

J. ANSTAGUE HALL, C.B.,
Clerk of the London County Council.

COUNTY OF DORSET.
ASSISTANT SOLICITOR.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the APPOINTMENT of a SOLICITOR, who will be required to act as Deputy to the Clerk of the Peace and Clerk of the County Council, and the person appointed will be required generally to assist in the County work.

Salary £450 per annum, rising by annual increments to £550, with possible further merit increases to £600.

The appointment will be subject to the Council's Superannuation Scheme, which provides for a 5 per cent. deduction from salary, and the successful Candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, upon forms to be obtained on receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope, from the undersigned, to whom they should be returned, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, marked "Assistant Solicitor," not later than Saturday, the eighth day of March, 1930.

Canvassing either directly or indirectly will disqualify.

J. LESLIE TORR, Clerk of the Peace.

County Offices, Dorchester, 17th February, 1930.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.
COLONIAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

APPLICATIONS from qualified CANDIDATES are invited for the following POSTS:—

ASSISTANT HARBOUR ENGINEER REQUIRED by the GOVERNMENT of the GOLD COAST for the Takoradi Harbour, for a tour of 12 to 18 months' service. Salary £600 a year, rising to £720 by annual increments of £30 and thence to £920 a year by annual increments of £40. Outfit allowance of £60 on first appointment. Free quarters and passage for officer on full salary. Candidates, age 25 to 35, must have passed "A" and "B" of the examinations to qualify for the A.M.I.C.E. Diploma or hold professional qualifications recognized by the Institution of Civil Engineers as exempting from those examinations. Should have had some civil engineering experience outside pupilage, preferably on harbour and dock works.

Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M/1740.

SUDAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS REQUIRE the services of a MECHANICAL TRANSPORT FOREMAN, age 25-30, single. Candidates should have served apprenticeship in good-class mechanical engineering works and have had mechanical transport experience, preferably with heavy lorries; knowledge of Thornycroft lorries an advantage. Starting rate of pay £E.300-324 per annum, according to age and qualifications (£E.1=£1 0s. 6d.); initial probationary contract for 12 or 18 months; permanent and pensionable post if satisfactory. Free second-class passage. Strict medical examination.

Apply by letter, giving full details of age, training, and experience, to the Engineer, Sudan Government, London Office, Wellington House, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1, marking envelope "Mechanical Foreman."

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BOX No. M.1212 desires to thank all applicants for the position of Manager. The position is now filled.

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A British firm offers to gentlemen of good standing and connection opportunities to supplement income while qualifying for good positions in an organization developing upon new lines and engaged in work of an important nature with almost unlimited prospects. Business experience not essential. Training given. Service and Variety men only need apply.—Apply in first instance in writing, giving particulars of education and work done, to Box F.316, The Times, E.C.4.

ANIMAL Diseases Research Association.—Applications are invited for appointments of Senior and Junior Research Workers. Salaries: Seniors, £630 rising by annual increments of £25 to £680; Juniors, £320 rising by annual increments of £20 to £380; all with superannuation contribution. Candidates should state their experience of research in animal diseases, including any special qualifications in Pathology, Bacteriology, or Physiological Bio-chemistry. Ten copies of application (marked "Senior" or "Junior") with testimonials should reach the undersigned not later than 31st March. Anyone abroad may apply by cable and forward application and testimonials by first mail.—A. G. Milroy, Secretary, Moredun Institute, Gilmerton, Edinburgh.

ARGENTINA.—Bookkeeper-Storekeeper, for British owned ranch; must be steady efficient; knowledge of Spanish preferred; age about 23.—G.B., Advert. Agency, 59, New Bond-street, W.

ASSISTANT Branch Managers. To several young, well educated men we offer positions in our growing provincial organization, as Assistant Branch Managers. The gentlemen selected will have a unique opportunity of promotion and the experience covers branch sales management, direction of and assisting local travellers, internal organization, and sales relationship with large buyers; some electrical knowledge is desirable, but chief qualifications are tact and adaptability.—Write, giving full information, remuneration required, age, education, experience to date, to P.S.M., Tungsram Electric Lamp Works (Great Britain), Ltd., 72, Oxford-street, London, W.1.

CONSERVATIVE Agent for constituency near London; salary £350.—Write, stating age and full particulars, sending copies of three testimonials, Box A.100, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMEN of high selling qualifications, between the ages of 25 and 40, are invited to apply for progressive positions with a British manufacturer. A salary and expense allowance will be paid during the period of tuition. The possibilities of remuneration are so very substantial that only applicants with outstanding selling ability will be considered.—Write in confidence, Box P.976, The Times, E.C.4.

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HOTEL Manager wanted for high-class hotel in Cornwall; must have had Continental or other good-class hotel experience.—Write Box P.121, The Times, E.C.4.

JEWISH Association for the Protection of Girls and Women.—Applications are invited for a Children's Rescue Worker (female). Preference given to candidates who have taken the Social Science Course and have experience in social work. Applicants should be aged between 30 and 40 and of the Jewish faith. Salary £200. —Applications, with copies of testimonials, to Mrs. Kahn, 4, Sussex-place, Hyde Park.

MOTOR TRADE.—A first-class man having a fully established connection with the London motor trade is required immediately to handle a commodity for which there is a big demand. He must be personally acquainted with buyers and should possess a car. Salary and commission basis. Full particulars of experience and present connections must accompany applications.—Write Box M.1797, The Times, E.C.4.

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PUBLIC School boy for important Company's Head Office in London to proceed abroad two or three years later; must be from recognized school; age 18-19; commencing salary £156 p.a.—Call C. W. Petty and Company (Appointment Specialists), 58, Haymarket, S.W.1. Gerrard 3412-3.

RESIDENT Secretary (bachelor preferred) required for Golf Club in Surrey 20 miles London; house (furnished) and knowledge of accounts essential.—Write stating age and qualifications, salary required, and when services would be available, to Box 760, Leathwait and Mitchell, 44, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2.

REQUIRED for important British-owned Railway in Argentina, Civil Engineer to fill a senior post. First-class railway experience essential, and must be energetic and possess first-class references. Must also be Member Inst. C.E. and not more than 35 years old. Knowledge of Spanish advantageous.—Reply, sending copies only of testimonials with full details of education, training, and experience, to Box W.P.A., care of Davies and Co., 95, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

TRAVELLERS, with connexion among bakers in the North Midlands, required by well-known Flour Millers to sell flour on commission basis. Excellent terms offered.—Write Box F.355, The Times, E.C.4.

WELSH Firm, resident in London, who is a really first-class salesman, wanted for London by leading automatic electrical refrigeration company. Requirements:—Proven Welsh, knowledge of refrigeration and the dairy trade, good sales record, and car. Only applications in writing, giving fullest particulars, will be considered.—Write Box A.71, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, experienced Draughtsman, not over 30, for oilfield in South America.—Write, giving full particulars, education and character, to Box P.53, care of Willings, 133, Moorgate, E.C.2.

WANTED, Dairy Representative having a good established connexion with retail dairymen in Middlesex, Kent, Sussex, Surrey, and Hampshire to sell milk, cream, and butter. Good salary and terms to capable man. Applicants should state fullest particulars.—Write Box G.455, The Times, E.C.4.

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ARE you seeking an appointment abroad?—Africa, India, Brazil, &c.? Accountants, engineers, clerks, mining, railway men, and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms, and details of past successes.—Percy Coutts and Co., Ltd., Dept. 525, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business est. 1908.

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SALES Promotion.—Opportunity for career with great possibilities for young men at Public School education.—Details from Director, Business Organization, Ltd., 12-13, Henrietta-street, W.C.2. (Temple Bar 9058.)

WIRELESS.—Youths from 17 upwards trained for cable and wireless companies. Appointments found, some exclusive, for all qualified students. First year's remuneration varies from £100 to £150 per annum, with free quarters and food in addition. Prospects of good future positions with salaries of from £600 to £1,200 per annum. Short training. Moderate fees; 100 per cent. successes at all recent (1929) Government Examinations.—Apply A., London Telegraph Training College, Ltd., 29, Penywern-road, S.W.5.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

EXPERIENCED evening paper Sub-Editor wanted, by leading provincial journal, from April to end of October.—Write Box A.51, The Times, E.C.4.

ARTICLED PUPILS

ANALYTICAL and consulting chemist desires youth as PUPIL. Public School boy preferred. Good opening. Premium.—Z. W. 76, Deacon's, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.

ARTICLED Pupil.—Chartered (Incorporated Accountant) has vacancy for well-educated Youth (London). Premium.—Write Box M.1710, The Times, E.C.4.

ART.—A Commercial Art Studio has vacancies for one or two Articled Pupils who wish to learn the commercial art work in all its branches.—Write P. Seymour, Art Studios, 12 and 13, Henrietta-street, Strand, W.C.2.

AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, S.W.3 (day and residential). Founded especially to train boys of good education for the Automobile industry. Probationary term. Appointments for qualified students. Syllabus from Principal.

BRITISH Columbia.—Rancher has vacancies for premium pupils; cattle ranching, with sidelines of fur farming, fish culture, and game bird raising on commercial scales; healthy climate; excellent sport; English family.—Write, C., care of Dawson's Advertising Agency, 118, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4.

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LAND Agents, managing one of the principal estates in the South Midlands, has a vacancy for a Pupil. Write Box P.136, The Times, E.C.4.

STAGE.—Wanted immediately premium pupil. Lady and gentleman, to tour with well-known actor. Write Box P.933, The Times, E.C.4.

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EFFICIENT Young Lady Shorthand-Typist with general knowledge and some experience in book-keeping required for office in Charing Cross district; age about 22 years; applicants must have had previous business experience; only those with the following qualifications need apply.—Write, stating age, experience required, and whether disengaged, to Box 0292, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

EXPERIENCED Shorthand-Typist required for builders' office in North London. Apply, stating experience and wages, to Box G.497, The Times, E.C.4.

SECRETARIAL Training for Gentlewomen in cultured surroundings, individual tuition. Appointments Bureau and Residential Club at College.—Queen's College, Cromwell Hall, 325, Cromwell-road, S.W.5.

SHORTHAND-TYPIST required by Solicitors in Lincoln's Inn-fields; must be quick and accurate; salary £3 3s. per week.—Write Box P.1, The Times, E.C.4.

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WANTED, Lady Secretary-Shorthand-Typist, between 20 and 30, for Chelsea flat; cook-general kept and personal maid; one lady accompanies.—Write Box P.1, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Lady Secretary-Shorthand-Typist, for Chelsea flat; cook-general kept and personal maid; one lady accompanies.—Write Box P.2, The Times, E.C.4.

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WELL-EDUCATED Man (25), manager builders' manufacturers' and merchants' business, change similar post, London or country; experienced control staff, correspondence, buying, travelling; capable; initiative.—Write Box M.1800, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Man, Bachelor Commerce, London (Accountancy, Law, Economics, &c.), seeks Commercial or Secretarial position; has experience in office routine, bookkeeping, can type, speaks and writes fluent Spanish; excellent references. Pitts, 57, Prentis-road, Streatham, S.W.16.

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EDITOR (management experience), intimate knowledge engineering industry, seeks post where this can be utilized.—Write Box G.417, The Times, E.C.4.

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AUTHOR'S Secretary (part-time) desires similar occupation; Bloomsbury district preferred.—Highly recommended.—Write Box 03776, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

A Thoroughly experienced and educated Young Lady Secretary, age 23, desires position with large business house; seeks change; excellent shorthand-typist, some French and German.—Write Box F.353, The Times, E.C.4.

CAMBRIDGE Graduate (lady), shorthand, typing, German, French, some Spanish, requires Secretarial work; commercial and literary experience.—Write Box 0945, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

EXPERIENCED Secretary, travelled, good French; free March 1st; residential or daily; West End.—Write Box 03766, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

EXPERIENCED Lady Secretary requires post; shorthand, typing, bookkeeping; drive car; excellent references.—Write Box 01183, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

GENTLEWOMAN (28), well-educated, travelled, and intelligent, requires post as secretary to literary or scientific author, professional man, &c.; accurate shorthand; typing; own machine.—Please write M. S., 8, Avonmore-gardens, Avonmore-road, W. Kensington.

LADY, German-Swiss, shorthand-typist, seeks post; 1 free now; £4 per week.—Write Box P.978, The Times, E.C.4.

PRIVATE Secretary or Secretary-Housekeeper; lady, 35; competent shorthand-typist, bookkeeper; experienced private estate work, household accounts; Provinces or country.—Write Box 2463, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

VERY experienced Lady Secretary; free March 15; shorthand, typing, French; town or country; non-residential.—M. P., 125, Goldhurst-terrace, London, N.W.6.

YOUNG Lady, Secretarial-Shorthand-Typist, desires part-time post; willing to undertake congenial work of any kind.—Write Box F.350, The Times, E.C.4.

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DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND MILLINERS

LADY desires to have thoroughly recommended to her Dressmaker to make smartest afternoon and evening frocks; materials best quality supplied; also wishes to make really well-cut suits and coats at moderate prices; also very smart Milliner.—Replies to Miss Bolton, 38, West Cromwell-road, S.W.5.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

A Chartered Accountant, 25, recently qualified, desires appointment in India or Ceylon.—Write Box P.141, The Times, E.C.4.

ADVERTISER, having ten years' varied and successful experience of selling and sales management with leading firms, desires change offering prospects to really keen man; excellent record and references; good education and address; age 33; South of England, move if essential.—Write Box G.467, The Times, E.C.4.

ADVERTISER, shortly disengaged, desires position of confidence and responsibility; proved successful record of ability and integrity; used to acting on own initiative and ready decisions; tactful negotiator and correspondent; good organizer; opportunities of more importance than immediate salary.—Write Box F.343, The Times, E.C.4.

ADVERTISING Manager with thorough knowledge of all branches of advertising and selling.—Write Box M.1724, The Times, E.C.4.

ADVERTISER seeks position Manager, lady or gentleman, farm (corn and sheep preferred); life experience.—Write Box M.1781, The Times, E.C.4.

A Gentleman with considerable experience in the successful organization and investigation of working costs for factories and business concerns at home and abroad desires position where exceptional ability can be utilized.—"H.," 66, Vicarage Farm-road, Hounslow.

ARTHUR, 6 young man (26), seven years' banking experience at home and abroad, fair knowledge Spanish, desires progressive post abroad.—Write Box F.345, The Times, E.C.4.

A Man of unusual business experience, initiative, and organizing ability is open to consider appointment as General Manager or Sales Director of progressive manufacturing concern. My experience as managing director, general manager, and sales director during the past 15 years embraces the sales control of two of the largest manufacturing chemists and food specialists in the United Kingdom. A specialist in sales promotion, holding records of unique business training, I have been responsible for the creation and handling of many successful sales and advertising campaigns. All particulars confidentially at interview.—Write Box G.434, The Times, E.C.4.

AN intelligent young man (19), Public School; can read, write, speak German and French; home or abroad.—Write Box M.1782, The Times, E.C.4.

B.SC. (Woman), hard worker, laboratory secretarial or organizing experience, typist, excellent testimonials, desires post.—Write Box M.1789, The Times, E.C.4.

BUILDERS' Surveyor, estimator, draughtsman, seeks post; 30 years' practical experience all branches, excellent testimonials.—Write Box F.266, The Times, E.C.4.

COMPANY Secretary-Accountant (38) seeks post; wide experience in City and West-End houses; administrative ability; excellent references.—Write Box A.94, The Times, E.C.4.

COMPANION-CHAUFFEUR, 28, Public School, marine experience, secretarial, general knowledge, highest references, seeks position.—Write Box F.348, The Times, E.C.4.

CONFIDENTIAL Secretary requires appointment where tact, sound judgment, and ability to work on own initiative are essential qualifications.—Write Box 03797, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ENGINEER, Mechanical (31); 10 years' experience; sound knowledge accountancy, secretarial, company work; good references.—Write Box 0238, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ENGINEER, 37, holding responsible position, desires change; 1st class B.O.T. Motor Certificate; varied experience in production (including testing of large and small Diesel engines); excellent references.—Write Box M.1795, The Times, E.C.4.

EX-OFFICER, 30, single, seeks employment; no special qualifications; go anywhere; highest Service references.—Write Box F.312, The Times, E.C.4.

EX-PUBLIC School man seeks employment; age 30; smart appearance; any job undertaken; 10 years' experience planting Malay States. Apply Box 21730, Smith's Library, Eastbourne.

EXPERIENCED Man, admitted Solicitor, excellent knowledge company secretarial administration and general office routine, good linguist, exceptionally tactful and accustomed deal large staff, seeks post with first rate scope; fine knowledge requirements and capabilities; unexceptionable business, personal, and social references.—Write Box P.144, The Times, E.C.4.

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GENTLEMAN (37), with extensive business and commercial experience, and of proved selling ability, desires change; has the post he has held for seven years, and requests interviews with principals with a view to a position where initiative, tact, and character are needed; minimum commencing salary £1,000 a year.—Write Box M.1753, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN (disengaged), well educated, active, adaptable, excellent references, having held responsible position, seeks post where French and general business experience useful; office, representation, or travelling.—Write Box A.86, The Times, E.C.4.

GRADUATE (M.A., Economics), 37, single, seeks appointment, secretarial, commercial, or secretarial; experienced in teaching, lecturing, public speaking, staff control, and office routine; excellent references.—Write Box 07808, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

HANDYMAN, experienced decorator and joiner, plumbing and all general repairs, seeks post in large hotel or country; excellent references.—Write Box P.988, The Times, E.C.4.

MASTER Mariner, young, 10 years' executive work organizing and control of labour, some knowledge of clerical work and accounts, desires post, shore, home or abroad.—Write Box M.1774, The Times, E.C.4.

SALES Manager, efficient, 12 years' experience all methods overseas and home markets, desires appointment; highest possible connexion.—Box 0274, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SCOTSMAN, 40, single, held important directorship, seeks position first-class references. Must also be Member Inst. C.E. and not more than 45 years old. Knowledge of Spanish advantageous.—Reply, sending copies only of testimonials with full details of education, training, and experience, to Box W.P.A., care of Davies and Co., 95, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

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BUILDERS' Surveyor, estimator, draughtsman, seeks post; 30

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A Bare three minutes Tube, District, buses; gates & gardens; easy reach Olympia; BED, BREAKFAST, &c. 6d. per day (other meals optional), or by week; ordinary and vegetarian cooking; really hot baths and comfort. A so airy, sunny suites and service rooms, furnished and unfurnished; lounge, dining room. Also cosy rooms, seaside country cottage; excellent attendance; 1¼ City; glorious air; frequent trains. Prouteer 66-1, 10, Belsize-gardens, N.W.3 (near Early Court Tube).

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A Beautiful and most attractive Private Residential, noted for its really excellent table and service; luxurious public rooms, comfortable bed rooms, gas fires, constant hot water, &c. Inclusive terms from 3gns.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE; huge court tennis, bridge and dancing; cleanliness and good catering; attractive bed rooms, fitted constant hot and cold running water. Terms extremely moderate. Omnibuses pass the grounds and Tubes to all parts.—Apply Manager, West Side Club, Eaton-rise, Ealing, W.5.

A Beautifully FURNISHED SERVICE FLATLETTE, 2 rms.; 42s., including breakfast; hot and cold running water all rooms; adjoining South Kensington Station.—25, Stanhope-gardens, S.W.7.

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A HARRINGTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON. BED and breakfast residence. It is only a minute from Gloucester-road Station, 20 minutes from the City and close to Kensington Gardens. Every room has hot and cold running water basin and a gas fire with 6/- in slot. Dinner may be ordered. The resident Proprietress gives every attention to the comfort of visitors. Terms are very moderate. Kensington 4687.

A BED ROOM and SITTING ROOM very comfortably & furnished, bath, light, attendance 35s., inclusive. Lyndon Court, 106, Elgin-crescent, Holland Park.

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A Charming SUITE, entirely redecorated and fitted with basin mixers; divan beds; 5½gns., including breakfasts. Also One Single Room available.—53, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, W.1.

A Charming large BED-SITTING ROOM; vacant now; constant hot water; every convenience and comfort; meals as required; near Lancaster Gate and Praed-street. Padd. 9329.

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A Quiet, comfortable house; 50 bed rooms with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 3½gns. —27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4162.

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17, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, W.2.

EIGHT MINUTES' WALK PARK-LANE.
A BOUT two minutes Tube, Metropolitan Railway, omnibuses.—TWENTY-SIX FURNISHED ROOMS, single and double, from 35s. and 3gns. respectively, including breakfast, baths, light, service; all fitted running hot water (always hot), and gas fires; bath rooms adjacent; good cooking; best quality catering; dinner (optional) 2s. 6d.; tea, &c., 9d.; individual requirements complied with. Resident Proprietor. 'Phone, Padd. 3599.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.

A BSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most up to date (minute Tube, omnibuses all parts, eight minutes to West End); all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, box-springs, hair mattresses. First-floor rooms with private baths. Centrally heated. Cuisine a speciality. From 3gns. single, £6 double. Park 9173.

1, CLEVELAND-GARDENS,

A HYDE PARK, W.2.
BSOLUTELY up to date, with running hot and cold water and gas fires; warm and comfortable rooms; English food. Personal supervision of cooking and service. Winter terms from 2½gns.

REGENT'S PARK.

A LBANY HOUSE, 16, Park Village West, N.W.1.—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL; excellent accommodation; noted cuisine.—Apply Tariff. Museum 7783.

7, CLANRICARDE-GARDENS,

HYDE PARK, W.2. JUST OPENED.
ALL newly decorated, BED-SITTING ROOMS fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires all rooms; one minute Tube, omnibus, and Kensington Gardens. Breakfast optional. Park 7875.

GLOUCESTER-ROAD, S.W.7.

ALL ROOMS newly furnished and decorated; fitted hot and cold water; gas fires; excellent cooking; from 3gns.; minute station.—'Phone, Western 0544.

54, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, W.2.

HYDE PARK, PADD. 4208.
ALSO 9, NEVILLE-SQUARE, EARL'S COURT, S.W.5 (Frobisher 4929). Well-appointed rooms; full or partial board; terms 27s. 6d. to 3gns. Our country residential Park, Great Missenden. 'Phone 189
AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS.
Ladies only. Catering as desired. Moderate prices. 75, Linden-gardens, W.2. (Park 3957.)
Ladies or gentlemen.
136, Holland-road, W.14. (Park 9183.)
AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLAT; ladies or gentlemen; catering as desired.—39, St. Quentin-avenue, W.10. Park 5364.
AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATLETS; 20s. weekly; tastefully equipped; every comfort; lounge; hot and cold water; gas fires.—Manageress, 43, Holland Park-avenue, W.11. Park 8023.

THE EXCELSIOR.

AN ideal position. Running hot and cold water day and night, gas fires, most comfortable lounge; really good liberal tables. From £2 7s. 6d.—1-2, Ladbroke-gardens, Notting-hill-gate, W.11.

ARMY & NAVY,

1, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2. Three minutes two Tubes, buses and Hyde Park; exceptional table, meals well cooked and daintily served; four reception rooms; box spring beds; gas fires in all bed rooms; constant hot water; special winter terms £3 8s. 6d., £3 13s. 6d., double £6 7s. and 8 guineas; daily 11s.; bed, breakfast, and bath, 8s. Padd. 3528.

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS; recently opened, newly decorated, well furnished; divan beds, running hot and cold water; from 2gns. single, 3½ guineas double, including breakfast, service, baths and bath; five minutes Victoria Station.—Apply 85, Belgrave-road, Victoria 4940.

10, SUSSEX-GARDENS, W.2.

ATTRACTIVE suite, two and three room well FURNISHED SERVICE FLATS; kitchenettes, baths; 'phones; hot and cold running water; gas fires, central heating; from 3gns. Padd. 5656. ALSO 72, QUEEN'S-BOROUGH-TERRACE, W.2. Park 1632. From 2gns. Inclusive breakfast, &c.

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS from 25s. 6d. to 3gns.; newly decorated; breakfast or required.—38a, Harrington-road (minute S. Kensington Station).

21, LINDEN-GARDENS, W.2.

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated; catering as desired, attendance. Park 7802.
ATTRACTIVE ROOMS (not the usual bed-sitting room); constant hot water, divan beds, gas fires and grillers (breakfast optional); from 27s. 6d. per week; five minutes Victoria Station.—33, Belgrave-road. Vic. 0377.

BAYSWATER COURT.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Divan beds, enclosed washstands, gas fires and grillers. Single 30s., double 17s. each, including service, electric light, baths, and use of luxurious lounges. Central heating. 14 tiled, heated bath rooms, shower baths, marble fittings. Dancing. Liveried hall porter.—Bayswater-road, W.2 (West Cromwell-road, Bourne-grove). Park 9900, and 17, St. Stephen's-square (adjoining). Running hot and cold water (with screen) in every room. Park 1034.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Single 30s., double £1 each, including service, constant hot water, electric light, and hot baths; divan beds, gas fires, central heating.—Hamper's-estate, S.W.7. (Western 0266) and, adjoining, 8, Grenville-place, S.W.7. (Western 1256). (Close Gloucester-road Tube.)

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED One-Room SERVICE FLATS; new sitting-room furniture, new artistic decorations; bath rooms on every floor; divan beds, enclosed washstands; everything new and first-class; rooms from £1 17s. 6d., including breakfast, service, and electric light; doubles from 3 guineas; dining room, lounge.—10, Earl's Court-square (close Tube). Kensington 8071.

THE EMERALD. (Park 9363.)

AT 30 and 31, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2. Newly opened. Gas fires. From 2gns.

RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE Bridge Club, Randolph-mews, Maida Vale, W.9.—Attractive Suites and Bed-sitting Rooms; gas fires; Lounge Restaurant; TENNIS COURTS; three minutes Warwick-avenue Tube, 10 minutes Piccadilly; service to all parts.—Mrs. HOLT. 'Phone, Padd. 3530.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

AT 36, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2, two minutes Paddington; bachelor rooms, breakfast, perfect bath, valeting, catering; from 35s. Suite (South aspect), suitable for two friends, three guineas; no extras. Padd. 2915.

QUEEN'S COURT.

AT 25 and 27, EARL'S COURT-SQUARE, KENSINGTON, S.W.5.—Passenger lift, gas fires, central heating; nine bath rooms; excellent cuisine. Terms from 3gns. Kens. 3940 and 3941. Resident Proprietor.

NORLAND HOUSE.

EXTENSION OF PREMISES
AT 51-52, NORLAND-SQUARE, HOLLAND PARK. Central all parts. Excellent catering (five course dinner). Bridge. Partial board from 37s. 6d. Park 6497.

WHITE HALL.

AT Kensington Gardens-square, Bayswater.—BOARD-RESIDENCE; single from 2gns., double from £3 15s.; personal supervision; billiards.—Park 2974.

LEINSTER PALACE.

AT 17-19, LEINSTER-SQUARE, W., close Kensington Gardens. Tubes, omnibuses exceptionally good liberal table. From £2 7s. single, 4gns. double. Park 4765.
AT 71, GOWER-STREET, W.C.1.—Well-furnished House, with hot and cold water all bed rooms; gas fires. From 35s., including breakfast. Museum 0508.

GROVE MANSIONS, LTD.

AT 38 to 40, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2; board-residence from 2gns.; partial board from 35s. 'Phone, Park 1982.
BACHELOR GROUND FLOOR BED-SITTING ROOM, exceedingly comfortable; including breakfast, 2½gns.—10, Porchester-square, W.2. Tele. Park 6015.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

BACHELOR SUITES and BED-SITTING ROOMS, well furnished; breakfasts; gas fires; two minutes Tube.—18, Manson-place, Queen's-gate. Kens. 4874.
BALCONY SERVICE FLATLET, beautifully Furnished, near Holland Park and tennis courts; excellent cuisine; 3gns. inclusive.—47, Holland Park-avenue, W.11.

EMBASSY.

BAYSWATER-ROAD, W.2, facing Park; minute Tube; 70 rooms; garage; gas fires, hot and cold water; From 3gns., double 5gns. Park 2131. Night Porter.
BE HEALTHY.—Fat, Drink, and Sleep Psychologically; gas and electric fires, hot and cold running water in bed rooms, central heating; From 3gns.—Mrs. K. Brown, 23, Queens-road, Richmond Hill.
BEAUTIFUL BED-SITTING ROOM, facing south, heating and private bath room, partial or full board; omnibuses and railways on all sides within two minutes, but road itself absolutely quiet.—Write to Mrs. Beeton, 2, Clifton-hill, St. John's Wood. N.W.8.

53, SEYMOUR-STREET, W.1.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED SUITE and SINGLE BED ROOM, with breakfast, fitted basins and hot water, central heating; dining room; every convenience. Near Marble Arch. 'Phone, Padd. 5787.
BEAUTIFULLY Furnished BED-SITTING ROOMS. Breakfast, 2-4gns.; newly decorated; gas fires, dining room.—88, Redcliffe-gardens. 'Phone, Kens. 5928.
BED-SITTING ROOMS fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires; inclusive breakfast, bath, light, attendance, from 35s.; redecorated throughout.—At 64, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flaxman 9423.
BED-SITTING ROOMS, double and single (divans); newly furnished; 'phone and all conveniences; terms moderate.—Millard, 54, Upper Berkeley-street, W.1.
BED-SITTING ROOMS, close Marble Arch; hot and cold water in rooms; charmingly furnished and decorated; with breakfast from 37s. 6d.on. Single and double, 45s. Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park. Padd. 2881.
BED-SITTING ROOMS or Suite, ground and first floors; hot and cold water in rooms; bath rooms on floors; newly furnished and decorated; close Lancaster Gate and Bakerloo Tubes.—66, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park. Padd. 9055.
BED-SITTING ROOM in W.1; first floor; Louis XV. decorations; £1 4s. with breakfast; private bath room adjoining; full service, meals as required.—Apply E. Ward and Co., 84, Baker-street, W.1.
BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast, 5s. 6d. daily, 35s. weekly; constant hot water.—86, Redcliffe-gardens (close Earl's Court Station). Kens. 8798.
BED-SITTING ROOMS; divans or beds; gas fires; constant hot water; service; 'phone; from 25s. Tube five minutes.—59, Prince's-square, W.2.
BED-SITTING ROOMS (quiet); single 25s., double 45s.; gas fires and rings; close Park and Queen's-road Tubes.—28, St. Petersburgh-place, W.2. Park 2148.
BEDFORD PARK.—DOUBLE BED ROOM, private sitting room; modern comforts; meals as required.—74, Woodstock-road, W.4.
BOARD-RESIDENCE, 19, Stanley-crescent, Notting-hill-gate, W.11, from 2gns.; gas fires, good food, constant hot water; near Tube.
CHARMING CAMPDEN HILL.—Excellent Furnished Room (double and single), with breakfast and bath, from £2 2s. per week.—10, Observatory-gardens, W.8.
CHELSEA, 44, HALSEY-STREET, Cadogan-square.—Well FURNISHED SITTING ROOMS and BED ROOMS. Also Bed-sitting room; house newly decorated.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

CLEAN, quiet BED-SITTING ROOMS; gas fires, constant hot water; moderate and well recommended; minute S. Kensington Station.—7, Manson-place.

14, NOTTINGHAM-PLACE, W.1.

Near BAKER-STREET STATION.
COMFORTABLE BED-SITTING ROOMS from 30s.; meals by arrangement.—Welbeck 7585.
COMFORTABLE BED-SITTING ROOM in charming Maisonnette; close Hyde Park and Tube Station. Terms, including bath, breakfast, £3 and 4 weekly.—Write Box A., care of 5, New Bridge-street, E.C.4.
COMFORTABLE BED ROOMS; lady's house, S. Kensington; breakfast, baths.—'Phone Kensington 6882.

95, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

THE KENYA.
CONVENIENT for business or pleasure. Furnished for comfort; gas fires, 'phones in bed rooms; varied menus. From 3½gns., bed-breakfast 7s. 6d. Kens. 8157.
CULTIVATED Family, VACANCY Student or Business young Man; splendid home and food; running hot and cold; English lessons.—11, Adamson-road, N.W.3. Primrose 4083.
EALING.—COURTFIELD, 1-3, THE COMMON; specially recommended for families; children's large play room; laundry facilities, constant hot water; public room overlook Common; excellent food and service; terms from 2gns. inclusive.—'Phone, Ealing 1011.
EARL'S COURT.—Furnished or unfurnished, large, pleasant GROUND-FLOOR ROOM, overlooking gardens, with small bed room, bath, light, and water, 45s.; attendance and meals if required; view evenings only. Also single room.—Write Box 07805, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
EVERY year finds an increasing number of Women of advanced thought giving up the responsibility of housekeeping and becoming free to go and come at will. These are always glad to know of houses where they can find congenial company and be quit of the essentials of rented living.

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS

(60 branches) are just such houses. Western 0427. Offices, 11, Cromwell-road. S.W.7 (stamp).

LANCASTER-GATE.

EXCEPTIONALLY-EQUIPPED gentleman's private residence, 100 yards Tube; for SITTING-BED ROOMS, one ground-floor front; running hot water, gas fires, private 'phones; meals by arrangement; terms moderate.—Ring Housekeeper, Paddington 9317.
FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED ROOMS with bath room from £2 10s. per week inclusive.—Apply Secretary, Audley House, Margaret-street, W.1.
LADIES' RESIDENTIAL CLUB, newly opened.—Attractively FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS, every convenience; central heating, from 25s. to 3gns.; also unfurnished; breakfasts and teas if required.—16, Holland-park, W.11. Park 1524.
LADY RECOMMENDS exceptionally comfortable SERVICE SUITE and Bed-Sitting Rooms; close to Gloucester-road Station; inclusive terms from 3½gns.; 'Phone Kens. 1402, or write D. G., Box 650, Harrods Advertising Agency, S.W.1.
LANCASTER-GATE (one minute Tube and KENSINGTON GARDENS).—Large DOUBLE and SINGLE ROOMS, exceptionally well furnished, overlooking the Park; gas fires; electric light; baths; excellent cooking; young society; highly recommended; terms moderate.—17, Westbourne-street, W.2. Padd. 4525.
LANCASTER GATE.—SELECT RESIDENCE. Bed and breakfast, meals as required; three minutes Tube and Kensington Gardens; constant hot water, gas fires; English cooking and comforts a speciality. Moderate. Padd. 2066.—6, Devonshire-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.
LANCASTER-GATE.—Artistically Furnished two (3) newly decorated LARGE GROUND FLOOR BED-SITTING ROOMS, facing front; every convenience; quiet well-kept house.—47, Gloucester-terrace. Padd. 2389.

COMFORTABLE QUARTERS.

LANCASTER-GATE.—Well FURNISHED ROOM, 42s.; breakfast, baths, service; smaller room (essentially lady's), first floor, 32s. 6d.—'Phone Padd. 9001.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

LARGE GROUND-FLOOR ROOM, close bath room, £80, unfurnished; service and food as desired. Also charming three-roomed Flat, top floor, good house; hot and cold water basin; £130; service and meals as wanted.—Write Box G.473, The Times, E.C.4.
LARGE ROOM, unfurnished £1, or furnished, use kitchenette; (near Bradley's; gentlewoman engaged during day.—Write Box G.156, The Times, E.C.4.
LARGE FURNISHED SITTING-BED ROOM; also smaller one; suitable business or club people; breakfast.—46, Manchester-street, W.1. Welbeck 9778.

CHELSEA.

LUXURIOUS SITTING ROOM and BED ROOM adjoining (furnished or not) in Maisonnette over restaurant; central heating; suit 'varsity or professional people; service optional. Also Bed-Sitting Room overlooking large garden; suit lady.—316A, King's-road. Flax. 7755.
MAIDA VALE.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES and FLATS from 2½gns. to 4gns.; also rooms; restaurant.—Apply 138, Lauderdale-mansions. Tele. Abercorn 2360.
MAIDA VALE (2min. Warwick-avenue Tube).—Bed Attractive ROOMS, overlooking gardens; meals as desired.—160, Sutherland-avenue, W.9. Abercorn 1361.
MARBLE ARCH.—Large well FURNISHED BED SITTING ROOMS; single 3gns., double 4gns. Breakfast, baths 5s. Seymour-street, W.1. Padd. 4000.
MARRIED COUPLE to SHARE ladies' comfortable FLAT, MAIDA VALE; every home comfort; excellent cooking; 4gns. inclusive.—'Phone Abercorn 4523.
MARBLE ARCH.—SINGLE BED ROOM with or without breakfast; phone; bath, constant hot water.—20, Upper George-street, W.1.
MAYFAIR.—Well FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE; also small single bed room; good cooking; valeting. Apply 6, Hall Moon-street, Piccadilly.
MAYFAIR.—Comfortable BED-SITTING ROOM with small dressing room; good cooking; valeting; telephone.—33, Clarges-street.
MAYFAIR (Half Moon-street).—Charming SERVICE SUITE; good cooking, valeting; 3gns. per week.—Write A., Mays, 24, Bury-street, S.W.1.

MAYFIELD HOUSE,

12, FITZJOHN'S-AVENUE, N.W.3.
High-class Residential, three minutes Swiss Cottage (Met. buses); running water in bed rooms. Hamp. 1305.
MONTROSE, SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.—Over 100 ROOMS, beautifully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards; garage. Tele., Brixton 2803. Trams and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Room, breakfast, late dinner, full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. PER WEEK. No extras.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

MRS. M. A. ALLEN has taken over 130, Queen's-gate (close to South Kensington Station), to be run on lines of private house; constant hot water; gas fires in bed rooms. Terms from 3gns. Kelvin 8896.
NEAR Queen's-gate.—Large, sunny, well Furnished Bed-Sitting Room in lady's comfortable entrance flat, with breakfast, baths, light, and attendance, two persons 4gns.; one person 3½gns.; use of kitchen; other meals at will; no other guests; references exchanged.—Write Box N.793, The Times, E.C.4.
NEAR EARL'S COURT STATION.—Exceptionally lovely UNFURNISHED SERVICE SUITES; large, lofty, sunny, newly decorated ROOMS; from £150; housekeeper cooks own food. Real bargain.—For appointment 'phone Museum 4976.

NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL,

38 and 39, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, LONDON.
FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT, overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens. Central all parts of London. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water basins in every bed room. Nothing but the best English food served. Special terms for families. PULL'S Tube, Lancaster Gate. Gas fires links; 45min. Piccadilly.
A QUIET HOME in Country, G.W.R. bus five minutes walk; central heating; electricity.—Owner, Orchard, Down-road, Portishead, Somerset.
AN IDEAL HOME for GUESTS in Surrey, London 25 minutes. Large country house on hill in beautiful grounds, 18-hole golf course, tennis, billiards, bridge; every home comfort; own cows and farm produce.—Write R.N., Box G.255, The Times, E.C.4.
ANGMERING-ON-SEA, SUSSEX.—GUESTS RECEIVED.—Miss Shakspeare, Old Vicarage.
BOGNOR, W.—A comfortable, sunny house, half-minute sea front and shops; good fires; bridge, wireless; diets undertaken; freedom and home comforts. Terms from 2½gns.—Apply Mrs. Tinley, Chelsea Lodge.
BOURNEMOUTH.—Available shortly, well FURNISHED LARGE BED ROOM, with private sitting room, in old-established, recommended guest house, close Meyrick Park Golf Links and Square.—Ardrum Lodge, 14, Wimborne-road.
BOURNEMOUTH.—CHESTERWOOD, EAST CLIFF.—Facing South, overlooking sea; unexpectedly vacant private Apartments with Board. 'Phone 2037.

WARWICK GLEN.

BOURNEMOUTH (West Hill-road). West Cliff.—BOARD-RESIDENCE; central position, near sea, Square and Pavilion; gas fires bed rooms. From 3gns.

SOMERSET HOUSE.

BOURNEMOUTH. BATH-ROAD. — RESIDENTIAL PENSION or PRIVATE SUITE. Finest position East Cliff; gas fires bed rooms; excellent cuisine. Moderate tariff. 'Ph. 533.

CHINE HALL,

BOURNEMOUTH (Boscombe Spa-road), overlooking Boscombe Chine. Gas fires bed rooms; central heating; excellent cuisine. 'Phone 2988.
BOURNEMOUTH. SOUTHBOURNE-on-SEA.—Superior Private Suites, board optional; home comforts; garage; 'phone; nice garden; South aspect; five minutes sea. "Highfield," 36, Belle Vue-road.

D'ARCY HEY,

BOURNEMOUTH (Owls-road, Boscombe). Two minutes Pier, Chine Gardens; gas fires bed rooms; excellent cuisine. Special winter terms. 'Phone 2491.
BOURNEMOUTH.—LAMMERMOOR, best position East Cliff; ideal winter residence; central heating; en pension or private suites; famous for cuisine; garage.
BOURNEMOUTH (Manor-road), in an acre beautiful grounds, 100 yards sea; central for everything.

HINTON FIRS, EAST CLIFF.

Hot and cold water bed rooms, central heating, chef de cuisine; most comfortable; garage; from 3½ guineas. Telephone 5409.

TORBAY, WEST CLIFF.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Ideal position. Due South. Hot and cold water bed rooms, gas fires, central heating; good liberal table. Special winter terms.—Moser.

BOURNEMOUTH, DURRANT-ROAD.

THE GATE HOUSE.

Close sea, Square, and Meyrick Park Links. Hot and cold water bed rooms. From 2½gns. 'Phone 5746.
BRIGHTON.—"DESMOND," 104 and 105, KING'S-ROAD (late CANNON-PLACE); finest site, facing sea; lounge, drawing, billiard and dining rooms, ball room; £2 12s. 6d. to £4 4s.—Proprietor, Bernard Letherbarrow.
BRIGHTON, 26 and 27, REGENCY SQUARE.—High-class Residential, facing sea; excellent cuisine; gas fires; from 2½gns.—Mrs. Watts. 'Tels. 5342.
EASTBOURNE, ideal position.—Well-appointed house for near schools, sea, golf, Beachy Head; gas fires bed rooms.—Turnbaigh, Meads. 'Phone 2675.
EASTBOURNE.—ST. JOHN'S.—Newest and most luxurious GUEST HOUSE; over 60 beds; bed rooms with central heating and running water, with or without private bath rooms; private suites; large garden, hard and grass tennis courts; garage on premises; unsurpassed cuisine.
EASTBOURNE.—THE BOLTON, BURLINGTON-PLACE. Quiet; exceptional cuisine; one minute Underground and Devonshire Park; tennis. 'Phone 486.
EASTBOURNE.—CROYDON HOUSE, WILMINGTON-GARDENS, overlooking Devonshire Park, one minute from sea; gas fires in bed rooms; moderate terms. 'Phone 2171.
EASTBOURNE.—14, LANSDOWNE-TERRACE.—Service Flats and Apartments; gas, electric fires in bed rooms; nursery floor. Moderate terms.—Johnston.
EASTBOURNE.—The IMPERIAL; hot and cold water, gas and electric fires every bed room; bus for use of visitors; grass tennis and billiards.
EASTBOURNE.—The CLAREMONT, directly opposite Pier; comfortable, sunny ROOMS; electric fires, central heating; bath room; garage adjoins; spring terms from 2½ guineas.
EASTBOURNE.—THE LANSDOWNE, facing sea and Western Lawns; excellent cuisine. Moderate terms; gas, electric fires; 80 bed rooms. Tel. 636.—W. H. Rooinson.

FOLKESTONE. "MONTCLAIR."

Hot and cold water, central heating. Excellent cuisine.
GUESTS RECEIVED private house, Kent; choice social life; golf, tennis, bridge, car, wireless; good climate; moderate.—Write Box Z.732, The Times, E.C.4.

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CHISLEHURST, KENT.
Two minutes Station.
25 minutes City and West End.
First-class Cuisine.
Central Heating. Gas Fires all bed rooms.
Nine Bath rooms.
Every bed room fitted running Hot and Cold Water.
BRIDGE. BILLIARDS. DANCING.
Fernden Hard Tennis Court.
Inclusive terms from 3½ guineas.
Resident Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. H. VERNON COLES.
Chislehurst 123. Day and Night.

HOVE, "COURTLANDS,"

THE DRIVE; near sea, lawns; garage. Tele. 2615.
HOVE, facing Sea and Lawns.—Most West Position. Spacious well FURNISHED DINING, SITTING, DOUBLE BED, bath room; dry, quiet, sunny basement suite; 3 guineas each, permanency; excellent cuisine and service.—7, Brunswick-terrace.
LITTLEHAMPTON, SUSSEX; finest sea facing; the WHITE HOUSE, 13, 19, 20, SOUTH TERRACE; comfortable guest house; sunniest position on sea front; established 1922; highly recommended. Moderate terms. Proprietress.
MABLETHORPE.—BOARD RESIDENCE, suitable for elderly gentlefolk or convalescents; every care and comfort at moderate terms.—Walter, Ravenswood, High-street.
N. CORNWALL COAST, Easter Holidays.—Lady offers BOARD RESIDENCE, accommodate four to eight; highly recommended; two garages; near golf. —Mrs. R., New House, Appledry, Westmorland.
PAYING GUESTS WANTED, homely, cheery farm, Bucks; electric light, hot and cold bath, 'phone; bracing; village.—Write Box M.1713, The Times, E.C.4.

LYME REGIS.

"PITT" HOUSE, reopens Easter; Extension Bed Rooms, &c. Early bookings advised. Putting, tennis, croquet.
SURREY.—RAVENSBROOK GUEST HOUSE, OXTED; golf, five minutes station; central heating. Moderate terms. 'Phone 352.
TORQUAY, THE TOORAK.—Central; hot and cold water in bed rooms; write tariff. Phone 2845. Garage.

WANTED

ACCOMMODATION REQUIRED, TWO BOY STUDENTS; private family; Dorset, Hants; 5gns.; married couple and daughter; guest house, boarding house, hotel, farmhouse; country convenient London; 15gns.—Mary Heather's Agency, 123, New Bond-street, W.1.

CONTINENTAL

BRITTANY, ST. SERVAN-SUR-MER, Ker-Melanie. Pension famille; garden; near beach and tennis. Good cook. Inclusive 120frs. weekly.
FRANCE.—A FEW PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED; large park; all comforts.—Château de la Fresnaye, Ingrandes-sur-Loire, M.-&.
TOURAINE.—French family takes PAYING GUESTS; language given special care; tennis.—Roger, St. Dye. s/Loire, Loir-et-Cher.

WANTED

UNE DAME ANGLAISE et son FILS, 14 ans, désirant passer un mois d'Avril à Cannes, cherchent une famille française, de préférence famille de professeur avec jeunes gens, et leçons de Français.—Mrs. Fielding, Pon Arcuel, Château d'Oex, Switzerland.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

29, HARRINGTON-GARDENS,
S. KENSINGTON. 'Phone, Kens. 5363.
A WELL HEATED HOUSE.
Passenger lift to every floor.
Gas fires all bed rooms. Constant hot water.
Minute Gloucester-road Station. From 2½gns.
58, GOWER-STREET, W.C.1, for BOARD-RESIDENCE; good food, every comfort; gas fires in bed rooms; moderate prices. 'Phone, Museum 2951.

QUEENSBOROUGH HOUSE.

60-62, QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE, W.2.
A few VACANCIES in this well-known, most comfortable house, within one minute Kensington Gardens and Queen's-road Tube. Terms from 3gns. (partial board £2 17s. 6d.). Park 3586.

GLOUCESTER-COURT.

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Law Report, Feb. 19

SUMMARY OF CASES

The Court of Appeal—the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Lawrence and Lord Justice Romer—delivered judgment dismissing the appeal by the plaintiffs in the test action in which they claimed a declaration that a Minute of the Treasury of March 20, 1922, relating to the calculation of pensions payable to Civil servants was null and void so far as it altered the basis of calculation as provided by the Superannuation Acts, 1859 to 1909. The Court held that all questions relating to superannuation allowances and pensions were to be decided by the Treasury and not by a Court of law. (NIXON v. ATTORNEY-GENERAL.)

Counsel for the plaintiff began his final address to the jury in the action before Mr. Justice Horridge and a special jury in which Mr. Barbu Jonesco, of Oakhurst Court, Godstone, Surrey, claims against the Evening Standard Company, Limited, the proprietors and publishers of the *Evening Standard*, damages for an alleged libel in the issue of that newspaper of May 17, 1928, and an injunction to prevent the repetition of the words complained of, which were published after Prince Carol of Rumania, who had been a guest of the plaintiff, left this country for Belgium in that year. The defendants deny that the words have any defamatory meaning, and say that they were fair comment made in good faith and without malice on a matter of public interest. They further plead that the words according to their natural and ordinary signification were true. (JONESCO v. EVENING STANDARD COMPANY, LIMITED.)

COURT OF APPEAL

CIVIL SERVICE PENSIONS; TREASURY MINUTE DISPUTED

NIXON AND OTHERS v. ATTORNEY-GENERAL

(*Before the* MASTER OF THE ROLLS, LORD JUSTICE LAWRENCE, *and* LORD JUSTICE ROMER)

The COURT gave judgment to-day dismissing this appeal by the plaintiffs from a decision of Mr. Justice Clauson.

The action was a test action raising the question whether the Treasury, by a Minute of March 20, 1922, could determine and estimate the amount of superannuation allowance of Civil servants and alter the amount of such allowance so far as it was based on the bonus to which they were entitled. The plaintiffs alleged that so far as any Minute made by the Treasury went outside the plain meaning of the Superannuation Acts, the Court was entitled to declare that the Minute was null and void.

The plaintiffs, Mr. John Nixon, Mr. John Scott, Mr. William Clark, and Mr. Benjamin Louis Samuel, claimed to have the amounts of their superannuation allowances calculated as prescribed by section 2 of the Superannuation Act, 1859, as amended by sections 1 and 3 (1) of the Superannuation Act, 1909.

They asked for a declaration that the Treasury Minute of March 20, 1922, in so far as it limited the right to have the amount of the annual superannuation allowance or pension, or the amount of the additional lump sum superannuation allowance, calculated on the full amount of the actual annual salary and emoluments, including the full amount of the actual annual "bonus" emolument payable at the date of retirement, and in so far as it made the annual allowance or pension vary from time to time, was contrary to the provisions of the Superannuation Acts, and was null and void and *ultra vires*. They said that they were entitled to a pension or fixed sum equal to one-eightieth of their annual basic salary and emoluments and full annual bonus emolument payable at the time of retirement, multiplied by the number of completed years (not exceeding 40) which they had served. The additional allowance or lump sum ought, they said, to be calculated not only on the full amount of salary and emoluments, but also on the full amount of annual bonus emolument at the date of retirement.

The amount of bonus was determined by a sliding scale based on the cost of living figure.

For the Attorney-General it was contended that the matter was not within the jurisdiction of the Court, the decision of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury being final as the pensions were not enjoyed as of right but *ex gratia*.

Mr. Justice Clauson decided in favour of the Attorney-General.

The plaintiffs appealed.

Mr. Schiller, K.C., and Mr. J. V. Nesbit appeared for the appellants; and the Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.), the Solicitor-General (Sir James Melville, K.C.), Mr. Stafford Crossman, and Mr. H. M. Giveen for the Attorney-General.

JUDGMENT

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS (Lord Hanworth), in giving judgment, said that the appeal was from an order of Mr. Justice Clauson dismissing the action which was begun by the four plaintiffs, who claimed four declarations. The first was that each of the plaintiffs was entitled as of right to have the amount of his superannuation allowances calculated in the manner prescribed by section 2 of the Superannuation Act, 1859, as amended by sections 1 and 3 (1) of the Superannuation Act, 1909. The second, that a Minute of the Treasury dated March 20, 1922, as to certain matters contained in it was null and void and, if applied in awarding and computing the superannuation allowances of any of the plaintiffs, *ultra vires*. The third and fourth related to the question of the allowances to be awarded to each of the plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs' claim depended on the proper construction and application of several Acts of Parliament. The Attorney-General took the objection that the action was not maintainable, or, if maintainable, was not maintainable against the Attorney-General. While reserving his right to object to the procedure adopted by the plaintiffs, he did not raise any technical defence based on it in that Court. His two defences were that the decision of the Commissioners of the Treasury on the questions whether a person was entitled to a superannuation allowance, and the basis on which it should be calculated, was final and conclusive, and that no Court of law had jurisdiction in those matters, which depended on the grace and bounty of the Crown exercised by the Treasury.

The facts which raised the issues of law were not quite the same in the case of all four plaintiffs. Mr. Nixon entered the Civil Service as a clerk to the Home Office in May, 1877, in an established capacity and with a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners. He was employed in various capacities in the Civil Service or in service to which the Superannuation Acts applied until February 27, 1922. Mr. Clark was employed likewise in the Civil Service from February, 1882, down to February 28, 1922. Mr. Samuel entered the Civil Service as an established telegraphist in March, 1880, and was employed down to June 30, 1925. Mr. Scott entered the service of the National Telephone Company, Limited, in November, 1895. He was a contributor to the company's pension fund and continued in his employment until January 1, 1912, when he was appointed to a pensionable office as defined in the Telephone Transfer Act, 1911. By reason of the terms of that Act and the transfer he was employed in the Civil Service on terms similar to the other plaintiffs until October 31, 1927.

Mr. Nixon, Mr. Clark, and Mr. Samuel further alleged that they each entered the Civil Service on the basis of, and relying on, the Treasury Minute dated June 14, 1859, so that a contract was made with them on the terms contained in that Minute. He was satisfied that the Minute could not be held to be, or relied on as, the basis of any contract between the Treasury and the plaintiffs, or any of them. The Minute could not be used for the purposes claimed by those three plaintiffs and their claim, if any, must be determined on consideration of the relevant Acts of Parliament.

With regard to Mr. Scott, no distinction arose in his case by reason of his having been originally employed by the National Telephone Company, Limited, and later transferred to the Civil Service.

The Treasury had awarded to each of the plaintiffs superannuation allowances calculated in accordance with the terms specified in the Treasury Minute of March 20, 1922. The question to be determined was whether permanent Civil servants employed, as the plaintiffs were, in an established capacity acquired a right—that was, a legal right enforceable in a Court of law under the statutes applicable to them and their service—to have their superannuation allowances paid to them at the amount and on the basis laid down in the Superannuation Acts.

Statutes passed in the earlier part of the 19th century were all repealed by section 8 of the Superannuation Act, 1834. They all appeared, however, to be based on, and to illustrate, the complete control of the Treasury as to the amounts to be paid, unless the sums were determined under an Order in Council.

The Act of 1834 was the first of the Superannuation Acts, which was to be read together with the later Acts passed. Its terms defined the persons to whom pensions might be given and laid down the regulations applicable. In sections 12 and 27 the phrases occurred "persons entitled to receive" pensions or superannuation allowances, and "entitled to superannuation allowance under this Act," and an attempt was made to deduce a legal right. The Act appeared to be an Act to regulate the administration of the pensions and superannuation allowances by those in whose hands that duty was placed, and no title was conferred on the recipients to claim and receive them. Section 30 put the question beyond doubt by providing that nothing in the Act should be

> construed to extend to give any person an absolute right to compensation for past services or to any superannuation or retiring allowance under this Act.

Words could not be more explicit.

In 1859 a further Act "to amend the laws concerning superannuations and other allowances to persons having held Civil offices in the Public Service" was passed, and that Act and that of 1834 were to be construed together. The purpose of the later Act appeared to be identical with that of 1834 as to powers given and limits imposed on those who were to administer it.

In the preamble the words "Civil servants entitled to superannuation allowance" were found. In sections 12 and 17 there was the word "entitled," and in the former section it was preceded by "without forfeiting their claims." It was contended that what did not belong could not be forfeited and that the word "entitled" connoted a right. But following out section 30 of the Act of 1834 there was a proviso to section 2 of the Act of 1859 which negatived the conferment on a Civil servant of any right enforceable in a Court of law. Section 9 must also be noticed in that connexion.

The next Act was that of 1887, on which similar arguments were based. But section 9 contradicted the plaintiffs' claim. The last Act was that of 1909. It amended the scale and method of computing allowances, and the word "entitled" was found in sections 1 (2) and 2 (2), and the word "right" in section 3 (2). But by section 4 the provisions of the earlier Acts,

> with respect to the qualifications for obtaining superannuation allowances and gratuities . . . and to the determination of questions by the Treasury, shall apply in respect of additional allowances and gratuities under this Act in like manner as they apply in respect of superannuation allowances under those Acts.

He had gone carefully through the relevant Acts because the plaintiffs based their claim on them. If and so far as they were granted any sums under the prerogative of the Crown they admitted that no legal right could arise. They claimed that what was in the past a matter of the prerogative had now been formulated in a succession of Acts of Parliament, with the consequence that they were entitled to rely on statutory rights accruing to them. After considering those Acts, he could find no such right established. He now turned to consider the authorities. It was claimed that in that Court they could be reviewed, but he doubted it.

THE AUTHORITIES

It had been held in a number of cases that servants of the Crown, Civil as well as military, except in special cases when it was otherwise provided by law, held their offices only during the pleasure of the Crown. See per Lord Esher in De Bohse v. The Queen (66 L.J., Q.B., 422) and per Lord Herschel in Dunn v. The Queen ([1896] 1 Q.B., 116, 119). The same doctrine was affirmed in the Privy Council in Gould v. Stuart ([1896] A.C., 575), in which it was decided that the Crown had power to dismiss at pleasure except when a statute provided otherwise.

There was also authority that the Superannuation Acts did not provide such an exception: Cooper v. the Queen (14 Ch. D., 311) and Yorke v. the King (31 *The Times* L.R., 220; [1915] 1 K.B., 852). Mr. Schiller candidly admitted that the latter case decided the point now in question against his contention, but he argued that it was not binding on that Court and ought not to be followed.

Both those cases had been supported in the House of Lords in Considine v. McInerney (32 *The Times* L.R., 453; [1916] 2 A.C., 162), when the question was whether a workman, injured by an accident in the course of his employment, had received superannuation allowance and gratuity under the Superannuation Acts, 1834 to 1909, as of right, or as a "voluntary payment from his employers, the Civil Service Commissioners," so that it should be taken into account with the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906. Lord Buckmaster and Lord Loreburn both decided that the money had not been paid to the workman as of legal right and that he could not have enforced a claim for it by legal proceedings. Again, in Wigg v. Attorney-General of Irish Free State (43 *The Times* L.R., 457; [1927] A.C., 674) Lord Cave referred to Cooper v. the Queen (*supra*) and Yorke v. the King (*supra*) and said: "Their Lordships do not question the authority of these decisions which, indeed, was recognized by the House of Lords in Considine v. McInerney" (*supra*). The same view was expressed in the judgment in *In re* Transferred Civil Servants (Ireland) Compensation (45 *The Times* L.R., 57; [1929] A.C., 242, 255). Even, therefore, if he were minded to differ from the decisions of Vice-Chancellor Malin in Cooper v. the Queen (*supra*) and of Mr. Justice Lush in Yorke v. the King (*supra*), he could not venture to do so in view of the high approval which they had received.

The result was that the plaintiffs had not any such legal right as they claimed in this action as to the Civil servant who was to receive or the quantum which he was to be paid. There was no right given him by the statutes and the authorities were all one way—that all questions relating to superannuation allowances and pensions were to be decided by the Treasury and not by a Court of law. For those reasons the appeal must be dismissed.

LORD JUSTICE LAWRENCE and LORD JUSTICE ROMER gave judgment to the same effect.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Percy Robinson and Co.; the Treasury Solicitor.

CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

MISS DOROTHY YOUNG AGAIN IN COURT

At the West London Police Court yesterday DOROTHY VERNON YOUNG, a young woman, described as an actress, known to some people as "Lady Dorothy Scott," was charged on remand with attempting suicide by shooting herself at her flat in Draycott-place, Chelsea.

Mr. Barker, appearing for the police, called Dr. Felix Leblanc, who deposed that he was called to the defendant's flat on the morning of January 22. He found Miss Young in a dazed condition from drugs, with her hand under a sheet holding a revolver. She said, "There it is. I shot myself." The witness found that she was wounded superficially in the left breast. The defendant also said that she was going out for a walk and shot herself instead. The witness found on a dressing table a number of empty tubes, which had apparently contained morphia tablets. There were also two syringes on the table.

Cross-examined by Mr. McDonnell, solicitor, the doctor said the defendant did not say that the shooting was an accident.

Dr. William Winch, of St. George's Hospital, deposed that the defendant was brought there suffering from a small bullet wound on the left side of the body. The bullet came out at the back. For some days she was in a very serious condition and in danger.

Clementine Mouginot, a French maid in the service of the defendant since last December, stated that she always knew her as Lady Scott. On January 22 she went to the defendant's bedroom at 8.30 a.m. and saw her in bed with blood on her mouth. She asked for a doctor. The defendant did not say what had happened to her.

Mr. McDonnell submitted that there was no evidence that the defendant attempted suicide. She had stated to the police that she had no such intention.

The MAGISTRATE.—She mentioned the name of someone as having caused her action.

Mr. McDonnell.—She certainly did say to a police witness, "Geoffrey Wilmot has done this." That statement was made by a person in a weak state.

The MAGISTRATE said he thought there was a case for consideration of a jury and he would commit her for trial. At present he was indisposed to grant bail, and therefore he would formally remand the defendant for another week in order to obtain a further medical report as to her state.

SOUTHAMPTON MURDER TRIAL

Mr. H. du Parcq, K.C., has been briefed for the defence of William Henry Podmore, committed for trial at Winchester Assizes on a charge of murdering Vivian Messiter in a garage at Southampton. The trial is expected to begin on Tuesday or Wednesday of next week. It is understood that Sir Thomas Inskip, Attorney-General for a time in the last Government and previously Solicitor-General, will appear for the prosecution, with Mr. J. G. Trapnell, who conducted the prosecution when Podmore was before the magistrates.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
SOLICITORS AND A WIFE'S COSTS
H. S. WRIGHT AND WEBB v. ANNANDALE

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE HUMPHREYS *and a Common Jury*)

The hearing was continued of this action in which Messrs. H. S. Wright and Webb, solicitors, of 18, Bloomsbury-square, W.C., claim from Mr. Arthur James Annandale, of 54, Nevern-square, Earl's Court, S.W., £130 5s. 1d., which, they allege, is due as the balance of professional costs necessarily incurred by his wife, Mrs. Eileen Dora Annandale, and moneys expended on her behalf.

The defendant admits delivery of the bill of costs and that he paid £37 19s. 1d. of the original amount of £168 4s. 2d. He also admits that the plaintiffs rendered certain services to his wife, but not that any of the services specified in the bill were so rendered nor that the prices charged were reasonable. He denies that the services were necessarily incurred by his wife, who was living separate from him and had, he says, committed adultery. Particulars of the wife's alleged adultery were appended.

It was stated that on April 2, 1929, Mrs. Annandale presented a petition for judicial separation on the ground of alleged cruelty, and that Mr. Annandale, who filed a cross-petition for divorce, naming two co-respondents, was granted a decree *nisi* on January 31, 1930, the petition being undefended. The cross-petition had not reached the stage at which the plaintiffs could get an order for costs when Mrs. Annandale withdrew her retainer.

Mr. Croom-Johnson, K.C., Mr. J. W. Morris, and Mr. Gerald Thesiger appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Cartwright Sharp and Mr. Eric Blain for the defendant.

Continuing his legal argument that Mrs. Annandale's admissions were not admissible as evidence, Mr. CROOM-JOHNSON said that Walton v. Green (1 Car. and P., 621) did not seem to have won the approval of the profession. It was commented on most adversely by the late author of Taylor on Evidence as early as the third edition. That adverse comment was retained in the last edition. It was fair to observe that the case seemed never to have been used, and Mr. Cartwright Sharp had disinterred it from a burial from which it ought never to have emerged. In Cooper v. Lloyd (6 C.B., N.S., 519) it was held that a wife, *if called*, in actions of this nature was a competent witness to prove that she had committed adultery. That was a long way from admitting her statement not on oath, made in the absence of the plaintiff, and on which he could not cross-examine. In Roscoe's Civil Evidence (19th ed., p. 77) the editor, referring to Walton v. Green (*supra*), says: "This decision, as reported, seems unsatisfactory."

Mr. CARTWRIGHT SHARP, replying on that point, referred to Taylor on Evidence, 11th edition, para. 759; Williams v. Bridges and another ([1817] 2 Starkie, 42); and Kempland v. Macaulay (Peake, N.P., 95). Where the mutual rights of husband and wife were the matter to be decided, then the admissions of the wife were admissible.

JUDGMENT ON THE LAW

MR. JUSTICE HUMPHREYS said that he agreed that the question was a very difficult one, and it was curious that there was no modern authority. One of the issues in the case was whether the wife committed adultery without any knowledge or means of knowledge by the plaintiffs. It was sought to give evidence of statements, oral or written, made by the wife to her husband or other persons, which were in the nature of confessions. In support of the contention that such statements were admissible he had been referred to Walton v. Green (*supra*). That decision, which was in 1825 by Chief Justice Abbott at *nisi prius*, was not binding on him, but it was naturally only with reluctance and most extreme diffidence that he would venture to dissent from it.

He did not think that the facts of the present case could be distinguished from those in Walton v. Green (*supra*). [His Lordship stated the facts in that case]. Chief Justice Abbott there stated

> I think it [the wife's statement] is evidence, because the question is whether the husband was justified in turning her out of doors—[*i.e.*, on the ground of adultery] —and what she said just previous to that time, as it formed part of the grounds of her being so turned out, is in my opinion admissible.

If that decision were right, he thought that the evidence in this case was admissible, on the principle that, where the state of affairs between husband and wife was in issue, whatever would be evidence on the hearing of a divorce petition would be admissible in the action. He did not see any way of avoiding the conclusion that Walton v. Green (*supra*) was an authority in support of that principle, nor on what other ground the evidence was admitted in Walton v. Green.

He had been referred to two other cases—Williams v. Bridges and another (*supra*) and Kempland v. Macaulay (*supra*) a decision of Lord Kenyon in 1791. [His Lordship referred to the facts and decisions in those two cases.]

He had referred to those cases because he was not going to follow them, and it was right to make it clear that he was aware that those opinions had been expressed. In Taylor on Evidence, Walton v. Green was referred to with quite distinct disapproval, because it was said to offend against a cardinal principle of the law of evidence. That principle was stated in Stephen's Digest of Evidence:—"Statements by a stranger to the proceeding are not admissible against the parties except in the cases hereafter mentioned," and he then mentioned the two cases of the sheriff and the bankrupt, citing Williams v. Bridges and Another and Kempland v. Macaulay.

It was essential in those days that the Court should not lightly admit statements which could not be tested in any way by the persons against whom they were said to be evidence. He held that statements by an alleged adulterous wife to someone or other that she had committed adultery could not be evidence against persons without knowledge. He, therefore, rejected them—unless, of course, they became evidence in another way by being communicated to the plaintiffs.

THE DEFENDANT'S CASE

Mr. CARTWRIGHT SHARP, opening the defendant's case, said that what the plaintiffs' case came to was that an honourable professional man, carrying on business in a perfectly proper manner, acted for a wife in proceedings in the Divorce Division. As a rule, a wife's solicitor was protected in the matter of costs by orders of the Court, but an experienced solicitor would know that if he had to sue the husband in an action his success would largely depend on whether or not the wife was an adulteress. So, although in the divorce suit Mr. Annandale had proved his wife's adultery with two men—Mr. Dudley Stretton and Mr. E. M. Daniel—he was called on to prove it all over again.

Counsel explained to the jury that condonation was only a conditional forgiveness, so that, even if the adultery with Mr. Stretton was known to Mr. Annandale when the latter wrote the letter [read in Court yesterday] of February 19, if there had been subsequent adultery, unknown to Mr. Annandale, with Mr. Daniel on February 15-16 or February 16-17, that condonation would go by the board.

Mr. and Mrs. Annandale were married in New Zealand in 1926. About 15 months later, on their way back to England, they met the manager of a touring theatrical company. Much against Mr. Annandale's will, when he returned to England in January, 1928, his wife remained in the employment of that man, and did not return till April, 1928. Her husband then found that her manner completely changed; he also found a letter which he did not like, but far from being the cruel husband he was said to be he forgave her. Indeed, if he had shown any fault it was that he had not been stern enough.

After that the Annandales were fairly happy for some months. One of the troubles of this unhappy marriage had been that the wife found no pleasure in anything but excitement and night clubs, and trouble arose because the husband objected to her coming home after midnight from those places. At one of them she met a man named Dudley Stretton. Mr. Annandale went away for the week-end, and Mr. Stretton apparently came to the flat and there committed adultery.

By February, 1929, Mr. and Mrs. Annandale were still living together, but not happily.

What happened on the night of February 15-16, 1929, the night when Mrs. Annandale picturesquely alleged that her husband locked her out in the snow, was this:—Mr. Annandale waited up for his wife, and at 2.45 a.m. she arrived, but not alone; Mr. Daniel was with her. He was a man of whom a husband would not naturally be jealous, as he had two artificial legs. After some conversation through the door between husband and wife, Mrs. Annandale turned away and left. On that night Mr. Daniel and Mrs. Annandale went to an hotel. It might be imprudent, but there was nothing very wrong in doing as they did, going to an hotel and booking separate rooms. But they stayed the following night, and at 6.30 a.m. the chambermaid saw Mrs. Annandale come from Mr. Daniel's room in her nightdress with a coat over it.

If that were not enough, one was entitled to consider their subsequent conduct, and he could prove that Mr. Daniel and Mrs. Annandale had been living together since July 26 as man and wife.

Her husband, said counsel, was still in love with her. He still thought that she was a weak child, and wrote the letter of February 19. Mr. Wright had said that he thought that it was not genuine, but if it had been written to make evidence, could it possibly have contained the passage which the plaintiffs regarded as their trump card:—"I have condoned the past."

EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE

Mr. Arthur James Annandale, the defendant, gave evidence to the same effect as his counsel's opening. The letter of February 19 genuinely expressed his feeling at that time.

In cross-examination, the witness stated that a previous marriage had been dissolved in 1925. He was the respondent in those proceedings. He did not know that his first wife had accused him of cruelty; he did not go near the Court.

Miss Lily Nall said that she remembered the man and woman whose photographs were produced (Mr. Daniel and Mrs. Annandale) coming in February, 1929, to a hotel at which she had been employed as a chambermaid. The man had room No. 271 and the woman No. 210, on the next floor. On the second morning of their stay she saw the woman in a nightdress with a coat over it coming from the man's room just after she (the witness) came on duty about 6.30 a.m.

Cross-examined by Mr. CROOM-JOHNSON, the witness said that the man's room was not 217, nor 71. The woman's room was not 14 or 15. When pressed, she admitted that the woman's room was No. 10, not 210. It was a Sunday morning when she saw the woman come from the man's room, the last morning they were there. She was sure it was not a Friday nor a Saturday.

She did not say in the divorce proceedings that the man's room was 217. No. 71 was not on her floor and she had no business to go there for any purpose. She did not say in the divorce Court that it was on a Friday. She saw the woman come out on a Saturday.

Mr. CROOM-JOHNSON.—Do you know that there are less than 100 rooms in the hotel, and that there is no 271 and no 217 at all?—I am sorry I have made a mistake; I have been in two other hotels since.

The witness noticed that Mr. Daniel had no legs. He was so ill that he had to remain in bed all Saturday.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT SHARP.—When you see a woman in her nightdress come out of a man's room, is that a rare thing?—No.

Mr. SHARP.—You may be right or you may be wrong, but it is a thing you would notice?—Yes.

Mrs. Arabella Louisa Freeman spoke to finding Mr. Stretton in Mr. Annandale's flat in Mr. Annandale's absence.

Mr. Rampton, head night porter of the hotel referred to, called by the plaintiffs in rebuttal, said that he was on duty from 9 p.m. to 9 a.m. on the night of February 15-16, 1929. Some time after midnight Mrs. Annandale came with a man in a taxicab. He noticed that the man had something wrong with his legs, and the witness assisted him out of the cab. Mrs. Annandale booked No. 10 on the mezzanine floor, and the witness showed her to her room. The man went back to the taxi and the witness helped him in. About a quarter of an hour later the man returned and said that he would stay in the hotel after all. He seemed then to be in great pain and could hardly walk. He was given No. 71 on the first floor wing, and the witness took him up in the lift.

The maids came down at 6.30 a.m. straight to the office and signed a book. They were then given a cup of tea. They were supposed to be on duty at 6.45, "but it is usually 7 o'clock by the time they've finished jawing." On Sundays they were not on duty till 7.15.

At 7 a.m. on Saturday morning Mrs. Annandale came down fully dressed without being called. On hearing that the man was in the hotel she asked the witness to take her to his room. He did so. Mr. Daniel was in bed. The witness was present the whole time Mrs. Annandale was there.

At the conclusion of the evidence the hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. H. S. Wright and Webb; Messrs. Rubinstein, Nash, and Co.

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
PETITION AGAINST AN ATHLETE DISMISSED
CLAYDON v. CLAYDON AND WILLIAMS

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE BATESON)

His LORDSHIP dismissed this petition by which Mr. Herbert James Nathan Claydon, a stockbroker's clerk, of Bishop's-mansions, Bishop's Park-road, Fulham, and formerly of East Sheen, sought the dissolution of his marriage with Mrs. Kate Claydon, *née* Harvey, on the ground of her alleged adultery with Mr. William Williams, an old Welsh Rugby football player and referee.

The respondent and co-respondent denied the charges, and said that Mrs. Claydon acted as Mr. Williams's housekeeper.

The marriage took place on February 4, 1911, at the Wandsworth Register Office. There was a deed of separation in September, 1926.

Mr. H. Durley Grazebrook appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Cotes-Preedy, K.C., Mr. Russell Vick, and Mr. Harold Sutcliffe for the respondent and co-respondent.

JUDGMENT

MR. JUSTICE BATESON, in giving judgment, said that the petition failed. The onus was on the petitioner, who had not satisfied the Court that adultery had taken place. The husband was 40, and the wife 42 years old. They separated under a deed in September, 1926. The wife immediately afterwards got a situation with the co-respondent, who was now in his 70th year and could still play cricket, and whose reminiscences in a newspaper made him out to be a vigorous and successful cricketer, especially having regard to his age.

All that the petitioner could say was that the respondent and co-respondent were living in the same house and to indicate grounds for suspicion. One reason given was that the co-respondent had bought the respondent two rings. The rings were bought on the instalment system; and that his housekeeper might save a little money the co-respondent paid small sums for her from time to time, with the object of paying off gradually the instalments due. The receipts were in his name. That was not inconsistent with innocence.

Then there was the fact that in a voting registration form the co-respondent described the respondent by the wrong name—by his own name and as his wife. The co-respondent had not given a very strong explanation of how that happened.

The other matter relied on by the petitioner was that, when the detectives called, the co-respondent said that there was no Mrs. Williams, which was true, and that his housekeeper's name was Mrs. Harvey (her maiden name); and that she was not there, which was untrue. To get rid of unwelcome visitors people often said untruths—usually that the person was not in.

His Lordship believed the respondent and co-respondent when they said that the ordinary relations of employer and housekeeper existed between them. Thousands of people had housekeepers. If the mere fact of a woman's acting as a housekeeper to a single man was evidence of adultery it would be a sad day for the country. He did not look on the incident of the voting register as anything more than stupidity and foolishness.

His Lordship held that there was no case that the respondent and co-respondent had committed adultery. The petition would be dismissed with costs, and the co-respondent dismissed from the suit with costs.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Vivash Robinson and Co.; Mr. H. N. Robbins.

RATES OF POSTAGE FOR THE BLIND
POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S REPLY TO DEPUTATION

The Postmaster-General received a deputation last week consisting of Sir Beachcroft Towse, V.C., Mr. Mowatt, Captain Ian Fraser (chairman of the Council of St. Dunstan's), Mr. Harvey Plant, and Mr. W. McG. Eager, Secretary-General of the National Institute for the Blind, who requested that concessions should be made in regard to the postal rates on a special class of paper used exclusively for the blind.

At present any paper actually embossed in Braille for the use of the blind may be sent at a low rate of postage. The special paper for which the concession was asked, however, does not come under the regulations. The paper is not obtainable from local stationers, and blind people order it by post. The cost of the paper is 3d. a pound and the postage on this is 6d.

The POSTMASTER-GENERAL said he was sympathetic towards the request, but it raised one or two problems of administration. The request could not be acceded to without legislation, and on that he would refer only to the extreme difficulty of getting the House of Commons to accept further legislation. There might be mountains of delay. The solution could not safely be that of a lower rate unless particular precautions were taken to avoid abuse. The difference between ordinary parcel rate and any rate analogous to that allowed on impressed paper was so great that there would be an obvious temptation for other purveyors of paper by the post to use it. They could not instruct tens of thousands of sorters in the peculiarities of paper for Brailling. He promised, however, to consider the whole question carefully and sympathetically, though he could not say what attitude would be adopted.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
MR. JONESCO'S LIBEL ACTION
JONESCO v. EVENING STANDARD COMPANY, LIMITED

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE *and a Special Jury*)

The hearing was continued of the action in which Mr. Barbu Jonesco, of Oakhurst Court, South Godstone, Surrey, claims from the Evening Standard Company, Limited, the proprietors and publishers of the *Evening Standard*, damages for an alleged libel appearing in the *Evening Standard* of May 17, 1928, and an injunction to prevent the repetition of the words complained of.

The defendants deny that the words complained of have any defamatory meaning, and say that they were fair comment made in good faith and without malice on a matter of public interest—namely, the attempt of Prince Carol of Rumania, while residing in England, to secure the Throne of Rumania, and Mr. Jonesco's association with him at the time that that attempt was made. They further plead that the words, according to their natural and ordinary signification, were true.

Mr. Jonesco complains that on May 17, 1928, soon after Prince Carol of Rumania, who had been his guest in this country, had left for Belgium, the defendants stated in the *Evening Standard* that his name was not originally Jonesco, that he was a Pole and not a Rumanian, and that he first came to England with Belgian refugees.

The defendants have pleaded that Mr. Jonesco's real name is Moritz Leiba, and that he was born on July 22, 1891, the son of Iancu Leiba, an estate bailiff, and of his wife, Iua, a housekeeper, both resident in the village of Mileanca, in the district of Dorohoiu, Rumania.

Serjeant Sullivan, K.C., and Mr. Harold Simmons appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., Mr. Theobald Mathew, and Mr. Maurice Healey for the defendants.

Mr. BIRKETT, concluding his speech for the defence, submitted that the defendants had proved that Mr. Jonesco was Moritz Leiba. They had called two witnesses who had known him at school and identified him with certainty. So did the witnesses who gave evidence before the magistrate at Gorj, in Rumania. That evidence could not be the result of police threats. It was too circumstantial.

On a dispassionate and impartial review of all the evidence the defendants had made out their case. An appeal might be made to the jury on a matter which was quite extraneous to the issues; it might be made to the prejudice and deep-seated instincts which resided in the breasts of everyone. Serjeant Sullivan had tried at every stage of the case to import the atmosphere that, in some way, it was a political trial and that, because Mr. Jonesco was associated with Prince Carol, every sort of influence had been brought to bear against him. The jury, however, would deal only with the issues in the case.

THE SPEECH FOR THE PLAINTIFF

SERJEANT SULLIVAN, replying for Mr. Jonesco, said that there were three vital questions in the case if what the defendants urged was true:—(1) When did Moritz Leiba become Barbu Jonesco? (2) Why did Moritz Leiba become Barbu Jonesco? (3) Why did Moritz Leiba put six years on his life when he became Barbu Jonesco? But Mr. Birkett had not said a word about those three things.

Mr. Jonesco had risen from a humble position which had been sneered at in that Court to a position of which any man might be proud. He was well known to the officers of the Rumanian Legation. He was well known as a helper of those of his countrymen who visited this country. So well known was he that in 1923 he was appointed to be an Officer of the Crown of Rumania. He was prosperous and wealthy. But after he had entertained his friend, Prince Carol, his enemies, within a few days, found that the man whom they had respected and honoured for years was an impostor and a contemptible fellow.

It was a matter of regret that, in this country, Mr. Jonesco's enemies had found an organ of the Press which would spread defamation about a man who had lived here for 14 years without spot or stain. In their particulars of justification the defendants could not insert one charge of social or commercial impropriety against Mr. Jonesco.

Where was the record of passports from Ploesti, in Rumania? Rumania had been subjected to a reign of terror and swept from end to end, and many Rumanian records might have been lost. But one record had not been lost, and that was the register of the passport officer at Ploesti. That register would have given the name and place of birth of applicants for passports and possibly particulars of their parents also. When the present action began, that register was a public register; now the entry relating to Mr. Jonesco's passport had been cut out, and was in the possession of the Rumanian Government.

The defendants had asked where Moritz Leiba was, and had suggested that it was impossible that he should have disappeared during the War. "But how many homes in this country are desolate for the want of someone who has been missing since 1914?" asked counsel. "We have not yet gone so far from that period that the story of a missing man can be sneered at as something which a jury cannot accept."

RUMANIAN WITNESSES

Dealing with the Rumanian witnesses who had stated that they had known Mr. Jonesco at school under the name of Moritz Leiba, or Leibovici, counsel said that their story was not to be accepted. How many crimes had been committed in the name of patriotism? Apart, however, from crime, if those witnesses felt deeply, as obviously a large number of people did, that in a political sense it was of national importance to "down" Mr. Jonesco, to discredit and to disparage him, would not that warp their minds when they said that, after years of separation, their acquaintance of the schoolboy enabled them to identify the middle-aged man?

The defendants had suggested that Marco Aldeanu was brother of Moritz Leiba and brother of Barbu Jonescu. M. Aldeanu had visited Mr. Jonescu in London and had stayed with him for a year in the country. But the defendants could not produce one human being to say that the two men ever spoke to one another, or of one another, as relatives at any time. Yet the defendants had traced even the servants in Mr. Jonesco's house.

Even in Rumania there must sometimes appear little human beings who were not wanted and whose birth brought discredit on those who bore them. There might exist children whose registration might not be true, or who might not be registered at all. Certainly there lived in the squire's house at Saceiu a bachelor named Seceleanu. Mr. Jonescu grew up, not in the little cottage on the estate which was occupied by Virgiliu Jonesco and his wife, Joanna, but in the big house, as if he were a member of the family, wanting for nothing and calling M. Seceleanu "uncle." When Seceleanu died, Mme. Sadoveanu, his sister, provided for him together with her own boy, Jenica Sadoveanu, with whom he (Mr. Jonesco) was always on the most intimate terms. If the suggestion of the old people of Saceiu were true, it looked as if Mr. Jonesco was the illegitimate son of Seceleanu.

If Mr. Jonescu were Moritz Leiba it was a most foolish thing for him to do to put the date of his birth back from 1891 to 1885, because that resulted in his having to account for six years' more military service whenever he was called on to describe his life.

There must be in the possession of the Rumanian Government document after document which proved Mr. Jonesco's case, otherwise they would have been produced. When Mr. Jonesco arrived in this country he reported to the Military Attaché at the Rumanian Legation, and his record was kept year by year by living persons who could have been called as witnesses. But every record that existed about Mr. Jonesco had been ordered to be sent to Rumania so that it could not be produced in Court. "I suppose," said counsel, "that the object of publishing this attack on this man was to get him deported to Rumania so that the Rumanian authorities could get hold of him."

Counsel had not finished his speech when the hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Wingfields, Halse, and Trustram; Messrs. Theodore Goddard and Co.

CONCESSIONS IN LONDON PARKS

In a written Parliamentary reply to Mr. Wardlaw Milne, who asked whether any exclusive user had been given to any individuals or clubs in connexion with the use of certain parts of the parks for games, Mr. Lansbury, First Commissioner of Works, states:—"It is at the present time entirely contrary to the policy of the department to make any concessions in the nature of exclusive user of any part of the parks for games, and no such concessions have in fact been made in recent years."

LAW NOTICES, FEB. 20

House of Lords

At 11:—Comms. of Inland Revenue v. Dalzety and Co., Ltd. (hearing).

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

First Division.—At 10.30:—Appeals.—Campbell v. Hogg and others (pt. hd.). Not before 12:—Haj Ragheb Canaan v. Haj Said Canaan.

Second Division.—At 10.30:—Judgment.—Narasankar Bhagvanji v. Sachindra Mohan Ghosh and connected appeal (consolidated). Appeal.—Raja Bahadur Raja Rishnath Saran Singh v. Rawat Sheo Bahadur Singh (pt. hd.).

Third Division (Moses Room, House of Lords).—At 10.30:—Petition.—Hall and another v. The Pelmadulla Valley Tea and Rubber Company, Limited (for re-hearing of appeal).

Chancery Division

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—Attorney-General v. Tynemouth Poor Law Union (pt. hd.) (13).

COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness

Sporting News

RACING

WINDSOR MEETING

VICTORY OF CARFAX

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

A meeting under National Hunt Rules was begun at Windsor yesterday afternoon in quite pleasant weather. This was the first day's jumping to be held on the Windsor course since December, 1928, all other meetings since then having had to be abandoned for fog, frost, snow, or floods. Although no event was of great importance the racing was always interesting.

The most valuable event decided during the afternoon was the Tipperary Steeplechase, which was won by old Carfax. He has before run well over the course, and the distance of yesterday's race—four miles—suited him well, for he appears to stay for ever. Ridden as usual by Ancil he was always jumping boldly and galloping with resolution. He was never far away from the leaders, and after jumping the water he himself took up the running. He was still in front when the field came past the Stands for the second time, but was joined by Ruddyman when crossing the water for the last time. Maroon Gun, the favourite, was then close up with the leading pair. A mile from the winning-post Carfax was in front and he came into the Straight going very much like a winner. Approaching the last fence Carfax lost some ground by not keeping a straight line, but he was able to hold off Gold Flare on the Flat and win by half a length. Ruddyman was third and Maroon Gun, who was in trouble some distance from the end, fourth. Carfax is a game old horse who always appears to enjoy thoroughly his races.

At one time before the opening race, the Slough Hurdle, Handsome was a very pronounced favourite, but he did not go too well in the market, and by the time that the race was started he was only joint favourite with Alliteration at 5 to 2 against. Of the two, Handsome did the better, for he finished third, but even he never appeared likely to win. At half-way Blunt was in front, and after that he was always in front and always going like a winner, finally finishing an easy two lengths in front of Near East, with Handsome beaten for second place by a head. Blunt, who is trained by Thrale, started at 10 to 1. The first and second had been unplaced at Hurst Park last week behind Valois, but ran fairly truly to their form on that occasion. Once again Second National was backed to win a selling steeplechase, and once again he failed to do so, being unplaced in the Curfew Selling Steeplechase. He had every chance to win if he had been good enough, for he was in front with Hugh O'Neill and Expert approaching the Straight. In the end he almost unseated his rider at the last fence, but he was well beaten at the time, the winner then, and when the winning-post was passed, being Kinawley, who won by two lengths from Expert, who actually started at 33 to 1 against, the winner being second favourite at 5 to 2. There is very little that needs to be recorded about the Bridge Selling Hurdle, which was won quite comfortably by the favourite, Island, from the second favourite, Ormuzd. It would appear that in his own class Island is a very useful animal, so that his buying-in price of 200 guineas cannot be considered at all out of the way.

Although Baron John actually started favourite for the Berkshire Hurdle at 9 to 4 against the best backed of the runners was probably Yellow Oriel, for whom there was much support, and who started at 5 to 2. This was a good race to watch, for at the end of a mile four or five of the runners were all well placed and going comfortably. Among them were Volta's Pride, Baron John, Yellow Oriel, and Blue Vinny. The first of them to gain any decisive advantage was Yellow Oriel, who was followed by Baron John. The latter was never going quite so well as the other in the final stages of the race and Yellow Oriel won easily by six lengths, with Yearly a moderate third. Blue Vinny ran well, but running in steeplechases has probably taken the edge off his speed, which is essential for racing over hurdles. Rathnally, Avion and Observatory approached the last fence in the Burnham Steeplechase together and it seemed then that the afternoon's racing would have an exciting finish. Rathnally was just in front at the last fence, but he came down, leaving Avion in front of Observatory. The latter had much the better finishing speed and won by four lengths.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

BELMEAD STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Spear of War apparently is not to be started, but Saunter is to run and if he stands up he has a fair chance. Sunbronze has been running with success in selling steeplechases. He will be ridden here by his new owner and must have a fair chance. Bonar Bridge is another promoted plater. He is in the same stable as Bertie Brooks, who will be ridden by Payne, the son of their trainer. I shall take a chance with SAUNTER, but it is only a chance, for he so often falls.

IVOR SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—Although Spigot Lodge has not won for a long time I have seen him running quite well in several similar events this season, and I recall that he was well backed in the race over hurdles at Manchester won by Tarsus. Venetian Star won last time out, and on that account should be considered here, for the opposition then was much the same as he will be meeting this afternoon. Merry Poacher has a chance on his Kempton Park form, while V.C. could not have been given much less weight. Indeed, on some form V.C. is very nicely handicapped and may be the best selection.

ROYAL HURDLE (2m.).—Polish Patriot is fairly useful, but there should be something in this race to beat him. At the changed weights Sarong does not seem to have so good a chance as Roi de Saba on their recent running at Hurst Park, but one is afraid to select Roi de Saba, for he seems to stop when the crisis arises. He did so at Sandown Park and at Hurst Park, and probably did the same thing when he was beaten at Newbury. Sir Crispen beat Colesno easily at Kempton Park, and the running of the latter since then gives Sir Crispen a chance here. Mercury, who has been dropped in the handicap, has the beating of Polish Patriot on their running at Gatwick and his previous form gives him a nice chance here. The Torch is another who may run well. Perhaps MERCURY will win.

WEIR SELLING STEEPLECHASE (3m.).—KEEP COOL, at the weights, has a better chance here than he had at Hurst Park last week when he was well backed and finished third. He seems to me a very probable winner this afternoon.

COLLEGE STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Count Dracula, Early Surprise, and Royal Defence, as recent winners over fences, must have fair chances here. Of the three I like best the chance of Early Surprise, who won in very good style last week at Hurst Park. Slater fell on that occasion, but the betting on the race suggested that those people who should have known most about Early Surprise were quite convinced that he would win. On Sandown Park form Volee, at the weights, should beat Slater and Early Surprise, but the later running of Early Surprise shows that he did not give his best running on that occasion; Early Surprise or Volee should win. I take EARLY SURPRISE.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.—Palais Royal: 10.10 a.m. yesterday.
KENSINGTON HANDICAP HURDLE, KEMPTON PARK.—Blackthorn.
ALL PUBLISHED MAIDENS.—Sardonyx.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS UNDER NATIONAL HUNT RULES.—Young Middleton.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Donna Branca, More Haste, Love Divine, Master Sam (dead), Bello (dead), Twin (dead).

WINDSOR RESULTS

1.45 (1.45).—The SLOUGH HANDICAP HURDLE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

BLUNT, br h, by Blink—Peruche (Mr. I. Z. Davis). 5 yrs, 11st. 4lb. ..... G. Thrale 1
NEAR EAST, bl g, by Hapsburg—Toi Fair (Mr. H. B. Brandt). 5 yrs, 11st. ..... T. McCarthy 2
HANDSOME, br g, by Hainault—Santa Minna (Sir A. Butt). 4 yrs, 10st. 8lb. ..... J. Ward 3
Trootwal (Miss O. R. Black), 6 yrs, 11st. 12lb. ..... T. Lemon 0
OM Berkeley (Mr. W. H. Duckworth). 5 yrs, 11st. 7lb. ..... W. Payne 0
Warfare (Lieutenant-Colonel D. Kennedy). 5 yrs, 11st. 7lb. ..... E. Foster 0
Faithful Garry (Mr. J. Tiller). 7 yrs, 11st. 7lb. ..... A. Piper 0
Legislator (Major C. H. Stevens), 6 yrs, 10st. 12lb. ..... W. Davey 0
Alliteration (Mrs. C. Evans), aged, 11st. 4lb. ..... J. Hamey 0
Moscow (Major E. K. Middleton), 5 yrs, 10st. 10lb. ..... T. Morgan 0
White Violet (Mr. R. Thackray), 6 yrs, 10st. 10lb. ..... Mr. Thackray 0
Sweet Ocean (Mrs. D'Arcy Baker), 4 yrs, 10st. ..... W. Parvin 0

(Winner trained by Thrale, at Shirley, Croydon)

BETTING.—5 to 2 each agst Handsome and Alliteration, 5 to 1 Faithful Garry, 6 to 1 Sweet Ocean, 10 to 1 Blunt, 100 to 6 each agst the others.
Won by two lengths; a head separated second and third. Faithful Garry was fourth and Trootwal last.

2.15 (2.16).—The CURFEW SELLING STEEPLE-CHASE of 110 sovs. Two miles.

KINAWLEY, b g, by The Boss—Inniswald (Mr. T. Hartigan), aged, 12st. ..... W. Payne 1
EXPERT, ch g, by Adam Bede—Pert (Miss M. F. Cantrell-Rubbersby), aged, 12st. ..... F. Brookes 2
HUGH O'NEILL, ch g, by Huon II—Moon Flower (Mr. J. Pendarves), aged, 13st. ..... C. Pearce 0
Little Grey (Mrs. E. M. Bell) aged, 11st. 9lb. ..... Thrale 0
Priority (Mr. C. E. Bennett), aged, 12st. ..... C. Pearce 0
Second National (Mr. B. Warner), aged, 12st. ..... G. Thrale 0
Jingle Johnnie (Mr. W. Dudley Ward), 11st. 7lb. ..... J. Hamey 0
Verdenella (Mr. G. S. Langlands), 4 yrs, 10st. 7lb. ..... R. Everett 0
Our Empire (Captain D. Petrie Simson), 4 yrs, 10st. 7lb. ..... C. Mallon 0

(Winner trained by Goby, at Epsom)

BETTING.—5 to 4 agst second National, 5 to 2 Kinawley, 5 to 1 Jingle Johnnie, 10 to 1 Priority and Hugh O'Neill, 33 to 1 each agst the others.
Won by two lengths; four lengths separated second and third. Our Empire was fourth and Priority last.

2.45 (2.46).—The TIPPERARY STEEPLECHASE, a handicap of 200 sovs. Four miles.

CARFAX, bl g, by Drimmore—Zena (Mr. H. W. Ancil), aged, 12st. 7lb. ..... C. Ancil 1
GOLD FLARE, b g, by Grosvenor—Choc Buddie (Mr. J. M. Woodville), aged, 11st. 10lb. ..... R. Everett 2
RUDDYMAN, b g, by Ruddygore, dam by Hermit II. (Mr. H. G. Selfridge), aged, 10st. 8lb. ..... Captain Gosselin 3
Maroon Gun (Colonel J. A. Fairhurst), aged, 10st. 13lb. ..... D. Morgan 0
Soldier's Joy (Mr. S. G. Barratt), aged, 10st. 13lb. ..... Captain Gosselin 0

(Winner trained by W.T. Ancil, at Weston-on-the-Green, Bicester)

BETTING.—6 to 4 agst Maroon Gun, 100 to 30 Soldier's Joy, 7 to 2 Carfax, 7 to 1 Ruddyman, 100 to 8 Gold Flare and Drimmore, 20 to 1 agst Trootwal. Won by half a length; five lengths separated second and third. Maroon Gun was fourth and Drimmond last.

3.15 (3.16).—The BRIDGE SELLING HURDLE of 110 sovs. Two miles.

ISLAND, b m, by Sir Berkeley—Sea-girt (Mrs. N. Brownlee), 5 yrs, 11st. 3lb. ..... D. Butchers 1
ORMUZD, ch g, by Sardanapale—Reine Marguerite III. (Mr. F. Beaumont), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... G. Goswell 2
TOWER HILL, b g, by His Majesty—Merciless (Mr. F. Johnson), aged, 11st. 2lb. ..... J. Turner 3
Count Spaghetti (Mr. E. B. Hawksley), aged, 11st. 2lb. ..... C. Adams 0
Tuscan (Mrs. W. Murr), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... S. Ingham 0
Crevecœur II. (Major C. H. Stevens), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... W. Payne 0

(Winner trained by Butchers, at Lewes)

BETTING.—Evens Island, 11 to 4 agst Ormuzd, 100 to 8 Tuscan, 20 to 1 each agst the others.
Won by three lengths; 10 lengths separated second and third. Count Spaghetti was fourth and Crevecœur II. last.
The winner was bought in for 200 guineas.

3.45 (3.46).—The BERKSHIRE HURDLE RACE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

YELLOW ORIEL, b c, by The Yellow Dwarf—Miss Jeskes (Sir D. Llewellyn), 4 yrs, 10st. 10lb. ..... R. Everett 1
BARON JOHN, b g, by Jackdaw—Baroness Hugo (Mrs. C. T. Aldridge), 5 yrs, 11st. 4lb. ..... F. Brookes 2
YEARLY, ch g, by Abbots Trace—New Year's Day (Mr. B. Warner), 5 yrs, 11st. 6lb. G. Pellerin 3
Blue Vinny (Mr. J. B. Chapman), 6 yrs, 11st. 10lb. ..... Mr. M. Bailey 0
Why Worry II. (Mrs. M. Bailey), 5 yrs, 11st. 10lb. ..... Mr. M. Bailey 0
Trunk Call (Mr. H. J. Joel), 5 yrs, 11st. 4lb. ..... A. Escott 0
Sleepy Lad (Mr. W. J. Gale), 5 yrs, 11st. 4lb. F. Fish 0
Grey Shadow (Mr. S. C. Hooper), 6 yrs, 11st. 4lb. ..... T. Morgan 0
Volta's Pride (Mr. E. L. Short), aged, 11st. 3lb. ..... S. Ingham 0
Barley Knowe (Mr. E. St. G. Stedall), 6 yrs, 11st. 3lb. ..... G. Hamilton 0
Sea Monarch (Sir A. Butt), 4 yrs, 10st. 10lb. J. Ward 0
Porthaon (Sir M. McAlpine), 4 yrs, 10st. 10lb. ..... G. Hardy 0
Engelberg (Sir M. McAlpine), 4 yrs, 10st. 10lb. ..... F. Brookes 0
Regain (Mrs. A. Mackintosh), 4 yrs, 10st. 10lb. ..... S. Ingham 0
Orby's Prince (Mrs. Vinson-Thomas), 4 yrs, 10st. 10lb. ..... W. Parvin 0

(Winner trained by F. Hartigan, at Weyhill)

BETTING.—9 to 4 agst Baron John, 5 to 2 Yellow Oriel, 6 to 1 Volta's Pride, 10 to 1 each Yearly and Blue Vinny, 100 to 8 Sea Monarch, 20 to 1 each agst the others.
Won by six lengths; eight lengths separated second and third. Regain was fourth and Why Worry II. last.

4.15 (4.17).—The BURNHAM STEEPLECHASE of 110 sovs. Two miles.

OBSERVATORY, br h, by Golden Sun—Lone Star (Mr. D. Crossman), 7 yrs, 11st. 7lb. J. Hogan
AVION, b or br g, by Farnese—Forward Girl (Mrs. M. Gordon), aged, 12st. 7lb. ..... W. Parvin 2
BONAWE, ch g, by Sonning—Candle Fish (Mrs. Huntington), 6 yrs, 12st. ..... W. Payne 3
Joker XII. (Lady Carew), aged, 12st. Captain Weber 0
Deceit (Mr. H. A. Thomas), aged, 12st. ..... J. Hamilton 0
Rathnally (Baron F. de Tuyll), 6 yrs, 12st. 2lb. E. Everett 0
Swift News (Mr. E. H. Gregory), 5 yrs, 11st. 7lb. ..... E. Knight 0
Green Eagle (Mr. C. W. Norman), 5 yrs, 11st. 2lb. ..... A. Escott 0
Jackaleen (Sir T. O'Brien), 5 yrs, 11st. 2lb. J. Talley 0
Airbloom (Mr. P. F. Chapman), 4 yrs, 10st. 7lb. ..... C. Rhodes 0
Birthday Pride (Mr. D. Faber), 4 yrs, 10st. 7lb. ..... A. Escott 0
The Plumber (Mr. M. G. Hartigan), 4 yrs, 10st. 7lb. ..... R. Matthews 0
Clanchy (Major A. Huntington), 4 yrs, 10st. 7lb. ..... Mackey 0
Rossalba (Captain A. S. Wilson), 4 yrs, 10st. 7lb. ..... C. Rhodes 0

(Winner trained by Whitaker, at Newmarket)

BETTING.—11 to 4 each agst Avion and Rathnally, 6 to 2 Observatory, 6 to 1 Bonawe, 20 to 1 each agst the others.
Won by four lengths; 10 lengths separated second and third. Green Eagle was fourth and Birthday Pride last.

ARTABANUS AND PLACE BETS

Mr. C. S. Green, the owner of Artabanus, who was placed third in a race at Newbury last Friday on the disqualification of Astir, who dead-heated for second place, states that he has requested the Stewards of the Newbury Meeting, or, failing them, the Stewards of the National Hunt Committee, to decide if his horse Artabanus was rightfully placed third in accordance with Rules 143 and 159.

POINT-TO-POINT MEETINGS

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

Pleasant conditions favoured the opening day at Cottenham yesterday when the annual Cambridge University Steeplechase Meeting was begun. The first race saw a nasty spill when Mr. Leveson-Gower, riding Handy Andy, broke his collarbone. The results were :—

RED COAT RACE (two miles).—Mr. R. L. Urquhart's CASTLE GRIS (Owner), 1; Mr. F. W. Cashman's LESTER (Mr. A. V. S. Sainsbury), 2. Won by a distance.

HUNTERS' CHALLENGE CUP (two and a half miles).—Mr. D. R. Clare's ONE OF THEM (Owner), 1; Mr. R. L. Urquhart's KINKAJOUE, 2. Won by a distance.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY HURDLE (two miles).—Mr. G. D. Garford-Rice's BEACON (Owner), 1; Mr. R. T. Pard's MELODIES (Owner), 2; Mr. C. T. Knight's DUSKY DAWN (Owner), 3. Won by three lengths.

STEWARDS' CUP (four miles).—Mr. K. L. Urquhart's SHRIMPER (Owner), 1; Lord Somerton's POLLY (Owner), 2; Mr. O. Botero's GAUCHO II., 3. Won by a short head.

ATHENÆUM CHALLENGE CUP (three miles).—Mr. D. R. Clare's SPINNING QUEEN II. (Owner), 1; Mr. K. L. Urquhart's DARRACQ (Owner), 2; Mr. R. T. Pard's MELODIES (Owner), 3. Won by three lengths.

PILOT'C HURDLE (two miles).—Mr. F. W. Cashman's BILLY BECK (Mr. H. C. Holden), 1; Messrs. White Brothers' GLENHOLT (Mr. W. T. Pitt), 2; Captain E. Cooper's THE HARP (Mr. J. F. Nicholson), 3. Won by a length and a half.

THE BULLINGDON CLUB POINT-TO-POINT

The Bullingdon Club Point-to-Point Steeplechases were held over a course of 3¼ miles, all grassland, at Stratton Audley yesterday. The conditions were good, there being no frost, but fields were generally small. In the first race Mr. Cazalet's Galtax finished alone, and in the race for the President's Cup the Hon. H. Douglas-Home's The Mole and Mr. Ancil's Bobbie, who dead-heated, were the only two to finish.

The results were :—

The ARGENTI CUP (12st. 7lb.).—Mr. P. V. Cazalet's GALTAX (Owner), 11 finished alone.

The PAST AND PRESENT RACE (12st. 7lb.).—Mr. W. F. Doyle's CAVLAKE III (Owner), 1; Mr. W. S. Anstruther's MISTLETOE ROUGH II., 2; Mr. F. R. Askell's LIVELY AND LEARN, 3. Won easily; a head separated second and third.

The NOMINATION RACE (12st. 7lb.).—Mr. H. Kindell's STRONLAIRG (late Game Boy II.) (Mr. H. Kindell), 1; Mr. J. Lakin's (U.K. (Owner), 2; Mr. R. L. Harries' RAJAH II. (Owner), 3. Won by a head; a bad third.

The PRESIDENT'S CUP (12st. 7lb.).—The Hon. H. Douglas-Home's THE MOLE (Owner), 1; Mr. J. Ancil's BOBBIE (Mr. R. H. Thomas), 2. Only two finished.

The FARMERS' RACE (12st. 7lb.).—Mr. G. T. Wilkes's PLAIN LIZZIE (Owner), 1; Mr. C. Kelly's EYES RIGHT (Mr. W. D. Tyldesley-Jones), 2. Only two finished.

WINDSOR PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.45.—The BELMEAD HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

		Yrs	st	lb
SPEAR O' WAR	(Lord Queenborough) G. Bennett	a	12	7
GREAT CARE	(Captain Stanley Wilson) Whitaker	a	12	7
HOLIDAY HALT	(Mr. R. A. L. Harmsworth) Poole	a	11	13
SAUNTER	(Mr. C. A. Pierrepont) ..... Ringwood	a	11	12
aCOOLCOMMON	(Major J. M. J. Evans) Turner	a	11	11
aBERTIE BROOKS	(Mr. W. B. Duckworth) ..... W. Payne	a	11	9
aSUNBRONZE	(Mr. A. C. Bostwick) I. Anthony	a	11	4
aSTART AGAIN	(Mr. T. Hartigan) ..... F. Hartigan	a	10	13
aBONAR BRIDGE	(Colonel R. L. Birkin) W. Payne	a	10	12
NON PLUS	(Mr. H. Beaufoy) ..... A. Law	a	10	12
aTHE TOPER	(Mr. H. E. Courage) ..... S. Bennet	a	10	10
COMMONSIDE	(Lieutenant-Colonel G. Brooke) ..... Thompson	a	10	0
BELLY SAVAGE	(Mrs. Huntington) ..... Withington	a	10	0
RIGHT HO	(Mr. H. B. Brandt) ..... Whitaker	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SAUNTER, E. Smith; COOLCOMMON, J. Hamey; SUNBRONZE, Owner; START AGAIN, D. Morgan; BONAR BRIDGE, J. Brookes; RIGHT HO, W. O'Grady; BERTIE BROOKS, W. Payne.

2.15.—The IVOR SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 110 sovs. Two miles.

		Yrs	st	lb
HAPPY BEN	(Mr. J. R. Porter) ..... Porter	6	12	7
aBREWSTER	(Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	6	12	5
COMLACK	(Mr. C. R. Taylor) ..... Hedges	6	12	5
aSPROUT LODGE	(Mrs. E. C. Brock) ..... Coultas	a	12	5
TREASURER	(Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Pendarves	a	12	5
DOUGLAS ARGENT	(Mr. S. Wootton) F. Walker	a	12	5
CROWNDALE	(Mr. Hanagen) ..... S. Bennet	a	12	5
aWADE HALFA	(Mr. B. Wade) ..... Barthropp	a	12	2
aKEEPER	(Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	a	11	12
CYCLONE	(Mr. Davie) ..... J. Bearry	a	11	12
VIC'S CHOICE	(Mr. E. de Mestre) The Mestre	a	11	12
BONJOUR	(Mr. G. A. Butchers) ..... Butchers	a	11	12
FALCONET	(Mr. Hands) ..... Thrale	a	11	12
NIGHT GUARD	(Mr. T. Rich) ..... Cundell	a	11	10
VIRA	(Mr. P. Hands) ..... Cundell	a	11	10
aVENTIMIAN	(Mr. F. Pollitzer) C. Langlands	a	11	9
aCHOCKS	(Mr. W. Larkin) ..... Larkin	a	11	7
CRATLOE	(Mrs. M. Williams) ..... Rendlesham	a	11	7
THE OAK	(Mr. W. E. Robinson) ..... Robinson	a	11	7
TURNITS	(Mr. J. Goodwin) ..... Private	a	11	7
ARTABANUS	(Mr. C. S. Green) ..... Goodwin	a	11	6
HAND IN GLOVE	(Mr. E. Piggott) ..... Cox	a	11	5
MELGO	(Mr. J. C. Chesney) ..... E. Piggott	a	11	5
LITTLE SQUIB	(Mr. J. Tiller) ..... Clancy	a	11	5
MERRY POACHER	(Mr. E. M. Crosse) ..... J. Scott	a	11	3
DUSTY ANSWER	(Captain Bradish-Ellames) ..... Powell	a	11	3

BEST OF LUCK (Mr. C. S. Green) ..... Poole 4 11 2
SOULFUL EYES (Mr. R. McAlpine) ..... Cox 5 11 0
ARCH COURT (Mr. R. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges 5 11 0
SARGITON (Mrs. Radclyffe) ..... W. Nightingall 4 11 0
CLAXEN BOY (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... R. Gordon 4 10 10
SUNDAY RAMBLER (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges 4 10 10
aCOCK BILL (Mr. W. Higgins) ..... McCudsan 4 10 10
BOSSY (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges 4 10 10
CHINESE (Mr. H. C. Stevens) ..... Stevens 4 10 10
CRAIGWELL (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... C. Young 4 10 9
DUSTY HORSE (Mr. L. Stanley) ..... O. Jones 4 10 7
TYPHOON (Mr. R. Richardson) Sowerby) Hedges 5 10 7
aK.G. (Mr. F. W. G. Weedon) ..... Hedges 5 10 7
SIR CUPID (Mr. H. J. Joel) ..... Piggott 4 10 7
aLADY TURNER (Mr. J. Turner) ..... Chapman 5 10 5
PHOBOS (Mr. D. White) ..... Turner 6 10 5
MORLA (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges 6 10 0
aMACKEREL (Mr. H. R. Jeffrey) ..... Pulford 6 10 0
ABSINOE (Mr. W. Smith) ..... Gering 6 10 0
SMOOTHERS HILL (Mr. H. R. Jeffrey) ..... Pulford 6 10 0
SILVER BRIDGE (Mr. J. A. Newman) ..... Gering 6 10 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SPIGOT LODGE, E. Ingham; WADI HALFA, G. Pelletier; NIGHT GUARD, Mr. T. Cundell; VENETIAN STAR, Mr. Davies; CHOCKS, A. Piper; AVENTIMIAN, F. Cox; MERRY POACHER, W. Parvin; OUR BILL, Prendergast; BOSSY BISTO, Davey; TYPHOON, Linegar; K.G., T. Costello; LADY BICKLEY, J. Hamey; V.C., A. Escott.

2.45.—The ROYAL HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 200 sovs. Two miles.

		Yrs	st	lb
SANDRO (9lb. ex.)	(Mrs. J. de Selincourt) J. Anthony	4	12	9
O (Mr. C. I. Redmond)	J. Anthony	4	12	7
aHATHULAH	(Baron F. de Tuyll) ..... F. Hartigan	5	12	7
ALAN	(Viscountess Wolseley) ..... F. Hartigan	5	12	7
aABDUL	(9lb. ex.) (Mr. S. Woodcock) ..... G. Scott	6	11	11
REGION	(Mr. H. Warner) ..... F. Walker	4	11	7
THE BROWN TALISMAN	(Mr. Michael Stephens) ..... O. Anthony	6	11	7
IVORY	(Mr. Cambridge Livingston) C. Chapman	6	11	6
JACONITE	(Mr. H. Taylor) ..... E. Leader	6	11	6
aRIO DE SABA	(Sir P. Nevile) ..... W. Nightingall	6	11	4
aPODIUM	(Mr. H. Bowcher) ..... Bowcher	4	11	3
aBLUNT	(9lb. ex.) ..... T. Davis	5	11	2
aLOUNGE LIZARD	(Lord Lurgan) ..... Thrale	5	11	2
DAVID	(Lord Glanely) ..... W. Nightingall	4	11	2
WYSTER	(Mrs. Rose Gilbey) ..... C. Chapman	5	10	12
SARONG	(Mr. H. B. Brandt) ..... James	6	10	10
aSIR CRISPEN	(Mr. G. H. Bostwick) I. Anthony	6	10	10
PURPLE WAVE	(Mr. J. R. Porter) ..... Porter	5	10	9
ENIOUSTAN	(Mr. H. Everett) ..... Young	5	10	9
aMERCURY	(Mr. W. Clarke) ..... Young	5	10	7
aNORTHWARD	(Mrs. Lazar Wallace) ..... E. Pearce	5	10	7
OLIVER CROMWELL	(Mr. A. E. Ansell) ..... Thrale	5	10	2
SEMBLANCE	(Mr. P. Thrale) ..... Thrale	4	10	2
ZINITA	(Mr. C. H. Beswick) ..... A. Law	4	10	2
aTHE TORCH	(Mr. W. G. Thompson) F. Hartigan	4	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ROI DE SABA, F. Rees; POLISH PATRIOT, H. Graves; SARONG, Mr. O'Grady; SIR CRISPEN, Mr. A. C. Bestwick; MERCURY, Owner; NORTHWARD, E. Piper; THE TORCH, R. Everett.

3.15.—The WEIR SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLE-CHASE of 110 sovs. Three miles.

		Yrs	st	lb
EXDWELL	(7lb. ex.) (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	a	12	13
aCOURT SCANDAL II.	(Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	a	12	13
aROMAN HACKLE	(Mr. W. R. West) ..... J. Hall	a	12	7
ZEUS	(Mr. G. T. Unwin) ..... Smallwood	a	12	6
aCOMEDY	(Mr. C. Bernhard) ..... Smallwood	a	12	5
QUIN	(Mr. G. Stanley) ..... Barthropp	a	12	5
RATHORY	(Major H. Lyons) ..... Barthropp	a	12	2
KIMMERIDGE	(Mr. R. Wilson) ..... I. Anthony	a	12	2
BALLYSTOKKARD	(Captain R. E. Sassoon) ..... Pulford	a	12	2
RHINSHANE	(Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Martin	a	12	0
TEST MATCH	(Mr. W. Balding) ..... Hedges	a	11	12
IDA	(Mr. P. Hands) ..... G. Balding	a	11	10
WILD SCOT	(Mr. T. Home Rigg) ..... Thrale	a	11	10
NORTH HAM	(Mr. R. S. Watts) ..... Lew	a	11	7
LITTLE WAVELET	(Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Priday	a	11	7
MAGIC BARD	(Mr. J. L. Hall) ..... Pendarves	a	11	7
PRESTEIGN	(Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... J. Hall	a	11	5
aBALLSEE	(Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	a	11	5
aJUGGLER	(Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	a	11	5
aGOLDEN DUKES	(Mr. J. Scott) ..... Laye	a	11	5
SMILIN' THROUGH	(Mr. G. S. Langlands) ..... G. Langlands	a	11	1
MASK MAN	(Mr. J. M. Gosden) ..... G. Langlands	a	11	1
POMPEYRRE	(Mr. R. C. Sisey) ..... Private	a	10	7
ROCHOSKO	(Mr. R. C. Sisey) ..... Private	a	10	7
SKAMANDROS	(Miss M. F. Cantrell-Hubberstey) ..... Pendarves	a	10	7
KNIGHTHAVEN	(Mr. F. J. Nichols) ..... Rayson	6	10	6
		Private	a	10	5

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

COURT SCANDAL II., Prendergast; ROMAN HACKLE, Mr. W. Broderick; F. Brookes; KEEP CHOICE, Mr. Wilson; BALLYSTOKKARD, Owner; BALSEE, A. Linegar; JUGGLER, R. Everett; GOLDEN DUKE, M. Burke; POMPEYRON, Owner.

3.45.—The COLLEGE STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

		Yrs	st	lb
aCOUNT DRACULA	(Mr. R. Richards) ..T. Rimell	a	12	7
EARLY SURPRISE	(Major C. H. Stevens) ..... Stevens	a	12	7
aROYAL DEFENCE	(Captain R. E. Sassoon) Martin	a	12	7
aSOME TOFF	(Lord Allendale) ..... R. Gordon	a	12	0
SORREL WOOD	(Captain G. C. Barker) ..... Private	a	12	0
SPECTRESCURGY	(Mr. H. Collins) ..... G. Bennett	a	12	0
TOUJOURS	(Mrs. H. Lyons) ..... Peel-Yates	a	12	0
ORANGE PIPPIN II.	(Wing-Commander W. Read) ..... Read	a	12	0
aRATHNALLY	(Baron F. de Tuyll) ..... F. Hartigan	a	12	0
aSLATER	(Mr. J. H. Whitney) ..... F. Hartigan	6	12	0
CALLOUSHOUSE	(Colonel J. A. Fairhurst) I. Anthony	5	12	0
aVOLEE	(Captain Hargan) ..... I. Anthony	5	12	0
SUMMER NIGHT	(Mr. J. Lowndes) ..... S. Bennett	5	11	7
aDENNIS	(Mr. J. R. Thornton) ..... Rayson	5	11	7
RHYBUDD	(Mrs. Rennison) ..... G. Bennett	5	11	7
aPAPER PELLET	(Major A. W. Huntington) ..... Mackey	4	10	7
FORAGE CAP	(Mr. C. Priday) ..... Priday	4	10	7
CANTILLION II.	(Mr. V. H. Smith) ..... Withington	4	10	7
aZORRO GHIA	(Duke of Westminster) ..... Hartigan	4	10	7
aROSSALBA	(Captain A. S. Wilson) ..... Whitaker	4	10	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

COUNT DRACULA, T. Sligt; EARLY SURPRISE, W. Fayne; ROYAL DEFENCE, Owner; SOME TOFF, R. Matthews; SLATER, T. Cullinan; VOLEE, ——; SUMMER NIGHT, A. Escott; PAPER PELLET, A. Mackey; ZORRO GHIA, R. Everett.

4.15.—The CLUB NATIONAL HUNT FLAT RACE of 110 sovs. Two miles.

		Yrs	st	lb
aSTRONG ONE	(Mr. A. C. Bostwick) I. Anthony	a	12	7
DUKE OF FLORENCE	(Mr. A. D. McAlpine) ..... Barthropp	a	12	7
aMISTER MOON	(Mr. R. Greeson) ..... T. Rimell	a	12	7
aDARING ONE	(Mr. C. Wing) ..... T. Rimell	a	12	7
MARTYR	(Mrs. D. C. Watson) ..... Pendarves	a	12	7
aBLUE VINNY	(Mr. J. P. Chapman) ..... Bullock	6	12	0
EASDWELL	(Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Chapman	6	11	7
GLANGESIA	(Mr. C. Hedges) ..... Hedges	6	11	7
WROXHAM BRIDGE	(Captain G. B. Petre) ..... Mellen	6	11	0
aMACKEREL	(Mr. C. Petre) ..... A. Law	a	11	0
BLUE MAIDEN	(Mr. F. R. Samson) ..... Petre	a	11	0
GRAKLE	(Mr. C. H. Taylor) ..... Priday	a	11	0
EASY VIRTUE	(Mr. W. P. Tyser) ..... Woodland	a	11	0
		Coulthwaite	a	11	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

STRONG ONE, Owner; MISTER MOON, Mr. Greeson; BLUE VINNY, Captain H. Weber; VIRTUE, Mr. H. Brown.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

(2s. UNIT—STAKE AND WINNING)

1.45.—Blunt, WIN 18s., PLACE 4s.; Near East, PLACE 3d. 3d.
2.15.—Kinawley, WIN 11s

Sporting News
(Continued from page 6)

ROWING

LENT RACES AT CAMBRIDGE

The Lent Races were begun at Cambridge yesterday in fine, cold weather, and the crews had the assistance of a fresh northerly breeze. The attendance was not very big, but the rowing was keen, and 18 bumps were made in the four divisions. All three of the St. Catharine's crews went up a place, and Emmanuel are expected to make a bold bid against Jesus for the place at the head of the river to-day.

FOURTH DIVISION.—Order of starting:—Trinity Hall IV., King's II., Caius IV., St. Catharine's II., Lady Margaret IV., Magdalene II., Jesus IV., Peterhouse II., Clare III., Fitzwilliam House II., First Trinity V., Emmanuel IV., Queens' III., Pembroke III., King's III., St. Catharine's II.

Only four bumps were made in the Fourth Division, of which the two St. Catharine's boats secured one each. Trinity Hall IV. had an easy task in remaining at the head of the division, and were well away from King's II. at the finish. St. Catharine's II. quickly overtook Caius IV. as the First Post and are likely to be hot on the trail of King's to-day. Lady Margaret IV. were pressed by Peterhouse III., who endeavoured to secure an over-bump, the two intervening crews, Magdalene II. and Jesus IV., having changed places at Grassy. Clare III. rowed over unchallenged, as Fitzwilliam House II., behind them, were easily defeated at Little Ditch by First Trinity V. Emmanuel IV. and Queens' III., immediately behind, had a good race, but no bump was made, and the getting-on crew, St. Catharine's III., had the easiest of tasks in bumping King's III. at Little Bridge soon after the start.

THIRD DIVISION.—Order of Starting.—Caius III., Magdalene, Trinity Hall III., Pembroke III., Emmanuel II., Lady Margaret III., Pembroke IV., Selwyn II., Peterhouse II., First Trinity IV., Downing II., Corpus Christi II., Emmanuel III., Christ's III., Sidney Sussex II., Trinity Hall IV.

Four bumps were made in the Third Division, and the two Pembroke crews each made one. Caius III. lost the leading place in the division at the Railings to Magdalene, who worked hard for their success. Pembroke III. bumped Trinity Hall III. at Ditton, where Trinity Hall, for some unaccountable reason, went on, struck the opposite bank, and sank. Emmanuel II. were the first crew to complete the course, and a bump behind them between Lady Margaret III. and Pembroke IV. at First Post gave Selwyn II. the opportunity to attempt an over-bump. They made a good effort, and had gained somewhat by the time they reached the railway bridge, but could not do better than that. The next five crews rowed over unchanged, but Corpus Christi II. disappointed their followers by catching crabs when nearing the crew ahead of them. Sidney Sussex II. bumped Christ's III. at the Red Grind, and Trinity Hall IV., the sandwich boat, rowed over.

SECOND DIVISION.—Order of Starting.—St. Catharine's, Trinity Hall II., Corpus Christi, Peterhouse, Pembroke II., Caius II., Christ's II., First Trinity III., Lady Margaret II., Sidney Sussex II., Queens' II., Jesus III., Downing, Clare II., Fitzwilliam House, Magdalene.

Five bumps were made in the Second Division, and the first nine crews had all entered Long Reach before any of them were bumped. St. Catharine's kept their place at the head of the division. The next four crews came up Long Reach in a bunch. Peterhouse bumped Corpus Christi just above Glasshouses, and Trinity Hall II., who were ahead of them, were free from immediate danger. Pembroke II. were slightly impeded, but managed to get through safely. Immediately behind them Christ's II. bumped Caius II. at the Railway Bridge, after being well up on them all over the course. Lady Margaret II. went up on First Trinity II. at the Railings, this bump holding up Sidney Sussex I. slightly, but they were in no danger as two bumps had been made behind them, Jesus III. on Queens' II. at First Post and Clare II. on Downing I. at Red Grind.

FIRST DIVISION.—Order of Starting:—Jesus, First Trinity, Emmanuel, Pembroke, Selwyn, Trinity Hall, Caius, Jesus II., Christ's, Lady Margaret, Queens', King's, First Trinity II., Third Trinity, St. Catharine's.

Five bumps were made in the First Division and Jesus I. rowed over at the head of the river. Immediately behind them First Trinity were bumped by Emmanuel at Red Grind. Pembroke, who started fourth, made a desperate bid for an over-bump on Jesus and actually got within a length of them at the Pike and Eel, but it was too much for them. Selwyn, Trinity Hall, and Caius rowed over, and Christ's bumped Jesus II. at Grassy Corner. Lady Margaret had a good race with Clare and bumped them at the Railway Bridge, but the Clare coxswain did not acknowledge it and went on to the finish. The umpires decided in favour of Lady Margaret, and they will go up one place to-day. Queens' rowed over and First Trinity II. and St. Catharine's each made bumps before First Post was reached.

TORPID RACES AT OXFORD

The Torpid Races begin this afternoon at Oxford, the Third Division rowing first at half-past 2. Balliol start Head of the River, but they will have a hard task to retain their position, with University College, Magdalen, and New College near them. A new crew is St. Peter's Hall, which only came into existence last year.

The order of starting is :—

FIRST DIVISION.—Balliol, University College, Magdalen, Christ Church, New College, Worcester, Balliol II., Corpus, Merton, Brasenose, Lincoln, and Exeter.

SECOND DIVISION.—Keble, Wadham, Pembroke, Exeter, St. John's, Hertford, St. Catherine's, Oriel, New College II., Queen's, University College II., and Trinity.

THIRD DIVISION.—Trinity, St. Edmund Hall, Wadham II., Christ Church II., Magdalen II., Exeter II., Oriel II., Brasenose II., Jesus, Keble II., St. Peter's Hall, Worcester II., and St. John's II.

OXFORD'S EASY DAY

The Oxford crew had pleasant conditions for their practice yesterday. There was a keen east wind, but the sun shone brightly throughout the afternoon.

After their hard row of the previous day, which was by far the most satisfactory they have accomplished so far, they were confined to the home water and had a comparatively easy time. There was an unusually large attendance on the towpath, the final practice of the Torpid crews lending additional interest. Dr. P. C. Mallam again superintended the work, but at the end of the week he hands over the coaching to Major Wiggins (New College). The easy part of the afternoon was devoted to small-boat instruction, Johnston and Waterhouse, Tinné and Low, and Hutton and Martineau going out in the tub-pair. The crew got afloat in the usual order, and the boat was headed up-stream. They paddled in one piece to Randall's Bridge, and, after a few minutes' rest, swung round and started for Iffley at a stroke of 24. This was held until reaching the Gut, when Martineau quickened to 28, and they had a hard bit of rowing to the Launch Works, whence they paddled to the Isis. On the return they did a piece of paddling at 26 to the Ferry, and from there pulled on to the Boathouse, which concluded the afternoon's work.

The order of rowing and the weights were :—

	st.	lb
M. J. Waterhouse (Eton and Balliol) (bow)	12	3
2. C. M. Johnston (Shrewsbury and Brasenose)	12	2½
3. N. K. Hutton (Fettes and University College)	12	8½
4. R. V. Low (Winchester and University College)	12	5
5. H. E. A. Edwards (Westminster and Christ Church)	12	12
6. L. Clive (Eton and Christ Church)	13	2
7. D. Tinné (Eton and University College)	12	4
C. F. Martineau (Harrow and University College) (stroke)	11	0
H. A. C. A. Burbridge (Malvern and University) (cox)	9	0

OXFORD UNIVERSITY BOAT CLUB

At a Captains' meeting of the Oxford University Boat Club held yesterday afternoon, H. R. A. Edwards (Westminster and Christ Church) and C. M. Johnston (Shrewsbury and Brasenose) were elected to the Committee. It was decided that in future the Isis Boat Club should not be entitled to have a representative on the Committee.

BADMINTON

Middlesex beat the Rest of the South at Badminton by eight matches to four at the Polytechnic. The results were :—

DOUBLES.—E. Phillipps and D. C. Hume (Middlesex) lost to H. J. Uber and F. Hodge, 10—15, 12—15); K. G. Livingstone and R. M. White (Middlesex) lost to P. D. Macfarlane and A. K. Jones (12—15, 15—7, 10—15).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Mrs. R. J. Horsley and Miss E. Speight (Middlesex) lost to Mrs. M. Barrett and Mrs. H. J. Uber (12—15, 0—15); Miss H. Hogarth and Miss D. J. Colpoys (Middlesex) beat Mrs. Myers and Mrs. C. J. Wheatley (15—15, 10—15, 15—10).

MIXED DOUBLES.—Hume and Miss Hogarth (Middlesex) beat Uber and Mrs. Uber (15—8, 12—15, 15—9); beat Macfarlane and Mrs. Barrett (15—10, 7—15, 12—15).

Livingstone and Mrs. Horsley (Middlesex) beat Uber and Mrs. Uber (15—5, 15—7); beat Macfarlane and Mrs. Barrett (15—5, 15—9).

Phillipps and Miss Speight (Middlesex) beat Hodge and Mrs. Myers (15—12, 7—6); beat Jones and Mrs. Wheatley (12—11, 15—7).

White and Miss Colpoys (Middlesex) lost to Hodge and Mrs. Myers (12—15, 7—15); beat Jones and Mrs. Wheatley (16—18, 15—12, 17—15).

SQUASH RACKETS

THE BATH CLUB CUP

The Royal Air Force Club beat the Royal Automobile Club in the first division of the Inter-Club squash rackets tournament for the Bath Club Cup, in the Royal Air Force Club courts yesterday, by two matches to one. The Royal Air Force won the first two matches played and that settled once and for all that they stay in the first division at least for one more year. The Caveridish Club must go down and the Bath Club cannot total 15 points, the number already scored by the R.A.F.

The beating of Colonel W. F. Basset by H. Coverdale in the first match was utterly unexpected. Colonel Basset was in the final of the Amateur Squash Rackets Championship which was played only two months ago. Coverdale has a wonderful record as third string for the R.A.F. in this competition and he has been playing second string lately in the absence of J. S. Heagerty. Yesterday he produced a, for him, new winning stroke, a hard back-hand cross-stroke which did not quite get to the back wall on the first bounce. Colonel Basset was never happy with the pace of the floor or the low bound of the ball from the floor, which is of cement and not of wood, and he also seemed to sight the ball much less quickly and accurately than usual. F. D. Amr was outplayed by P. Q. Reiss, who is extremely good in his own court, in which he hits the ball tremendously hard but with enough cut to stop it from ever coming easily off the back wall.

H. Coverdale (R.A.F.) beat Colonel W. F. Basset (R.A.C.) by three games to none (9—4, 9—5, 9—1). Coverdale scored one ace in his first hand and made a run of three aces, one by service, in his second. Basset made one point, but Coverdale put on two more in his next hand and led 6—1. Basset scored three more points in the game, but Coverdale won it, playing one clever side wall drop and a hard angles stroke, which died on the left side wall. Basset, after a lot of long rallies—three in succession were of 23, 28, and 23 strokes—led 4—1 in the second game. Coverdale went in front with a fine run of four aces and put on three more in his next hand. Basset being late on his strokes and not able to control them. At 1—0 in the third game Coverdale tore the sole off his shoe and lost the rally. Coverdale came back to put Basset out and make a brilliant sequence of five aces. Basset made one point, but Coverdale got in again and went to game and match, winning his last three points with a side-wall drop, a back-hand cross kick, and a service which Basset entirely missed.

P. Q. Reiss (R.A.F.) beat F. D. Amr (R.A.C.) by three games to one (2—9, 9—2, 9—2, 9—3). Amr scored two aces in his first hand and went from 2—1 to 7—1, with a sequence of five aces, in which Reiss lost the last four rallies by hitting the very top of the board; this was obviously owing to the pace Amr was setting. Reiss won in twice and scored one ace, and then Amr won the game. Amr led 1—0 in the second game, but Reiss was not in the least pettled; he had lost the first game to Amr in the R.A.C. Courts and won by three games to one, and seemed ready to repeat the dose. He made a run of three aces in his first hand in the second game, one by service, and after Amr had scored a point put on two more, to lead 5—2. Amr was in and out twice without scoring, and Reiss, with a single ace and a run of three, in which he played a finely masked back-hand cross stroke and a half drop, went to game. Reiss made another run of three aces early in the third game, and with two aces in two consecutive hands led 7—1, a convincing lead. A sequence of five aces from 7—2 took him to 3—0 in the fourth game. Amr reached 2—3 and 3—4, but Reiss went steadily away and ran out from 6—3 with a run of three aces, in which he played one perfect fore-hand reverse angles stroke.

C. C. Stubbs (R.A.F.) lost to O. Lerwill (R.A.C.) by three games to none (2—9, 1—9, 8—10). Stubbs led 3—0, 6—3, 7—4 in the third game. Lerwill drew level with a run of three aces, but Stubbs put him out and reached game-ball—7. Lerwill got in again and made it 8—8, and though Stubbs set two he went to game and match in the same hand.

SECOND DIVISION

The Army and Navy Club beat the Junior Carlton Club in the second division at the Junior Carlton Club last night by three matches to none.

The results were :—

Captain T. H. Sweeny (A. and N.) beat R. E. Sober (9—5, 10—8, 9—5).

Major E. D. Shafto (A. and N.) beat R. E. Trevithick (10—8, 9—4, 9—3).

A. E. Villiers (A. and N.) beat F. Parsons (9—4, 9—4, 9—3).

TENNIS

MATCH AT PRINCE'S

H. Johns (Prince's Club) beat R. Goody (Oxford) in the first half of a professional home-and-home tennis match at Prince's Club, Knightsbridge, yesterday by three sets to none (6—3, 6—0, 6—2). The return match will be played at Oxford on March 11.

Johns won the first three games of the first set. Goody finding it difficult to gauge the pace of the strange court. Indeed, it must be said that Goody never made allowances for the pace of a well-cut ball off the floor, being late in meeting the ball with the racket to the end of the match. After Johns had led 30—0 in the fourth game Goody made a fine straight force to the *deuces*, and then made chase the second gallery and chase worse than four. He won the first chase with a pretty stroke, deliberately played, into the winning gallery, and finally won the game. Goody won the next two games to 15, and it looked like being a fine match. That very fact seemed to give Johns just the spur which he needed to put more pace and power into his attack. He won the seventh game to love, the eighth to 30, and the ninth to love, and so the first set. Goody led 40—30 in the first game of the second set, finding the *deuces* with a boasted force and later the *grille*, but Johns won that game after deuce and the next to 30. In the third game Johns played one perfect stroke into the winning gallery, and he won the game with a lucky stroke, the ball, after hitting the penthouse, bouncing back off the floor into the *grille*. It should be said that all through the match the luck ran persistently in favour of Johns. Goody only reached deuce in one other game in this set. Johns won the first two games in the third set, making a sequence of 11 games in all. Goody won the third game to 30, but Johns took the next to 20, once finding the winning gallery with a clean back-hand return from the left-hand corner, a remarkable stroke, and the next two games to 30 and 15. Goody, a plucky loser, played well to win the seventh game to 30, but Johns won the next game decisively to 15, and so the match. Goody will no doubt do much better in his home court, but the form of Johns there will be watched with much interest.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE RESULTS

OXFORD

RUGBY.—Hertford II. 9 points, Courtenay Lodge 0. CUP-TIE.—Trinity 16, Christ Church 11.

ASSOCIATION.—St. Edmund Hall 3 goals, University College 8. CUP-TIE.—Jesus 5, New College 2.

HOCKEY.—Merton 3 goals, Wallingford 2. CUP-TIES. St. John's 4, Queen's 1; Wadham 2, Keble 1.

CAMBRIDGE

RUGBY.—Jesus 25 points, Caius 11; Pembroke 18, St. Catharines 11; Queens' II. 12, Corpus Christi II. 9; Jesus II. 8, Emmanuel II. 0.

ASSOCIATION.—LEAGUE DIVISION 2.—Caius 3 goals, Fitzwilliam House 0. DIVISION 3.—Corpus Christi 4, Pembroke III. 0. OTHER MATCHES.—Emmanuel II. 5, St. Catharines II. 2; Cheshunt 1, Mansfield, Oxford 1.

HOCKEY.—St. John's 5 goals, Sidney Sussex 3; Pembroke 6, Peterhouse 3; St. Catharines 8, Queens' 0; Trinity Hall 4, King's 1; United Banks 1, Trinity 0; Corpus Christi 7, Ridley Hall 0; Caius II. 5, Downing II. 1; Jesus II. 5, Queens' III. 3; Caius III. 2, St. John's III. 1; Trinity III. 2, Pembroke III. 1.

THE UNIVERSITY SPORTS

The athletic sports contest between Oxford and Cambridge will be held at Stamford Bridge on Saturday, March 15. The first event will be at 2.30. The price of admission is 1s., and reserved seats may be obtained only from Alfred Hayes, 26, Old Bond-street, and branch offices.

TRIALS AT OXFORD

Some open handicaps and hurdles trials were decided at Oxford yesterday in favourable conditions with the following results :—

100 YARDS HANDICAP.—H. B. S. Z. Carter (Lincoln) (four yards), 1; N. R. Dobree (Balliol) (three yards), 2; J. T. Andrews (Keble) (two yards), 3. Won by 2ft. Time 10 2-5sec.

120 YARDS HURDLES.—C. C. Markes (Trinity), 1; G. C. R. Clay (New College), 2; R. A. Hewins (Christ Church), 3. Won by four yards. Time 16 3-5sec.

220 YARDS LOW HURDLES.—N. R. Dobree (Balliol), 1; F. G. B. Wills (University College), 2; R. A. Hewins (Christ Church), 3. Won by four yards. Time 28 2-5sec.

LONG JUMP HANDICAP.—K. L. Cooper (Hertford) (owed 6in.), 19ft. 10in., 1; A. E. Smith (Balliol) (owed 9in.), 19ft. 5 1-2in., and A. H. W. Norton (New College) (owed 15in.), 19ft. 5 1-2in., equal 2.

The R.A.F. College beat Queens' College (Cambridge) by 16 points to 14 in an athletic match at Cranwell yesterday.

HOCKEY

ARMY AND NAVY DRAW

The second match in the Inter-Services Championship, that between the Army and the Royal Navy, at Aldershot yesterday resulted in a drawn game, each side scoring four goals after the Army had led by three goals to one at half-time and were three goals ahead early in the second half.

The records of the two sides suggested that the Army would win, but the Navy in the second half of the game reproduced the form they showed against the two Universities, and not only succeeded in drawing level but very nearly won. The Army forwards, on a ground that cut up badly, were unable to carry out their short passing movements effectively, and as their wing players were very closely marked by the Navy half-backs, they never really got into their stride. By contrast the Navy played a very open game, giving long passes to their wings, and these on the day proved more effective. Phillips and Morris played a very fine defensive game for the Navy at back and had a large share in enabling their side to avoid defeat, and Traill was the best of a very good half-back line. In the Army defence Godfrey, Fisher, and Ely all did very well. The two outstanding forwards were Kirkconnel for the Navy and Cook for the Army; but, though the Army forwards as a line were the more finished players, those of the Navy showed far more dash and better opportunism in the circle. Atkinson's goal, which was the Navy's second, was a brilliant effort, and the turning-point in the game. He picked up a clearance by Swallow in mid-air, and carried the ball on his stick, at the same time tricking two Army defenders, in the circle, where he steadied himself and scored a very fine goal.

The Army were the first to score after a brief attack on their goal which Higgs cleared, Roberts obtaining the point after a clever run and shot by Cook which rebounded to Roberts. Brooks equalized for the Navy almost immediately, the Navy forwards going right through from the bully-off. The Army attacked persistently after this, and Cook added a second point after O'Donnell had saved a penalty corner shot well from Eagar. Shortly afterwards Cook added a third point after O'Donnell had made two good saves in succession, and the Army crossed over with a lead of three goals to one.

Early in the second half they further increased their lead. Lillie picked up a clearance from Godfrey well, and, after outpacing the Navy defence, he worked close in before he passed to Roberts, who had only to flick the ball out to O'Donnell's reach. Shortly afterwards Kirkconnel was temporarily incapacitated by a blow on the face, and, while he was off the field, Atkinson scored the Navy's second goal after juggling the ball over two of the defenders' heads. This great effort put fresh life into the Navy side and, attacking strongly, Brooks further reduced the Army lead about midway through the second half from a good pass by Satterthwaite. Keeping up a continual pressure on the Army defence by splendid rushes, the Navy equalized through Atkinson about 10 minutes from the finish, and for the remainder of the game had slightly the better of matters, but neither side was able to score again.

The teams were :—

THE ARMY.—Lieutenant W. H. Higgs (R.A.), goal; W. O. Instructor J. Godfrey (R.A.C.) and Lieutenant J. A. Mullington (R.A.S.C.), backs; Lieutenant T. H. Ely (K.S.L.I.), Lieutenant M. H. Cork (A.E.C.), and Captain J. F. Fisher (R.A.S.C.), half-backs; Lieutenant W. M. S. Lillie (R.E.), Captain A. V. L. Roberts (R.E.), Captain F. M. Eagar (K.S.L.I.), Lieutenant W. C. Cook (A.D.C.), and Lieutenant D. B. Fairbank (Sherwood Rangers), forwards.

ROYAL NAVY AND ROYAL MARINES.—Captain R. P. O'Donnell (R.M.), Surgeon Lieutenant-Commander E. Phillips (R.N.), and Lieutenant J. R. Morris (R.N.), backs; Lieutenant G. H. Traill (R.N.), Lieutenant R. G. Swallow (R.N.), and Commander C. H. L. Woodhouse (R.N.), half-backs; Paymaster Lieutenant R. Satterthwaite (R.N.), Lieutenant-Commander J. Kirkconnel (R.N.), Major R. A. D. Brooks (R.M.), Lieutenant T. W. Atkinson (R.N.), and Lieutenant-Commander R. C. Taylor (R.N.), forwards.

ESSEX BEATEN

Essex, who have been unbeaten in county matches for 15 months, lost their record when they met a strong Surrey side at Chiswick yesterday, and were beaten by four goals to none.

Play was fast, and although the stickwork was not particularly brilliant, the game was also interesting. The forwards worked up a series of concerted attacks early in the game, but at length the Surrey front line broke away, and, after an excellent run down the line, F. W. Carpenter, the centre-forward, opened the scoring. Five minutes later G. F. Nelson added a second point. Very little was seen of Essex in the Surrey circle after this, but the Surrey inside forwards, W. K. Harbinson, Carpenter, and Nelson, were playing well, and it was as the result of a splendid combined attack that Carpenter scored Surrey's third goal just before the interval. Essex made a good start in the second half, but their forwards met with a strong defence which kept them out. J. H. Kendall and Carpenter began a fine movement, which almost resulted in the latter scoring. P. A. Newman, in the Essex goal, making an excellent save, and he again saved well from a hard shot by Harbinson. L. H. Shelley and E. P. Bailey, in the Essex forward line, then made great efforts to pull their line together, but they received little support. The visitors made a surprise raid on the Surrey goal, but K. B. Boys proved equal to the occasion. Towards the finish the Surrey forwards overwhelmed the opposing defence with a final rush down the field, and Kendall completed his side's scoring with the best goal of the match, beating Newman with a rising shot taken from just inside the circle.

The teams were :—

SURREY.—K. B. Boys (Surbiton), goal; S. A. Block (Cambridge University Wanderers) and G. F. Summers (Dulwich), backs; C. T. A. Wilkinson (Hampstead), W. D. Chambers (Old Kingstonians), and G. S. Goodman (Retired), half-backs; J. Ogilvy (Spencer), G. F. Nelson (Purley), F. W. Carpenter (Dulwich), W. K. Harbinson (Beckenham), and J. H. Kendall (Bank of England), forwards.

ESSEX.—P. A. Newman (Old Felstedians), goal; B. S. Evans (Old Felstedians) and H. Clements (Guildhall), backs; J. R. Jacques (Old Loughtonians), V. C. Britton (Chelmsford), and Dr. Jones (Ilford), half-backs; R. C. Franklin (Chelmsford), E. P. Bailey (Chelmsford), L. W. Trimby (Loughtonians), L. H. Shelley (Old Loughtonians), and D. H. Trimby (Old Loughtonians), forwards.

R.A.F. BEAT MIDDLESEX

The Royal Air Force beat Middlesex in a fast and close game at Hillingdon, near Uxbridge, yesterday by one goal to none, the decisive point being obtained 10 minutes from the end by the R.A.F. centre-forward, Leading Aircraftman F. Connell. The approach play and stickwork of the county team were good, but their shooting was poor, although R. W. Tydd-Chapman was prominent in the forward line and J. W. H. Tyrrell played well at centre half-back. On the R.A.F. side the forwards were not brilliant, but the defence was sound, and excellent work was done by Leading Aircraftman Hobbs in the half-back line and by Corporal Foreman, who played at right back in place of Corporal Beeton.

The teams were :—

ROYAL AIR FORCE.—Cpl. C. Butler (Stanmore), goal; Cpl. Foreman (Scunthorpe) and Flying Officer W. K. Reisiger (Donibristle), backs; L./A./C. L. R. Hobbs (Uxbridge), Sergt. W. C. Maher (Upavon), and L./A./C. Lodge (Worthy-down), half-backs; Flying Officer N. M. Jerram (Halton), Pilot Officer D. P. Lascelles (Tangmere), L./A./C. F. Connell (Gosport), Flying Officer S. C. Button (Bicester), and Flight-Lieutenant H. N. Hampton (Digby) (captain), forwards.

MIDDLESEX.—H. L. Hodgkinson (St. Bartholomew's Hospital), goal; C. L. Mason (Mid-Surrey), and H. E. Nash (Richmond and Kingston Hill), backs; C. A. Sutcliffe (Southgate), J. W. H. Tyrrell (Southgate), and R. J. Milstead (Southgate), half-backs; E. W. Holman (Barclays Bank), R. W. Tydd-Chapman (Teddington) (captain), O. L. Bateson (Mid-Surrey), C. S. Petheram (Southgate), and R. T. Read (Teddington), forwards.

HOCKEY RESULTS

	Goals		Goals
*ARMY	—	ROYAL NAVY AND ROYAL MARINES (At Aldershot.)	4
*SURREY	4	ESSEX (At Chiswick.)	0
*ROYAL AIR FORCE	1	MIDDLESEX (At Uxbridge.)	0
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY	6	*BEWLEY	1
ALDERSHOT COMMAND	1	*ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY (WOOLWICH)	0
*KING'S COLLEGE	8	WESTMINSTER COLLEGE	3
*ST. GEORGE'S COLLEGE (WEYBRIDGE)	6	CROUCH END	2
*KINGSTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL	6	DEPOT, EAST SURREY REGIMENT	0
*ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE (GREENWICH) II.	6	R.A.F. (KENLEY)	2
R.A.F. (HENLOW) II.	7	*UNIVERSITY COLLEGE II.	0
*ST. GEORGE'S COLLEGE (WEYBRIDGE) II.	4	KINGSTON G.S. II.	1
*HAMPSHIRE "A"	4	SUSSEX "A"	1
OXFORD UNIVERSITY OCCASIONALS	4	*CRANLEIGH SCHOOL	2
*WYE COLLEGE	5	3RD BN. ROYAL TANK CORPS	1
EAST LONDON COLLEGE	6	*ROYAL COLLEGE OF ARTS	3
*STAFF COLLEGE (CAMBERLEY)	1	GUY'S HOSPITAL	1
*FELSTED SCHOOL	1	MILL HILL SCHOOL	0
*CATERHAM SCHOOL	3	UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL	3
*OXFORDSHIRE	1	WARWICKSHIRE (At Oxford.)	1
*ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE (SANDHURST)	1	READING UNIVERSITY	0
WOMEN'S MATCHES			
*CIVIL SERVICE	8	BERKSHIRE Home team.	0

SCHOOL MATCHES

*KING'S SCHOOL, BRUTON	4	OCCIDENTALS	4
OXFORD OCCASIONALS	4	*CRANLEIGH	3
*CATERHAM	3	UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL	3
LEEDS UNIVERSITY	4	*ST. PETER'S, YORK	2

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

CRUISE OF THE DRAGON

It is expected that in making her first cruise as a unit of the Eighth Cruiser Squadron on the America and West Indies Station, H.M.S. DRAGON, Captain L. H. B. Bevan, will follow the programme of the DURBAN, Captain Ralph Leatham, on her first cruise on the station last year. The DURBAN proceeded from Gibraltar across to the south-east coast of South America, visiting Montevideo and a number of other ports, and passed through the Magellan Straits and up the West Coast. The DRAGON may be expected at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, in July, and to arrive at the base at Bermuda about October.

MAINTENANCE COMMANDER, DEVONPORT

Commander J. N. Pelly has been appointed to succeed Commander E. R. Archer as Maintenance Commander, and for physical training duties, on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, Devonport. From December, 1927, to October, 1929, Commander Pelly commanded the sloop CORNFLOWER on the China Station. He will be 42 in June, and has been in the Navy since 1903. During the late War he served in the cruiser GIBRALTAR until November, 1914, when he joined the QUEEN ELIZABETH, in which he served at the Dardanelles and in the Grand Fleet. In January, 1917, he joined the IRON DUKE, and in April, 1917, the RAMILLIES. After the Armistice he served in the IMPREGNABLE at Devonport, and also commanded the ROSALIND and reserve destroyers at Portsmouth. In 1922-23, he was on the staff of the Captain of the Port, Constantinople, and in 1924-25 was first lieutenant-commander of the cruiser CARADOC, in the Mediterranean, after which he was promoted.

R.U.S.I. LECTURES

It is announced in the February issue of the Journal of the Royal United Service Institution that an additional naval lecture has been arranged on "The Influence of Aircraft on Sea Power," by Commander Sir Charles D. Burney, C.M.G., R.N., on a date in March to be announced later. Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry Oliver will take the chair at the lecture on "The Chemistry of War," to be given by Mr. F. A. Freeth, O.B.E., F.R.S., on Wednesday, March 19.

FISHERY PROTECTION GUNBOATS

The fishery protection gunboat COLNE, Lieutenant-Commander E. B. Tod, has completed refitting at Portsmouth, and is ordered to leave to resume duty on the Northern fisheries today. She will relieve the CHERWELL, Lieutenant-Commander J. F. D. Bowen, which is expected at Portsmouth early in March. The GODETIA, fishery protection sloop, Commander W. R. Richardson, is refitting at Sheerness.

POINTS FROM FLEET ORDERS

Leave restrictions, owing to smallpox, are imposed on Bedwellty, Hackney, St. Pancras, and Tottenham.

The next professional examination for warrant engineer and warrant mechanician will be held on Monday, September 1.

During the quarter ended December 31, 1929, 1,738 men of the Navy and 209 of the Marines registered with the National Association for Employment, of whom 929 and 88 respectively were permanently employed.

Instructions for the preliminary professional examination for warrant ordnance officer are to be introduced forthwith, with the exception that the examination will be held once annually only, on the first Tuesday in June.

5TH DIVISION TRAINING

The 5th Division will begin training at Catterick on April 1 under Major-General W. M. St. G. Kirke, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., and will complete the season with divisional exercises in September. Only one battalion is now needed to complete the infantry of the Division and this unit will join on April 22—the 1st Battalion, The Durham Light Infantry, from Alexandria. The recent arrivals have been the 1st Battalion, The Lancashire Fusiliers, from Gibraltar, and the 2nd Battalion, The West Yorkshire Regiment, from Khartoum. At the conclusion of the training season Brigadier W. A. Blake, C.M.G., D.S.O., will vacate command of the 13th Infantry Brigade.

CATTERICK CAMP EXTENSIONS

The R.A.S.C. establishment at Catterick Camp has been considerably increased since the evacuation of the Rhine. Their lines are to be reconstructed, and this includes the provision of new garages and workshops, a regimental institute, 13 new barrack huts, and the necessary married quarters, together with new officers' mess and new sergeants' mess. When this building programme is completed during this year and next, Catterick will become the most important and largest R.A.S.C. centre north of London. Other units are also to be augmented, and when complete the strength of Catterick garrison will be 445 officers and 9,620 other ranks.

Road-making and improvement is proceeding and there is a certain amount of building both for military and civilian purposes. New quarters for military police are at present being built. The camp is to have its own shopping centre, and plans for a number of new shops have already been approved. A Salvation Army hostel and a Presbyterian church were opened recently, and a large new Roman Catholic church is approaching completion. Several new recreation grounds, together with cricket and football fields, are being considered and more grounds will be added as funds are available. Fully 5,000 Territorials will undergo their training at Catterick this summer.

"RETIREMENT" AND "RESIGNATION"

With reference to the amendments made in the Pay Warrant in regard to retirements and resignations it should be noted that an officer ceases to hold a commission only in the case of resignation by leaving the Army before becoming eligible for retired pay or gratuity or by being refused permission to retire. In the case of retirement the officer retains his commission.

DARTMOUTH CUP WINNERS

The winners of the Dartmouth Cup competition for 1929 are the 4th Battalion, The Northamptonshire Regiment, with the figure of merit, 99.8. This battalion tied for first place in 1928. The following units had figures of merit of not less than 90 :—

5th Bn. Somerset L.I., 99.7; 1st Bn. Herts Regt., 99.7; Hallamshire Bn. York and Lancs Regt., 99.7; 5th Bn., The Cameronians, 99.7; 16th London Regt., 99.4; 11th Bde., R.H.A., 99.3; Lancs and Cheshire Heavy Bde., R.A., 99.3; 71st Field Bde., R.A., 99.2; 5th/6th Bn., A. and S. Hrs., 98.9; Suffolk Heavy Bde., R.A., 99.8; 1st Bn., Cambs Regt., 91.8; 6th/7th Bn., Black Watch, 91.8; 92nd Field Bde., R.A., 90.3

The cup was awarded for proficiency in signalling in Yeomanry, Artillery, and Infantry units of the Territorial Army.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

ANTIGUA, Feb. 17.—Wistaria left.
BASHUR, Feb. 17.—Ormonde left.
DARTMOUTH, Feb. 18.—Carstairs arrived.
GUADELOUPE, Feb. 17.—Wistaria arrived.
HENDAN, Feb. 17.—Ormonde arrived.
HONG-KONG, Feb. 16.—Sirdar arrived; and Sterling left on patrol.
KEELUNG, Feb. 15.—Marazion arrived.
PORTLAND, Feb. 17.—Forres left for Spithead.
PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 17.—Ross and Submarines M 3, L 6, L 22, H 29, H 32, H 28, H 31, and H 48 left for exercises. Feb. 18.—Forres arrived; Alecto left for exercises; Alresford left for cruise; and Odin arrived.
PORT SUDAN, Feb. 17.—Clematis left for Jeddah.
SHANGHAI, Feb. 18.—Magnolia left for Wuhu.
SHASI, Feb. 17.—Gnat arrived.
TORQUAY, Feb. 18.—Carstairs left for Dartmouth.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday :—

COMMRS.—P. L. VIAN, to President, for duty inside Admiralty (March 1), and for duty with D.T.S.D. (March 8); and R. RAMSBOTHAM, to President, for duty inside Admiralty (March 10), and for duty with Signal Section (March 17).

LIEUT.—T. OLIVER, to Heather (March 12).

PROMOTIONS

LIEUT.-COMMR. (Rtd.)—J. C. MANSFIELD, to rank of Commr. (Rtd.) (seny. Feb. 20).

SHIPT. LIEUT. (Rtd.) W. T. [illegible] to rank of Shipt. Lieut.-Commr. (Rtd.) (seny. Feb. 19).

T.D. LIEUT.—W. T. KIRKLAND, to rank of Lieut. (E.) (seny. Feb. 20).

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

LIEUT.-COMMR.—G. A. STEPHENSON, to Tempest, for training (Feb. 22).

SUB-LIEUT.—J. G. BRADLEY, to Tara, to complete training (Feb. 15).

Mr. D. P. HENRY, entered as Proby. Paymr. Sub-Lieut. (seny. Feb. 15).

TERRITORIAL ARMY

INFANTRY REDUCTION ON APRIL 1

The infantry establishment of the Territorial Army will be reduced by 8,736 men on April 1. This change is due to the conversion of one rifle company in each battalion to a machine-gun basis. This conversion has been gradually taking effect during the last few months and will be completed in March. Each of the new machine-gun companies will have four sub-sections each armed with two machine-guns. This entails a reduction of 52 men per battalion and the establishment comes down from 656 to 604. The alteration will provide 168 machine-gun companies equipped with 1,344 Vickers guns, or twice the present number.

The new infantry establishment will be :—Officers, 3,375; warrant officers, 1,011; sergeants, 4,785; drummers, 2,696; rank and file, 90,026; medical officers, 338; horses, 3,538; Vickers guns, 1,344; Lewis guns, 4,370; vehicles, 1,615; bicycles, 2,020.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

HALLÉ CONCERT

The Hallé Concert will be relayed from Manchester and broadcast this evening from Daventry (5GB). The programme will consist of Berlioz's "The Damnation of Faust," with Miss Isobel Baillie (soprano), Mr. Francis Russell (tenor), and Mr. Harold Williams (baritone) as the soloists. The principal item in the London programme is the relay of the Gloucester Orpheus Society's concert.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting programmes for today, February 20, are as follows :—

**LONDON Call 2LO (842kc.

Parliament

LORDS AND PUBLIC ECONOMY

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE

SECOND READING OF THE BILL

HOUSE OF LORDS

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 19

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter to 4 o'clock.

East Kent District Water Bill, Mid Kent Water Bill, Sidmouth Electricity Bill, United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution Bill, and Ascot District Gas and Electricity Bill were read a second time.

CONDITION OF AGRICULTURE

The EARL of LIVERPOOL asked the Government whether, in view of the present serious condition of the agricultural industry, they would convene a representative committee selected from all three political parties to consider the best and most efficacious means to deal with the situation; and moved for papers. He said that unless very swift action were taken there would be a vast amount of unemployment in the industry. This year, owing to the importation of subsidized German corn, the bottom had been knocked out of the price of cereals in this country, and he understood that all three parties in the State agreed that this dumping must cease. The Prime Minister had stated that the only place where the matter could be dealt with was at Geneva. The President of the Board of Trade was at Geneva now; were they to understand that he was taking immediate steps to deal with the question? The State had introduced a compulsory wages system. He (Lord Liverpool) did not object to the amount given in wages, but the State ought not to fix a wage unless it gave the person who was going to pay the wage the power to pay it. He suggested a system of depôts, which would largely help the farmer to purchase what he required, including artificials and manures. These depôts, which would make a certain amount of profit to keep them going, could be placed by the Government under the control of the county councils. In New Zealand, which depended practically entirely on agriculture, such depôts had proved a great success.

LORD CRANWORTH supported the motion. He congratulated the Government on having been able to get together the three-party conference on agriculture. He hoped that the Government would not say that the cure for all these things was nationalization of the land. There were thousands of acres of nationalized land in this country already, and the distress on them was every whit as bad.

The EARL of AIRLIE said that only a month ago 100 ploughmen from Angus went into Dundee and enlisted in the Army because there was no work for them to do. While this was happening the foreigner was dumping his grain and potatoes into this country at low prices, subsidized by his Government.

The BISHOP of NORWICH said that the three parties should get together to see whether, in combination, they could arrive at some solution of this extremely serious matter. There would never be a satisfactory handling of the agricultural situation until it was treated like our foreign policy, which was continuous and above party.

The DUKE of MARLBOROUGH said that the difficulty under which the agrarian community suffered was that they saw very little prospect of the present situation improving. During the War this country produced 30 per cent. of its supplies of cereals and other commodities, and he would imagine that to-day the sum total of foodstuffs supplied by the farming community had sunk to about 20 per cent. or lower.

THE GOVERNMENT'S REPLY

EARL DE LA WARR, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for War, said that Lord Liverpool had expressed a very general desire in his plea for a discussion of the question from a non-political point of view. At present, not a non-party but a non-political conference, composed of landowners and farm workers, was sitting under the presidency of the Minister of Agriculture. That body was considering remedies for the agricultural situation. It was not the case that that conference was debarred from discussing the really important topics. They were allowed to discuss the question of cereals, the only points which they were debarred from discussing being tariffs and subsidies. When they reported, and if they came to an agreed conclusion, no doubt the next step would be for the Minister of Agriculture to consider how to proceed. Until they saw the actual conclusions of the conference it was very hard to say what steps they would have to take. While holding out no hope whatever for the moment that the Minister of Agriculture had in any way made up his mind as to what action he could take after the conference had reported, it did look as though a conference of the three parties might be more possible than had been the case up to now. He wished to make it clear, however, that until the present conference, which was a very inclusive one, very representative of the industry and with very wide terms of reference, had reported, it was quite impossible for the Minister of Agriculture to make any announcement on the question whether or not there should be a three-party conference.

The EARL of STANHOPE said that what farmers required was to reduce the cost of production and to get a better price for their products. A good deal had been heard recently about free trade within the Empire. If it was true that a tax on imported food would not raise prices to the farmer, he did not see how the farmer would benefit by the policy. As to lowering the cost of production, the farmers had the remedy a good deal in their own hands.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

THE NEED OF ECONOMY

The EARL of LIVERPOOL called attention to the urgent need of economy in public expenditure, and moved for papers. He said that one of the chief reasons why our industries were depressed was the excessive taxation which rested on every one in the country. The taxation per head of the population in Great Britain amounted to £15 2s. 8d., which was higher than in any other country. In a speech last November the Chancellor of the Exchequer did not conceal his anxiety in regard to the question of retrenchment, but he made no mention of the very large sum of money which we had to find for the Civil Estimates, which had been largely increased this year. The Government probably hoped for a further reduction in the cost of the Fighting Services, but we had got very nearly to the bedrock of reduction in that direction. He earnestly trusted that the Naval Conference now sitting would be a success, but he could not say, even if that were the case, that there would be a material sum available to meet the very high liabilities which we were incurring at present. Were we going to continue to increase the Civil Estimates at a rate of about £12,000,000 a year? If so, where was the money coming from? Beyond a certain point every pound taken in direct taxation diminished employment *pro tanto*. When would a Government go to the country and say, "The time has come to cease spending?"

The EARL of ONSLOW said that until a halt was called in expenditure that expenditure would have to be paid for in increased unemployment. It must fall on industry, because there was no other source from which the money could be found.

LORD THOMSON, Secretary of State for Air, said that the only items of expenditure on which it was possible to effect real reductions were the Fighting Services. Complaint had been made that the Government were committed to an extra expenditure next year of something approaching £21,000,000 on social services. Of that, £14,000,000 was accounted for by unemployment insurance. It was no exaggeration to say that the proposals of the present Government under that heading could have been adequately met, and more than met, out of the money which had been lost to the Unemployment Insurance Fund by the reckless finance of Mr. Churchill. Of the remaining sum needed to make up the £21,000,000 £5,300,000 was required for widows' pensions. The Conservative Party brought in the widows' pensions; the present Government had merely extended them. It could not be said that the Government had been extravagant in these respects; in common justice they had had to find the money.

The Government were trying to save on the Fighting Services on the only basis which was justifiable. He spoke as an old soldier who was as keen as anyone else on keeping this country's prestige and security as high as possible. His personal view had always been that the only way to effect economies in the Fighting Services was by scientific methods, by the gradual substitution of machines for men. There was also the same necessity for scientific methods in regard to commerce. The Government had set up the Economic Advisory Council, which would cost only £6,500 a year at the outside, consisting of some of the most eminent men in the country. It was only by the work of such a scientific body that they could really achieve economy.

The EARL of LIVERPOOL thanked the noble lord for his information, but regretted that he had said nothing about the cost of the Education Bill, which would considerably increase the education estimates of local authorities.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Their Lordships rose at 19 minutes past 6 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 19

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

SOVIET AND RELIGION

MORE QUESTIONS TO MR. HENDERSON

Mr. MALONE (Northampton, Lab.) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he had received any reports from his Majesty's Ambassador at Moscow regarding the religious situation.

Similar questions were asked by CAPTAIN EDEN (Warwick and Leamington, U.), SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.), and LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HOWARD-BURY (Chelmsford, U.).

Mr. HENDERSON (Burnley) said the report to which he referred in reply to questions in the House on Monday last had not yet reached him.

SIR K. WOOD asked if the right hon. gentleman could say when he expected the report.

Mr. HENDERSON.—No; I understand, or at least I hope, that the Ambassador is doing his best to inform himself of the actual facts.

SIR K. WOOD.—Has not the right hon. gentleman already stated that he has sent an advance summary of this report?

LIEUT.-COL. HOWARD-BURY asked if the right hon. gentleman had seen the official reports in the Russian Press stating that they had had a very successful week on "the anti-God front."

CAPTAIN EDEN asked, in view of the very great concern in this country, whether the right hon. gentleman could at least give the assurance that he would see that there was not a moment of unavoidable delay in making public the principal findings from our representative.

Mr. HENDERSON said he could not give that undertaking.

Mr. M. MAC DONALD (Bassetlaw, Lab.).—Is the right hon. gentleman aware that a few months ago I worshipped peacefully with 1,000 other people in the Cathedral of the Redeemer in Moscow? (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. HAYCOCK (Salford, W., Lab.).—Is it not true that, ever since the November revolution, we have had nothing but lie after lie about Russia? (Opposition cheers.)

EARL WINTERTON (Horsham and Worthing, U.) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he was yet in a position to state if the dispatch from his Majesty's Minister in Moscow on the subject of the attitude of the Government of Soviet Socialist Republics towards religious observance in Russia was to be published as a White Paper.

Mr. HENDERSON.—The dispatch I have already received is only of a preliminary character, and I am not prepared to undertake to publish it. It must be obvious that the value of diplomatic correspondence would be prejudiced and the position of his Majesty's representatives abroad seriously compromised if the impression were encouraged that dispatches received from them must necessarily be published. His Majesty's Government are anxious to ascertain the facts and would welcome specific evidence from any quarter concerning the allegations which have been made. As I stated on Monday, I am awaiting a report from his Majesty's representative at Moscow.

EARL WINTERTON.—Are we to understand that it is not the intention of the right hon. gentleman at any time to make public what the purport of that dispatch is?

Mr. HENDERSON said they must leave some discretion with the Government as to the publication of dispatches. He had already informed the House that he did not intend to publish this dispatch.

Mr. COCKS (Broxtowe, Lab.) asked if it was not a fact that these questions on religious topics were put by right hon. gentlemen who never came into prayers. (Ministerial cheers.)

THE NAVAL REDUCTIONS

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE GOVERNMENT

Replying to COMMANDER SOUTHBY (Epsom, U.), Mr. ALEXANDER, First Lord of the Admiralty (Sheffield, Hillsborough), said:—The reductions in the 1929 programme of naval construction were decided upon by his Majesty's Government after careful consideration of all the relevant considerations, including the advice tendered by their naval expert advisers on the Board of Admiralty.

SIR B. FALLE (Portsmouth, N., U.) asked whether the advice given by the technical advisers was unanimous or not.

Mr. ALEXANDER.—I should never dream of answering a question like that. In these matters the Government is the responsible body for giving a decision.

SIR B. PETO (Barnstaple, U.) asked if the decision of the Government was in general accord with the advice tendered by their advisers.

Mr. ALEXANDER.—I have nothing to add; we take the responsibility.

Mr. MALONE (Northampton, Lab.).—Can we be assured that this country is governed by Parliament and not by the Admiralty?

No answer was given.

THE NEW CRUISER

Replying to Mr. HORE-BELISHA (Devonport, L.) Mr. AMMON said:—Instructions to Devonport Dockyard have already been issued that the new cruiser is to be built there and the work will now take its normal course. The actual date of laying down the keel cannot be stated at present.

BECHUANALAND

NATIVES AND MINERAL CONCESSIONS

Mr. LUNN, Under-Secretary for the Dominions (Rothwell), replying to questions by Mr. C. BUXTON (Elland, Lab.) and several other members, said:—The agreement which has been proposed to the Chief of the Bamangwato tribe is one to be substituted for the existing mineral concession granted to the British South Africa Company by Chief Khama in 1893. The question has arisen in connexion with the proposed issue of a proclamation regulating mining in the Bechuanaland Protectorate, a matter which has been under consideration for some years, and is still being discussed with the British South Africa Company, who are interested, by virtue of the concessions and rights which they hold in the Protectorate. The proclamation, which will be referred in draft to the Secretary of State for approval before it is issued, is to be in a form in which it could be applied separately to Crown lands and to native reserves, the intention being that, before it is applied to the reserves, the old concessions held in the reserves should be revised so as to make them more favourable to the natives. The Chief of the Bamangwato reserve was reluctant to enter into a new agreement with the Company, and was granted an interview in the matter with the High Commissioner for South Africa on August 7. The High Commissioner, while advising the Chief to accept the new agreement on the ground that it was more advantageous to the Bamangwato tribe than the existing concession of 1893, made it clear to him that no pressure was being placed upon him by the Government to sign it, and that the decision rested entirely with the Chief and the tribe. There is no reason to suppose that this was misunderstood by the Chief, but he subsequently intimated that he wished to proceed to England for discussion with the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State deprecated this proposal, on the ground that he could not at an interview add to the full explanation already given to the Chief by the High Commissioner, who is fully acquainted with the position and with the views of his Majesty's Government; and it is not known yet whether, in the circumstances, the Chief has decided to come to England. As regards the reference to a public meeting to be held at Serowe on February 20, the Secretary of State is informed that this meeting, which the High Commissioner had proposed to summon in order that the terms of the agreements could be explained to the Bamangwato tribe, has been cancelled.

In reply to supplementary questions, Mr. LUNN said that if those who were interested in the matter desired it, he would suggest to the Secretary of State that he should receive a deputation. So far as he was aware, there had been no compulsion whatever on the chief to sign. He could take his own course, to sign or not to sign. If the chief were determined to come to this country he would be received by the Secretary of State, but he had been advised not to come—that it was not necessary.

SUBSIDIES FOR AVIATION

Mr. MONTAGUE, Under-Secretary for Air (Islington, W.), replying to Mr. WISE (Leicester, E., Lab.), said that the amount of the subsidies voted in respect of commercial aviation, or the carrying of air mails in this country, Germany, France, and Italy in respect of the financial year beginning at different dates in 1929, were, respectively, £354,000, 10,550,000 Reichsmarks (excluding financial assistance from local authorities), 172,300,000f., and 56,500,000 lire. No comparable figure could be quoted for the United States of America, since financial assistance for this purpose was there given in the shape not of direct subsidies but of mail contracts placed at higher rates than those recoverable from the public through air mail surcharges; the amount thus voted for payments to air mail contractors for the year beginning July 1, 1929, was $17,600,000.

EXHIBITIONS IN WESTMINSTER HALL

MR. LANSBURY ON GOOD ADVERTISING

Mr. HACKING (Chorley, U.) asked the First Commissioner of Works whether he granted permission to the Society for the Preservation of Rural England to exhibit in Westminster Hall photographs showing the detrimental effect of advertisements on the countryside; and, if so, whether he would grant the same facilities for other societies and institutions to show the beneficial effect of advertisements on the industries of this country.

Mr. LANSBURY, First Commissioner of Works (Bow and Bromley).—The exhibition at present in Westminster Hall does demonstrate the advantage of well-placed and well-designed hoardings. I am not prepared to give the use of Westminster Hall for the benefit of any particular industry.

Mr. HACKING.—Why should one society be treated differently from any other society in this matter?

Mr. LANSBURY.—The exhibition in Westminster Hall shows good advertising from bad advertising.

Mr. HACKING.—Do I understand that the right hon. gentleman will not allow other societies to advertise in Westminster Hall?

Mr. LANSBURY.—Yes.

Mr. HACKING.—Why should this particular society be given a preference to do so?

Mr. LANSBURY.—Because it was very desirable to do so. (Ministerial laughter.) Mr. HACKING.—Why? Mr. LANSBURY.—We judge each application on its merits.

Mr. SANDERS (Battersea, N., Lab.).—May I ask the right hon. gentleman, in view of the great historical associations of Westminster Hall, in regard to which he is as sensitive as I am, that in future he will not allow any exhibition in the Hall except those that in no way injure its beauty and its dignity? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. LANSBURY.—I am not aware that the present exhibition is injurious to the beauty of Westminster Hall in any way whatever.

Mr. HACKING.—Will the right hon. gentleman allow the present exhibition to be permanent?

Mr. LANSBURY.—No, Sir.

Mr. HACKING.—Why is it only to be a temporary one?

Mr. LANSBURY.—For the purpose of instructing the right hon. gentleman and other members of the House in the proper way of advertising their goods. (Ministerial laughter.)

DATE OF THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

Mr. BALDWIN asked the Prime Minister whether he was now in a position to make an announcement regarding the date of the next Imperial Conference.

Mr. MAC DONALD.—I am glad to announce that it has now been arranged that a meeting of the Imperial Conference should be held in London this autumn. The date of the opening meeting has been fixed for September 30.

"DAILY WORKER'S" ATTACK ON MISS BONDFIELD

THE SPEAKER'S RULING

COLONEL BURTON (Sudbury, U.) said he desired to call the Speaker's attention to a statement which appeared in a daily paper that day which he considered to be a gross breach of the privileges of that House. The heading of the column was "Bondfield lies deliberately," and in the reading matter it said:—"We have no hesitation in categorically telling Margaret Bondfield that she is a deliberate and calculated liar." He asked the Speaker whether that was not a gross breach of the privileges of the House.

The SPEAKER.—The hon. member kindly gave me notice that he was going to raise this question to-day and I have given it some consideration. Questions of breach of privilege are always rather difficult to decide, and I have looked up the precedents which affect this particular case. I have come to the conclusion that I should not be justified in allowing the hon. member to make a motion to refer this to the Committee of Privileges as a question of breach of privilege, because it is very distinctly laid down that privilege cannot be claimed for a motion containing imputations upon the character of a member not immediately connected with his actions in Parliament. As far as I gather, the quotation which the hon member has read does not reflect on the character of the member in any particular immediately connected with any action of hers in Parliament, and, therefore, it does not constitute a case which can be referred to the Committee of Privileges on a motion. I am fortified in the ruling I am now giving by the fact that the only case in which I can find that the Speaker allowed a motion of the kind to be put, it was rejected by the House on being put on the ground that it did not impute anything connected with the member's immediate duties in Parliament.

COLONEL BURTON said that, although the motion to which the Speaker had referred was rejected, it seemed to him that in the case of such a scurrilous statement as this there should be some record that the House dissented from it. With the leave of the House, therefore, he would like to make a motion to the effect "That the House decides that the article contained in the *Daily Worker*—(some Ministerial cries of "Oh")—is a gross libel."

The SPEAKER.—I have given a ruling that it would not be in order to move a motion of that kind in this particular case.

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

SIR J. FERGUSON'S PROPOSAL

SIR J. FERGUSON (Twickenham, U.) moved:—

That this House is of opinion that large banking units have proved of so great assistance to industry through times of severe depression, while at the same time securing the interests of depositors, that it is expedient that a standing committee, consisting of representatives of the banks and of the business men of the country, should be set up to advise the Government on all questions affecting the relations between finance and industry.

He said this motion did not in any way cut across the functions of the Committee which had recently been appointed, under the chairmanship of Lord Macmillan, to inquire into banking and credit and their relation to industry. Before 1913 we had 58 different banks operating in this country; to-day there were 24. The necessity existed of obtaining sympathetic consideration for any small bank that wished to come into the folds of one of the larger banks, so that it might be in a position to render its clients any assistance when the increase in trade materialized. It must be allowed to negotiate with the bank that its own directors considered it was in its best interest to negotiate with. It was the needs of trade and industry that had caused the banks to adopt the progressive policy of amalgamation and consolidation. The banks were quick to realize the tendency towards larger and more powerful units of production and they realized that they must proceed ahead of those units of industry. They proceeded to rationalize themselves long ago, and thanks to the process of rationalization they were stronger now than ever they were. It should not be imagined that there was any sort of money trust or that bankers had eliminated competition from among themselves. Competition in banking was never keener than to-day. Recent deplorable events in the City had proved to be due partly to excessive competition. If there were less competition there would be fewer bad debts. The banks had handed back to industry practically every shilling of extra profit which they made during the period of inflation. To-day the great amalgamated banks rendered greater services than ever to the public and at a less cost to the public. This had been made possible by reconstruction, reorganization, employing new methods, and improving the efficiency of the banking machine. Nothing would be more dangerous than to stop the process of amalgamation and consolidation. It was impossible for a small bank working in a special area to enjoy the stability of a great bank whose roots were everywhere. He believed the banks could assist in a very large measure the industrial reorganization which was so obviously desired at the present moment.

Mr. WARDLAW MILNE (Kidderminster, U.) seconded the motion. He said there were some points in which the country would gain if some aspects of the old private banks could have been continued, but they were outweighed by the advantages gained from the amalgamations. It was well to consider very seriously whether the present system enabled British bankers to help industry in the way which the House would like to see it helped. The Bank of England was forced under present conditions to retard the return of the country to prosperity. It was extraordinary that our system should still be based on the pre-War value of gold, although for many years past gold had been becoming more difficult to get, and consequently more valuable. Was it any wonder that such a system resulted in the other countries of the world taking gold away from us? The bringing about of a tremendous drop in the standard price of gold had really been a very serious measure of deflation which had more to do with the loss which our trade and industry had suffered in the last few years than most people imagined. He could not see why gold should be considered the standard for our internal obligations and the development of our internal trade. The problem facing our industry to-day was where the money was to come from for reorganization.

Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE, Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Leicester, W.), said two Committees had dealt with the subject of the motion. They Colwyn Committee recommended that legislation should be passed requiring the Government's prior approval of bank amalgamations. A proposal to that effect which was introduced in the House of Commons proved abortive; but the object was achieved in another way. The Colwyn Committee recommended that schemes for amalgamating or absorbing small local banks which would give additional facilities to the public should be viewed with favour, but that those which might be inimical to the public interest and which might tend to produce something like a money monopoly should not be viewed with favour. There was a Committee already in existence which advised the Treasury on this matter, and it acted along the lines of those general principles. There was an understanding that the banks would submit their proposals beforehand to the Treasury, and that they would not carry out amalgamations unless the Treasury, on the advice of that Committee, expressed a favourable opinion. The Committee consisted of Lord Colwyn and Lord Inchcape, one having been appointed by the Board of Trade to represent industrial interests, and the other by the Treasury to represent financial interests. The Balfour Committee also reported on the question, the general effect of their recommendations being that the policy of preventing bank amalgamation on the scale which seemed to be favoured by the mover of the resolution was sound. Mr. Snowden in 1924, and afterwards Mr. Churchill, took the view that further amalgamations were not desirable. The Government did not intend to take a line directly opposite to a policy which had been followed by different Governments for a long period. He, therefore, must oppose the motion, and hoped it would be withdrawn.

Sir W. PRESTON (Cheltenham, U.) challenged Sir John Ferguson's statement that there was plenty of competition between the big banks. If one had a fat banking account there was competition to get it, but if a trader was in the unfortunate position of having an overdraft he would find it almost impossible to get any other of the big banks to take over the account. The hon. member for Twickenham had said that the trader welcomed advice from the bank and never resented it. Could a borrower resent advice from the man from whom he was trying to borrow? (Laughter, and "Hear, hear." He knew from his own personal knowledge that banks not only gave advice but actually interfered with commerce, and imposed their will on companies, with very often unfortunate results. Any proposal still further to limit the present very limited competition among the big banks was, in his opinion, opposed to the interests of trade and commerce.

A LABOUR VIEW

Mr. WISE (Leicester, E., Lab.) said that as things were, industry expected a little more from the great banks than that they should successfully play for safety. It was very important that they should reconsider the whole relation of the banking system to industry at this moment. Eighty per cent. of the available current working capital of the country was more or less under the control of the five big joint stock banks. That was a tremendous power. He did not suggest that in the exercise of that power the bank chairmen and directors were moved by any but the highest considerations of public interest, but the fact was that they were a more or less self-appointed oligarchy, controlling the bulk of the trade resources of the country. As the banking system had developed, as the policies of Government and the problems of industry as a whole were becoming more and more interlocked with the day-to-day operations of the banking system, it was impossible that it could stand out in its present position of more or less irresponsible and dangerous independence. The only way out of the present situation was for the House, through appropriate machinery, to take into its control the responsibility which it ought to exercise and which sooner or later it must exercise. Possibly the proposed Committee might pave the way to such a development.

The motion was then withdrawn.

TAXATION AND INDUSTRY

MR. MOND'S PLEA FOR RELIEF

Mr. MOND (Liverpool, East Toxteth, U.) called attention to the incidence of taxation on the development of industry; and moved: "That, in the opinion of this House, the effects of high taxation are detrimental to the progress of industry and commerce; and that existing taxation is too high, is increasing, and ought to be diminished." He said that it was by no means always certain that a tax was really borne where the Chancellor of the Exchequer intended it to be borne. Industry was the real source of revenue to this country, and in one way or another bore far the greater part, if not the whole, of the taxation imposed. American prosperity had not been produced by high taxation. Compared with the United States our taxation was 250 per cent. higher. The question which underlay the fundamental principles of this problem was whether it was possible to use taxation as a means for the redistribution of national wealth without affecting industrial progress so that it made the worker no better off than he was before. What they wanted to arrive at was not this national redistribution, but national prosperity with high wages. In order to get high wages they had got to have good prices and low taxation. To obtain the first it was necessary to eliminate competition with low-wage commodities, and to obtain the second it was necessary to eliminate the Socialist Chancellor of the Exchequer. (Laughter.)

Continual new impositions by the Treasury had to be met out of industry, and in the main fell on industry direct. Workmen's wages were poured into Whitehall and doled out again all over the country at the rate of about 17s. to the £. Instead of that the wages and earnings of industry ought to be left where they were earned. Nothing was more important than that there should be a relief of taxation on the undistributed reserves of industry, which constituted the bulwark against bad times, and by changes which might have to be made as a result of technical progress. If the Chancellor of the Exchequer would take this matter seriously into consideration in his next Budget, he (Mr. Mond) was sure that he would find that in the long run the results which industry would give would amply repay the Government for the relief given. The world was crying out for a real and lasting recovery, but that could only come about by an accumulation of capital in small streams year by year. (Cheers.)

Mr. BOOTHBY (Aberdeenshire, E., U.), who seconded the motion, said that capital lent in other countries earned higher returns than capital lent in our own. That was chiefly caused by the high taxation in Great Britain, and capital was flowing abroad. Rationalization of the heavy industries was the most urgent need at the present time, and that could not be carried through without a steady flow of capital into them at a reasonable rate of interest. High taxation was one of the primary reasons why it was not flowing into those interests but was flowing into industries abroad with which we were in the fiercest competition. That meant less expansion in the industries and the checking of new enterprise. He would not advocate ruthless reduction of the social services; those services represented a fruitful expenditure; but there must be balance and compromise. His complaint against the Labour Party was that they had concentrated on wholly unproductive expenditure and let productive expenditure go by the board.

Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE said the motion was really an attack on Mr. Churchill, for the right hon. gentleman had done hardly anything else but put on taxation during the 4½ years he was Chancellor of the Exchequer. High taxation existed because of State expenditure which the House of Commons had decided was necessary. Mr. Churchill did not impose the full taxation which his expenditure required. The right hon. gentleman got a great deal of his money by borrowing and a great deal by pilfering. What the supporters of the motion wanted was to cut down the expenditure of the State. They would not touch the Navy and Army, and they would hold up their hands in horror at any suggestion of reducing the interest on the National Debt. What they were really out for was to cut down the expenditure on social services. (Ministerial cheers.) Hon. members opposite believed it was more important to have money in the hands of private individuals than to take it in the form of taxation for the benefit of the people through the social services. The Government took an entirely contrary view, and they could not possibly support the motion, though, on the face of it, a reduction of taxation sounded the sort of thing to which they would all agree.

Mr. GRAY (Bedfordshire, Mid, L.) urged the removal of all indirect taxation.

The debate was continued until 7.30, the hour fixed for the consideration of private Bills.

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE BILL

SECOND READING DEBATE

On the motion for the second reading of the London County Council (Charing Cross Bridge) Bill,

SIR W. DAVISON (Kensington, S., U.), in the temporary absence of Sir M. Conway, moved the rejection of the Bill. He said that it dealt with perhaps the greatest improvement which had ever taken place in the history of London and involved an expenditure of about £15,000,000. If a mistake was made now it would be irrevocable and irreparable. If the scheme contained in this Bill was persisted in many hundreds of yards of viaduct would cut off South London from future development. It was essential that all possible opinion should be consulted in regard to an enormous improvement scheme of this kind. It was remarkable that practically the whole of the professional opinion was against the London County Council's proposals. So far as he knew all the societies dealing with the improvement and the æsthetic future of London were opposed to the measure. Whether they were right or wrong, certainly inadequate consideration had been given to the present proposals. One of the great drawbacks to the scheme was that it would prevent another great thoroughfare like the Victoria Embankment from taking traffic to the City and the south side of the river.

SIR W. GREAVES-LORD (Norwood, U.) said that Sir W. Davison's speech was really a dilatory speech made for the purpose of delaying an improvement which was absolutely necessary and which the Royal Commission had said should be carried out without any delay. The Royal Commission came to the conclusion that it would be wise to save Waterloo Bridge, but they also pointed out that if that was to be done it was absolutely necessary that a new bridge should be constructed in the neighbourhood of the present Hungerford Bridge. The first thing that was necessary was to get rid of Hungerford Bridge. It was necessary to consider some of the difficulties that had to be contended with. Hungerford Bridge took a line across the river which must be taken by any bridge that was built across the river in that neighbourhood. A bridge could not be moved very far to the east or west of Hungerford Bridge because on either side of that bridge there were two lines which it was impossible to construct a bridge over. If the bridge were placed nearer to Westminster Bridge on the one side or to Waterloo Bridge on the other the navigable features of the Thames would be destroyed. There was a curve at that part of the river, and the channel was to be found on the outside of the curve, and it was essential that craft beyond a certain size must go to the Middlesex side of the river. That important factor had been discounted by many who raised æsthetic objections to the proposed new bridge. If a number of the schemes approved by people who were represented by the Thames Bridges Conference were carried out navigation of the Thames above the new bridge would have to stop altogether. Another important matter was that the new bridge would relieve the Embankment and would not discharge more traffic on to it. The Royal Commission formulated their suggestions on the basis that the railway would not be taken to the south side of the river, therefore they did not fully consider the situation which would arise if the railway were removed. Therefore consideration had to be given to the easy accessibility of the station and to the means of transport which those who came into the new station were likely to use. In the scheme now submitted there would be access to the tubes that would be superior to the access that would be given by any other position that could be chosen. The Underground Railways, it was now known, were prepared to reconstruct their Waterloo Station so that there would be direct access from the new station both to the Bakerloo and the Hampstead Tubes. It was also pointed out that another tube of very short length but of considerable importance, namely, the tube which ran down from Holborn, was built on a low level with the intention of some day carrying it under the river, and it would be valuable if that tube were carried through to a site beside the new station. Therefore there would be access provided to every part of London to which those arriving at the new station would be likely to travel. It would be possible also, if the scheme in the Bill were carried out, to construct an omnibus concourse.

One of the objections raised to the scheme was that it involved the erection of a railway station on the banks of the Thames to the destruction of the river's beauty. Surely it was not impossible to construct a railway station with features that would be pleasing to the eye. He could not but believe that any one of the architects who raised this objection could design a building in harmony with its surroundings and in keeping with the County Hall and the Houses of Parliament. It could not be said that the scheme had not been properly considered. A Royal Commission had sat upon it and since then over 30 different designs for the bridge had been produced, every one of which had been thoroughly examined by the County Council and the Ministry of Transport. There was not one of those 30 schemes that had not got in it something that was absolutely objectionable and fatal to the considerations which had to be taken into account. In the circumstances was the House seriously to be asked to hold up a scheme to which there was no alternative when a solution of the problem of London traffic was pressing and there was a great need for new sources of employment?

SIR M. CONWAY'S FIVE POINTS

SIR M. CONWAY (English Universities, U.) said he did not know who was in favour of the London County Council scheme, while every body of intelligent men was against it. (Laughter.) This was a much larger problem than a bridge; it was a problem of town planning. There was on the south side of the Thames a square mile of land right in the very heart of London. It was occupied at present by slums, mean buildings, industrial buildings, ramshackle buildings of all kind, but that square mile could be made to be the very centre of London. There was no reason why in that square mile they should not have streets as fine as Regent-street, or Piccadilly, or the Strand. That was what they wanted to arrange for, but to make that square mile what it should amount to they must have a proper system of town planning. He had not heard that the Ministry of Health, which was the town planning authority, had been consulted at all. It was much more the business of the Ministry of Health than the Ministry of Transport to pass judgment upon this proposal.

The plan, as he saw it, seemed to him to lack every merit. It lacked lucidity, simplicity, breadth of imagination, and suitability for human life and town development. It was botched on the very face of it. What was it they wanted? He would mention five things which he thought they wanted. They wanted first to open out and make a splendid square mile on the south side of London. Next, to provide two great through routes—one from north to south, the other east to west; the third was to relieve traffic in the Strand, the fourth to relieve the site famine which existed on the north side of the Thames, and the last was to pay the whole of the expense of whatever they did by the great increase in site values which could be obtained by treating the south side in a bold, broad, and fine manner. He had reason to think that the whole expense of this proposed change could be defrayed by the increased rating values of that square mile if they treated the whole thing broadly and with imagination. They were asked to spend £15,000,000 on this rubbishy scheme, and there was not the ghost of a chance of getting much of it back. It was the bankruptcy of imagination.

Then there was the question of beauty. The founder of the Vanderbilt family was a man of no education but great horse sense, and when someone once asked him, "Why don't you speak grammar?" he replied, "For $5,000 a year I can hire a man who knows all the grammar in the world, and I write down what I want to say and I say to him, 'Grammar that.'" (Laughter.) The London County Council provided a scheme, and when it was all done they called in Sir Edwin Lutyens and said, "Grammar that." (Laughter.) That was the contribution to beauty that came from the London County Council. (Cheers.) If he never spoke in the House again, the hon. member concluded, it would be a pleasure to him to think what a delightful evening he had spent among so many old friends. (Cheers.)

Mr. W. STEWART (Belfast, S., U.) opposed the Bill.

COLONEL ASHLEY'S SUPPORT

COLONEL ASHLEY (New Forest and Christchurch, U.) said that they would never have had this Bill if Waterloo Bridge had not shown signs of falling down. The learned societies raised a great outcry against the proposed action of the County Council in regard to Waterloo Bridge. They wrote to *The Times* and pointed out that it was very important that the bridge should be preserved. No doubt Waterloo Bridge was a fine building, but he thought that nine-tenths of the people who protested against its being pulled down never discovered how beautiful it was until it was proposed to pull it down. (Hear, hear.) The Royal Commission suggested that they should not pull down Waterloo Bridge but should reconstruct it to take four lines of traffic, which could be done without seriously affecting the outline. They also suggested that the existing railway bridge at Charing Cross should be pulled down, that a double-decker bridge to carry passengers and road traffic should be erected, and that the site of Charing Cross Station should be moved somewhat to the east. He (Colonel Ashley), as Minister of Transport, had had to consider that question, and he thought that the London County Council behaved extremely well in the matter. It had seemed to him and his technical advisers that they ought to explore farther and see if it would not be possible on that occasion, when the opportunity occurred, to do something which had been the dream of lovers of London for 20 or 30 years—to remove Charing Cross railway station, lock, stock, and barrel, right away from its present site and re-erect it on the south side of the river. It was not the fault of the Southern Railway, but nobody could say that Charing Cross Station as it stood at present was a beautiful thing. It was a most lugubrious building, which looked like a rather dilapidated hippodrome. On further investigation they found it was possible to remove the station, and they approached the Southern Railway. There again he received nothing but the courteous help of the chairman, directors, and general manager of that railway. Finally, having got the expert opinion of the Southern Railway, he decided, with the assent of the Government, that the only possible site for the new station was that which was scheduled in the present Bill. He could not see why a station overlooking the river planned by an eminent architect should not be a great addition to the view of London from the northern side of the Thames. From the traffic point of view this would be a really important London improvement. At present traffic from north to south was gravely hampered. There was no Lambeth Bridge yet, and if Westminster Bridge failed, with Waterloo Bridge more or less out of the picture, he did not know how London life would be carried on. It was absolutely essential to have a new road bridge somewhere in this region. It was said that no one supported this scheme, but its supporters were very numerous and important. This scheme would open up the dreary area around Waterloo Station, and in 20 or 30 years' time, if the plans of the London County Council were carried out, instead of being covered by mean houses it would be covered by fine buildings. Sir M. Conway had said that the Bill would sterilize the development of one square mile of London. How could that square mile be developed unless there was access to it? The Government were giving £10,000,000 and London ratepayers were finding £3,250,000 in aid of the scheme, not for æsthetic considerations, but for transport considerations, first, second, and third. At the same time the Ministry of Transport was not unmindful of æsthetic considerations. Sir Edwin Lutyens, who was asked by him as Minister of Transport to advise on the scheme, had taken every precaution that it should be architecturally worthy of London. The House, he hoped, would give the Bill a second reading, and he understood that in Committee the London County Council would readily adopt suggestions for its improvement. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. SCURR (Mile End, Lab.), expressed on behalf of himself and colleagues the regret with which they had heard of the illness of Sir M. Conway and the hope that they would have the pleasure of hearing him speak on future occasions. (Hear, hear.). [Sir M. Conway, who had temporarily left the House after his speech, shortly afterwards returned to his place.] With the Ministry of Transport the County Council had examined the 30 odd schemes which had been produced, but though some of them looked beautiful on paper, the majority were found to be absolutely impossible from the point of view of river navigation. (Hear, hear.) After the fullest consideration of the question, financial, architectural, and engineering, the conclusion was come to that the best plan was the plan now before the House.

"NOW OR NEVER"

SIR K. VAUGHAN-MORGAN (Fulham, E., U.), speaking on behalf of the London County Council in favour of the second reading of the Bill, pointed out that the improvements which the County Council were carrying out or had in contemplation on the Surrey side were all moving in the direction desired by Sir M. Conway. From the point of view of London it was a case of now or never. It had waited three-quarters of a century for carrying out this proposal, which was first suggested in 1854. It would be unwise to neglect the opportunity that now offered when they had a chance of generous contributions from London and from the Road Fund, and the railways were willing to cooperate.

Mr. STRAUSS (Lambeth, N., Lab.) said the plan embodied in the Bill was the best practical scheme that had been put forward.

MR. HARRIS AND THE CRITICS

Mr. HARRIS (Bethnal Green, S.W., L.) said that it was not surprising after the secrecy which had been observed by the County Council and the late Minister of Transport that there had been a great deal of opposition to this measure. The tr

SHIPPING "SLUMP" IN 1929

REPORT OF CHAMBER

STATE OF BRITISH TRADE "CRITICAL"

The annual report of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom states that last year was one of deep disappointment. The promise of better trade offered by the small but steady improvement in freights in 1928 was not fulfilled. The improvement in freights in the latter part of 1928 continued during the early months of 1929, but towards the summer freights began to ease off and in the early autumn, when the usual seasonal rise was hoped for, the slump began in earnest and has continued since.

To-day, freights are actually below the level of before the War. Their average for the year was 6 per cent. above 1913. They fell by 28 per cent. in 12 months, and in each of the last two months of the year were 11 per cent. below 1913. This decline in freights extended to nearly all trades, with the result that even new ships have been taken straight to the buoys, and some owners have a large proportion of their fleets laid up.

An examination of the accounts of shipping companies published in 1929, as compared with those issued in 1928, shows, the Chamber states, that there was a sharp decline in the earnings of tramp vessels, that the liner companies have paid lower dividends, and that their reserves have been further depleted. "Many of the tramp companies have been unable to pay any dividends and have failed to make adequate provision for depreciation, many, indeed, being unable to make any provision at all under this head. This has led to an increase in idle tonnage."

The report proceeds:—"By April 1, 1929, the amount of tonnage laid up had fallen to 236,242 net tons. The slump has raised the figure, and by the end of the year there were 352,659 net tons laid up, and much additional tonnage has since been sent to the buoys on its return home. The volume of tonnage laid up in United Kingdom ports on January 1, 1930, represents a serious loss of freight and of invisible exports, an indirect loss to associated industries and a direct loss in wages of seamen, dock workers, &c. The loss of seamen's wages alone is estimated to be at the rate of not less than £725,000 per annum."

CAUSES OF DEPRESSION

The Chamber pointed out in its last report that, on the basis of existing world tonnage, trade would have to increase by from 30 to 40 per cent. over the pre-War standard to restore the pre-War level of prosperity to shipping. World trade has, it is stated, "in fact increased only 10 per cent. on pre-War figures, but tonnage and the movement of ships have increased 32 per cent. World tonnage has continued to expand at the normal pre-War rate; trade has not. Tonnage under flags other than the British has been created in excess of the normal pre-War rate. There is, therefore, a great excess of supply over demand, resulting not only in idle tonnage but in the equally serious problem of under-employment of tonnage in movement. Greater speed resulting in more voyages per annum has increased the amount of tonnage available.

"Owing to the small quantities of bulk trade moving and the increasing proportion carried by liners, there is too much tramp tonnage afloat. In particular, the larger size of cargo vessel appears to have been over-built. While at present this does not apply to the small overseas ship or to tankers, which classes of tonnage have almost alone done well, there have been indications that even for these types the economic limit of building has been reached. Having regard to the existing surplus, building is exceeding the need for normal replacement of old by new and improved ships."

Figures of Lloyd's Register, which are quoted, show that, whereas work was started throughout the world last year on 1,054 vessels of 2,997,000 tons, the average number of vessels launched annually in the period 1909-13 was 1,480 of 2,488,940 tons.

While, the Chamber points out, freights have fallen below pre-War level, operating costs generally have remained 70 per cent. above pre-War. Wholesale prices are 37 per cent., and retail prices, reflected in the cost of living, 67 per cent. above pre-War. Dockers' wages are 140 per cent. and seamen's wages 80 per cent. above pre-War. Port and other terminal charges and heavy taxation continue to burden the industry unduly.

"The proximate causes of the depression in the freight market may be found in the world's markets for the cargoes carried. High and increasing tariff barriers have kept the volume of general cargo down, while uncertainty in the commodity markets for foodstuffs and raw materials has reduced the amount of bulk cargoes. In the wheat markets, in particular, the excellence of the European harvest has greatly reduced the demand for imported wheat to the Continent, and thereby the demand for tonnage.

"Imports of wheat from the Argentine into the United Kingdom were 85 per cent. larger than in the previous year, reaching a record figure of 2,270,000 tons. This, however, was offset by the holding up of Canadian wheat in the hope of better prices, imports from that source falling by nearly 700,000 tons, or 35 per cent. Total imports of wheat into the United Kingdom were 8 per cent. larger than last year."

IMPROVEMENT IN COAL EXPORTS

Respecting exports of coal the Chamber writes that:—"Coal represents 80 per cent. of the volume of cargoes carried from the United Kingdom and this trade is still the backbone of British tramp shipping. The year has seen a remarkable recovery in coal exports (in spite of a small rise in price) from 50,000,000 tons in 1928 to 60,000,000 in 1929. They have thus nearly reached their average level in the period 1907-12, but are still 13,000,000 tons below 1913, or 19,000,000 below 1923.

"The chief causes of this recovery are (1) the return to the eight-hour day and acceptance of the wage scales which have reduced costs of production; (2) the effect of the Rating Act, which increased our competitive power; (3) the demand from the Continent occasioned by the severe frost in the spring, when access to many sources of supply was blocked and Continental stocks were depleted; (4) a rise in costs on the Continent corresponding to the rise in wages and cost of living (which has made competition with British coal increasingly difficult), and withdrawal of American competition from the natural markets for U.K. coal; (5) increased coal shipping facilities at British ports, and the more general use of 20-ton wagons; (6) agreement with coal trimmers for week-end work, which on the Tyne alone has been responsible for additional shipments of 1,000,000 out of a total of 24,000,000 tons; (7) the increase in the use of machinery in mines and cooperation among coalowners in the study of improved methods of marketing.

"The increase in exports from Hull which, it has been suggested, is attributable to the Five Counties Scheme, has been estimated at 35 per cent., and the Government have called for the extension of this principle in a national marketing scheme, which is to have statutory effect and, although operated by the industry, will be under Government supervision. They have, however, coupled with it a proposal to reduce the eight-hour day to seven and a half, which may more than offset any benefits the measure might otherwise confer. The fixing by statutory authority of minimum prices in the domestic market is an experiment fraught with obvious dangers. If British bunker coal is to hold a place in competition, especially with oil, and if British ports are to retain their hold on ample shipping facilities for the nation's exports and imports, it is essential that it should be supplied at the lowest export price."

SHIPPING EARNINGS AS EXPORTS

Visible imports, it is recalled, exceeded visible exports in 1929 by £382,300,000, as compared with £351,700,000 in 1928, a further increase in the adverse trade balance of £30,600,000, or if imports and exports of bullion be included, £26,400,000. "While Great Britain's share of world trade is only one-fifth, our tonnage is one-third of world tonnage. Although foreign shipping has a share in the import and export trade of the United Kingdom this is more than balanced by the services of British shipping in carriage between foreign ports, and the advantages of the open freight market are thereby secured. In this way, shipping, by the sale of freight, passenger, mail, and other services, has been able by means of its gross earnings abroad (not profits) to make a substantial contribution in 'invisible' shipping exports, estimated at about £120,000,000, towards the above figure of £382,300,000."

Under the heading of developments in efficiency, the Chamber states that "British shipping has continued to maintain and improve its efficiency. As old tonnage is replaced by new there has been a steady advance in design accompanied by increases in safety, size, speed, and equipment of cargo vessels, and also additional comfort in the case of passenger ships. In particular, the advance in design of propelling machinery has been so considerable that economic advantage may be derived from the alteration of machinery on existing vessels. On June 30, 1929, 46.7 per cent. of British steam and motor vessels were less than 10 years old, and only 18.7 per cent. were 20 years old or more.

"The year has seen considerable advance in the study of the scientific treatment of coal, including pulverized coal for use on ships with which further experiments have been made. Further progress has also been made with the electric drive, and many accessories for securing improved speed and consumption are being successfully adopted. The race in size and speed of passenger ships, especially on the Atlantic, has been intensified. Many countries are competing in the production of superliners."

Shipping, it is remarked, depends entirely upon trade, and although British ships are part of the great international fleet which is at the service of all nations it is to the restoration of British trade that British shipowners must first look for a revival of prospective prosperity.

The position of British trade and industry is described as critical. "While the exports of most of our trade rivals have exceeded pre-War volume, ours have only reached 80 per cent. of that level. Since 1913 our total share of world trade (imports and exports), measured by value, has fallen 3.5 per cent., but our share of the exports has fallen 13 per cent.

HIGH PRODUCTION COSTS

"To-day, we are failing to meet the world's markets for our stable exports. Our failure is due to our inability to produce at world prices because our costs of production are too high and because, with a high standard of living, high taxation, and costly social services, we have not a high enough ratio of production, yet it is less the present than the threatened future unemployment which gives cause for alarm. Many, perhaps 25 per cent., of those on the unemployment register are permanently unemployable, and must, therefore, be regarded as a charge on the nation. The problem is therefore confined to the remaining 75 per cent., or, say, 1,000,000.

"The danger is that if our exports decline the number of unemployed will grow out of all proportion. Progress has been made, and continues, in developing cooperation in industry, in the study and organization of markets, and in the modernization of plant, but these efforts are not enough. Labour must do its share to produce more, by accepting the 'machine age' and making full use of every mechanical improvement. The opposition apparent in some quarters towards the full use of modern mechanical inventions is one of the most disastrous factors in a difficult situation and, if persisted in, must prevent the overhaul of industrial plant already restricted by shortage of capital.

FOREIGN COMPETITION

"Our competitors are not handicapped, as our masters and men are handicapped, by the burden gradually assumed in generations of prosperous industry. Moreover, some of these competitors have the advantage of having only recently entered the industrial field or of having been relieved of such burden by the operation of exchanges which has enabled them to renew their industrial plant with the most modern type of appliances. In a large measure France, Germany, and Italy have enjoyed these advantages and the methods of work in these countries have been modernized too. They are thus well equipped to compete, and in each of these countries the exporter has been generously helped at the expense of the general public by inflation of the currency. This unhealthy dope is losing its effect gradually and now Germany finds she must work longer hours for lower wages. In France, as the internal value of the franc falls, the cost of living is mounting steadily and the value of wages falling.

"The progress towards reduction of tariff barriers is slow, as must be every movement which is of international magnitude and dependent upon the gradual change of public opinion. Meanwhile, such barriers remain a great obstruction to the restoration of world-wide prosperity."

The Chamber refers to the new convention on safety of life at sea and writes that "it embodies the experience of safety gained during and since the War and takes full advantage of modern ship development, including the revolutionary development of wireless as an aid to safety. It therefore contains the most modern ideas on the subject."

The Imperial Conference of 1930 will, it states, have to determine a matter of vital importance to this country and the Empire as a whole—namely, the principles which should govern, in the general interest, the practice and legislation relating to merchant shipping in the various parts of the Empire, having regard to the changes that have occurred in the constitutional status of the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations since the existing laws were enacted. It adds that the advantages to be derived from concerted action between the members of the British Commonwealth on shipping matters are manifest, and such action will be welcomed by the shipping industry. But it is essential that the merchant shipping of this country remain subject only to the Parliament at Westminster and the British Board of Trade."

*** Comment on the report is made in our City columns.

ANNUAL MEETING AND DINNER

The report is to be presented at the annual meeting of the Chamber, which is to open at 10.30 a.m. to-day at the Hall of the Leathersellers' Company, London. Sir Arthur M. Sutherland is to be proposed for election as president, in succession to Sir William Currie, and Mr. David Jones is to be proposed for election as vice-president.

The annual dinner is to be held at the Hotel Cecil this evening at 6.45 for 7.15. The toast of "His Majesty's Government" is to be given by Mr. Runciman, M.P., and is to be responded to by Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., the Lord Privy Seal. Lord Herbert Scott, president of the London Chamber of Commerce, is to propose the toast of "The Shipping Industry," to which Sir Arthur Sutherland is to reply. The toast of "The Guests" is to be given by Sir Alan Anderson and responded to by the Norwegian Minister. Mr. David Jones is to propose the toast of "The Chairman" (the President of the Chamber of Shipping).

"THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION"

SOVIET WAR ON RELIGION

The feelings of indignation aroused in this country by the persecution of religion in Russia are recorded in *The Times Weekly Edition*, published to-day. Speeches by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, and the Dean of Durham brought the facts before the Houses of the Convocations of Canterbury and York, and resolutions of protest were passed. Mr. Baldwin, at Belfast, spoke of the "intolerable humiliation" of entering again into relations with a nation capable of such methods. In both Houses of Parliament the Government were asked what steps they would take and Mr. Henderson said that he was awaiting a report from the British Ambassador in Moscow.

Other leading topics dealt with in this issue are the difficulties of the Naval Conference; the fall of the French Government; the outlook in India; and Mr. Baldwin on Empire trade. Mountaineering makes an irresistible appeal, and the pictures and description of the international expedition which is to set out for the Himalaya in an attempt to conquer Kanchenjunga reveal the daring nature of the enterprise. Other pictures of special interest are the view of Manorbier Castle and Church, on the Pembrokeshire Coast, and Pageantry in the Sahara when the French Governor-General of Algeria induced the Caid of Insalah and other warlike chiefs to visit El Goles. There is also a page of pictures from readers in the Sudan, the Gold Coast, and India.

The Times Weekly Edition contains a special crossword puzzle; a bridge article; chess news and problems; and reviews of books, entertainments, and the sport of the week.

The Times Weekly Edition is published every Thursday, price 4d. The subscription rates, post free, are:—United Kingdom and Canada, three months, 5s. 6d.; six months, 11s.; 12 months, 22s. Other countries, three months, 6s. 3d.; six months, 12s. 6d.; 12 months, 25s. Inquiries should be addressed to the Publisher, *The Times Weekly Edition*, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

IMPROVEMENT OF PORTS

CONFERENCE AT HOUSE OF COMMONS

Members of the Port Facilities Committee met members of Parliament representing constituencies which include ports at the House of Commons last evening, in order that they might put the case for an improvement in the terms of assistance offered by the Government to port authorities contemplating developments and improvements in equipment.

Mr. W. RUNCIMAN, M.P., presided over a large attendance. He said that what they desired was to bring the efficiency of our ports up to the Continental level, whereas in some cases we were below that level. The Committee visited no fewer than 60 ports, and had found (1) that the most important part which ships played in the transport of trade depended largely on facilities for loading and discharge; (2) that every port was a centre of industry; and (3) that the little ports were each of them worth developing in their own way.

Mr. W. A. SOUTER, the chairman of the Port Facilities Committee, stated that the Treasury statisticians had calculated that the actual grants that could be made by the Development Advisory Committee and the Unemployment Grants Committee were equivalent to about 25 per cent. of the capital cost. In many cases, however, useful and necessary work could only be undertaken if at least 50 per cent. of the capital cost were provided, while in some cases port authorities had obtained promises of help from municipal authorities, provided the Government would grant 75 per cent. of the cost. It might be that Parliament should, in the national interest, authorize a higher measure of assistance, but, in any case, if effective work was to be done it was necessary for grants to be made up to the maximum already authorized.

Mr. Souter stated that he had personally inspected some of the near Continental ports, such as Antwerp, Hamburg, Amsterdam, and Rotterdam, and he had recently had an inspection made of some of the Italian ports, which were very up-to-date. As a result, he was in a position to say that the facilities at these ports were superior to those at most British ports, and it was important to bear in mind the advantages which foreign trade enjoyed in cheaper and often better-equipped ports.

RAILWAY-OWNED PORTS

There was a further difficulty, Mr. Souter explained, respecting railway-owned ports. It was understood that the compilation of railway accounts was governed by regulations of the Ministry of Transport, and that a railway was not entitled to charge to capital any expenditure on the replacement of existing assets, although such expenditure would be treated as capital by independent dock authorities. This was of great importance when it was observed that the Development Advisory Committee, to whom all applications in respect of railway docks must be submitted, was not entitled to make any grant in respect of renewals and replacements. The result was that a great deal of valuable work at railway-owned docks could not receive Government assistance because of this technical difficulty, and it was suggested that Parliament should put this right.

This discrepancy between the treatment of railway and non-railway owned ports apparently arose, Mr. Souter explained, on an interpretation of Part I., section 1, of the Act, as that section authorized the Treasury to "guarantee the payment of principal and/or interest on any loan for the purpose of meeting capital expenditure under a scheme for development, reconstruction, or re-equipment in connexion with a public utility undertaking in Great Britain," or to make "grants in defraying in whole or in part during a period not exceeding 15 years the interest payable on any loan for such purpose as is mentioned in subsection (1) of section 1." On the other hand, under Part II. of the Act, which was dealt with by the Unemployment Grants Committee, the Minister of Labour, with the approval of the Treasury, might make grants towards any expenditure for the purpose of carrying out works of public utility calculated to promote employment in the United Kingdom.

It might be questioned, Mr. Souter suggested, whether Parliament, when passing the Development Act, intended to draw a sharp distinction between the different classes of undertaking, and it was unlikely that the consequences were foreseen in detail. The members of the Port Facilities Committee could not think that this distinction was really sound if it debarred much-needed work from assistance. It was almost more important to keep existing plant up to a high standard of efficiency and to take advantage of replacements to modernize equipment than to launch out on an entirely new scheme. Unless such work was assisted by the Government, not only could it not be "accelerated" in the intention of the Act, but much of it would never be undertaken at all.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE NEEDED

SIR NORMAN HILL urged the claim of the coasters, and said the smaller ports were the most valuable addition to our means of internal distribution.

Mr. T. E. BROWN (chairman of the Visiting Committee) said unless they kept the coast ports going they would not keep the short sea trade.

Mr. HOWARD GRITTEN, M.P., said the Hartlepools was being strangled by the railway company. Mr. AYLES, M.P. (Bristol), said that Bristol, too, was being strangled.

Mr. RUNCIMAN said that there had been a good many schemes before the Government. Thirty-eight had been submitted from 24 ports. Twenty-one of these schemes had been approved, and the remainder were now being examined. The Conference had reached three general conclusions:—(1) That national assistance should be given in larger degree to ports for the extension of their facilities; (2) that the smaller ports should be assisted from national funds on terms which would enable work to be commenced this year; and (3) that the small ports constituted on a non-profit basis should receive the assistance given to non-revenue-producing schemes.

It was decided to set up a small committee of two from each party, and the chairman promised to approach the Government and tell them how urgent the problem was, and to ask for an early date to discuss the whole question in the House.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The REV. A. LONGDEN, vicar of St. John's, Pemberton, Wigan, has been appointed rector of St. Breock with Whitecrocke, Wadebridge, Cornwall.

The REV. R. S. WATSON, curate of All Saints', Southport, with charge of All Souls', Blowick, has been appointed vicar of Emmanuel, Leeds.

The REV. C. E. WEBB, curate of Chilvers Coton, Nuneaton, has been appointed vicar of Wormleighton, Leamington.

LAMBETH DIPLOMA IN THEOLOGY

The following have been successful in the examination for the Lambeth Diploma in Theology:—

Class I.—None.
Class II.—Deaconess D. Champion (Wycombe Abbey School). Miss D. K. Mitchell, Miss A. M. B. Norman, Miss K. M. Penzer (St. Francis College, Harrow), Miss E. M. Walker, Miss V. Wilkinson (Godolphin School, Salisbury).
Class III.—Miss M. A. Butler, Miss R. H. Coventon, Miss A. Fryer (Roedean School), Miss C. E. Rowe.

FREE CHURCH PULPIT CHANGES

The following changes in Free Church pulpits are announced in the *Christian World*:—

CONGREGATIONAL.—The REV. R. G. MARTIN, of Clapham, has accepted an invitation to Herne Hill, S.E.; the REV. V. E. KNEE, of Totton, to Odiham and Hook, Hants; the REV. N. ARMSTRONG, of Haverhill, to Castle-square Church, Wisbech; the REV. J. A. TOWNSON, of Farnworth, to Westminster-road Church, Liverpool; the REV. H. MARSDEN, to Worsley-road Church, Swinton, Manchester; Mr. F. W. BALL, of Hackney and New College, to Walton-on-the-Naze; Mr. A. REEKIE, of Edinburgh College, to Arthurlie Church, Barrhead. The Rev. T. O. Prosser, of Fulwood Church, Sheffield, and the Rev. H. Hooper, of Bishopsgate Chapel, E.C., are resigning their pastorates.

BAPTIST.—The REV. EVAN WILLIAMS, of Kettering, has accepted an invitation to Charles-street Church, Lincoln; the REV. G. W. L. HODGSON, of Bovey Tracey, to Corsham; the REV. W. J. MCBRIDE, of Burnley, to Zion Church, Bacup; the REV. G. KING, of Caversham, Reading, to Union-street Church, Kingston-on-Thames; and Mr. F. R. SCHOFIELD, of Manchester College, to Rugby.

THE LEAGUE OF MERCY

The Prince of Wales and Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, grand presidents of the League of Mercy, have made the following appointments:—Lord Armstrong, president of Northumberland; Dr. H. M. Berneastle, president of Croydon; and Mrs. J. Kitchen, lady president of Luton.

FIRST RHEUMATISM CLINIC

THE QUEEN TO PERFORM OPENING CEREMONY

The Queen will open on Tuesday the first clinic provided by the Red Cross Society for the treatment of rheumatism. The clinic, which it is hoped will be the first of a chain throughout the country, has been equipped out of money subscribed in response to an appeal published in *The Times* signed by Mr. Baldwin, Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Lloyd George, and leading members of the medical profession, trade unions, and friendly societies.

The clinic lies between Park-square East and Peto-place, Regent's Park, close to three railway stations and several omnibus routes, and is housed in what was formerly Nash's Chapel. The large bath on the ground floor is on the site once occupied by the baptism pool. It is here that, by turning the valve to fill the bath, the Queen will perform the opening ceremony. Intended primarily for the treatment of members of approved societies and friendly societies, for whom provision is made on the ground and first floors, the clinic will also on the top floor offer treatment for private patients able to afford to pay higher fees, and the income derived from them will go to reduce the cost to those less able to pay for it.

On the ground floor are the admission and lady almoners' offices, a consulting room, and a large bath hall with ample dressing and rest accommodation. The bath hall, octagonal in shape, contains a central deep pool for manipulation, exercises, and under-water douches, and in the recesses are shower and foot baths, reclining and aeration baths, a whirlpool bath and Scottish douche, appliances for giving douche massage, a needle bath, and hot air and vapour rooms. This floor is devoted to patients requiring bath treatment, and on the floor above are the rooms for treatment by massage and movements, electricity, radiant and non-radiant heat, ultra-violet light, and colonic lavage (Plombières treatment). Here also there are a second consulting room, the medical superintendent's room, and the administrative offices. On the top floor, connected with the others by two lifts, provision is made, though on a smaller scale, for the treatment of private patients by all the methods in use on the two lower floors.

Patients will be received only on the instructions of their medical advisers, and all treatment will be by appointment. In this way the greatest use will be made of the clinic. On the two lower floors it will be at work from 9.30 a.m. to 9 p.m., and for private patients from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. These hours may be altered later if it is found necessary or convenient, for one of the aims of the clinic is to enable workers to receive treatment while following their usual employment.

The active medical staff consists of five honorary visiting physicians:—Dr. M. B. Ray, Dr. F. D. Howitt, Dr. C. B. Heald, Dr. B. S. Nisse, and Dr. W. C. S. Copeman. The medical superintendent is Dr. A. R. Neligan. As honorary consulting physicians the clinic will have:—Dr. H. J. Cardale, Major-General D. J. Collins, Lord Dawson of Penn, Sir William Hale-White, Dr. Leonard Hill, Sir Thomas Horder, Dr. F. N. Kay Menzies, Sir Humphry Rolleston, Sir Edward Stewart, Dr. F. G. Thomson, and Sir William Willcox. The Royal National Orthopædic Hospital, which is opposite the clinic, will give help with any patients who may require the opinion of an orthopædic surgeon, and will also undertake the X-ray diagnosis work for the clinic.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION

The building was thrown open to inspection yesterday, and SIR ARTHUR STANLEY, chairman of the executive committee of the British Red Cross Society, explained briefly that it had come into existence because of the alarm felt by approved societies and the medical profession at the prevalence of rheumatism. As the result of investigations on the Continent, it had been found that far better arrangements were made there through clinics for the treatment of rheumatism while workmen continued their ordinary employment. The Ministry of Health had permitted approved societies to include treatment of rheumatism as an additional benefit, but as they could not incur the necessary capital expenditure the British Red Cross Society had raised the money for the erection of the clinic. When they had obtained two-thirds of the £40,000 required, Sir Otto Beit had guaranteed the remainder. The basis on which they proposed to work experimentally was that approved societies should pay 3s. for each treatment of a member or 25s. for a course. Other people would have to pay the full charges. By charging well-to-do patients more they could charge less or even nothing in the treatment of poorer persons. The clinic could deal with between 300 and 400 patients a day, and they hoped it would become the centre of a chain of clinics. There were between 30 and 40 Red Cross clinics throughout the country established after the War for the treatment of disabled men, and should the new clinic work on the right lines, these could be equipped also for the treatment of rheumatism. They hoped as well to make the new clinic a research centre.

NECESSITOUS MIDDLESEX CHILDREN

KING EDWARD VII. MEMORIAL TO BE EXTENDED

LORD ROCHDALE (Lord Lieutenant of the County) presided yesterday at a meeting at the Middlesex Guildhall, Westminster, for the purpose of considering the best means for launching an appeal throughout the county for contributions towards a special fund for enlarging the Middlesex Memorial to King Edward VII. by securing a permanent seaside holiday and convalescent home for necessitous children of the county. The Chairman said that he was sure the cause was one which the King would approve. The fund was started in 1910 under the chairmanship of the Duke of Bedford, and £4,600 was then raised to give a holiday to necessitous school children of the county. At that time they had no home or hostel, and it was not until 1913-14 that a house was rented.

After the War the hostel was reopened, and the work went on so satisfactorily that it had to be enlarged, and for the first time the work was carried on in the winter months as well as the summer. It was realized last year that it was absolutely essential for them to have a new home if the work was to continue. They would probably be astonished to hear that there was practically no other holiday fund for Middlesex children in existence. A sum of £10,000 was required to purchase a place at Bexhill, known as Collington Manor, and they had to make up their minds that day whether it was to be acquired or not. The sum required for the purchase was £6,500, but more would be needed for equipment and structural adaptation. It ought not to be difficult to raise such a sum in a county like Middlesex, but there were difficulties; and they had no real centre of county life such as other counties possessed. The scheme was essentially a Middlesex purpose, and he hoped they would get a long way towards the purchase of Collington Manor that evening.

SIR ALEXANDER K. CARLYON proposed: "That this meeting heartily approves the proposal to purchase Collington Manor, Bexhill, as a fitting county memorial to King Edward VII., to be used as a holiday and convalescent home for necessitous Middlesex children." SIR CHARLES PINKHAM seconded, and said he thought it would be a scandal if Middlesex, with its enormous rateable value and population, allowed the scheme to drop.

The resolution was agreed to unanimously.

SIR HERBERT NIELD, M.P., proposed that an appeal be issued to the county of Middlesex for £10,000 for the purchase and endowment of the home. Mr. LUKE seconded, and this was also agreed to unanimously.

Mr. PULLINGER (chairman of the Southgate Urban District Council) said that local authorities had the power to make grants to hospitals and institutions, and he suggested that representatives on local governing bodies should consult their legal advisers as to the possibility of something being done in the direction of grants being made to such a desirable fund as that now before them. The CHAIRMAN said the suggestion was an admirable one, and he had no doubt it would be acted on if possible.

FUTURE OF ROYAL DOCKYARDS

The ADMIRAL SUPERINTENDENT of Portsmouth Dockyard (Rear-Admiral L. A. B. Donaldson), speaking at the Dockyard School prizegiving yesterday, referred to the future of Royal Dockyards. "In these times of naval conferences," he said, "it is difficult to see clearly ahead, and it is not wise to attempt to prophesy. Undoubtedly work in the near future, although I see no immediate signs, will decrease, unless other work can be attracted. We have, next year, attracted some other work. There are two destroyers which we have to build, and I look with confidence to a special effort being made by all those concerned in building these destroyers (which will be the first destroyers built in the Royal Dockyard) to make them so successful that a continuous flow of orders will result. This requires cooperation and personal effort."

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

COALOWNER'S ESTATE

Mr. CHARLES BROOKE CRAWSHAW, J.P., of Rufford Lodge, Dewsbury, Yorks, colliery proprietor, chairman of Messrs. Crawshaw and Warburton, Limited, a director of Messrs. Charles Roberts and Co., Limited (Railway Wagon Works), Horbury, and a generous donor to Dewsbury institutions, for 30 years a member of the West Riding County Council, who died on November 12, aged 74, left estate of the gross value of £125,371, with net personalty £120,737. He left:—

£1,200 to the New Building Fund of the Dewsbury and District General Infirmary, unless he shall have given such sum in his lifetime; £1,000 and a life annuity of £25 to Eliza Johnston, companion to his daughter, Mrs. Gladys Lilian Hirst; £500 to Beaumont Micklethwaite, secretary to Messrs. Crawshaw and Warburton, Limited; and £100 to his chauffeur, George Scholey.

The HON. SIR ALBERT EDWARD KEMP, K.C.M.G., of Toronto, Ontario, a prominent figure in Canada and formerly a member of the Imperial War Cabinet, formerly also president of the Sheet Metal Products Company, now the General Steel Wares, Limited, died on August 12, leaving personal property in England of the value of £155. The will gives considerable sums to Canadian charities.

Mr. MAXIMILIAN MANNABERG, of Hans-mansions, Hans-crescent, S.W., formerly connected with the Glasgow Iron and Steel Company at Wishaw, and the pioneer of the Siemens Open Hearth Furnace, a Moravian by birth, but a naturalized British subject, who died on December 18, aged 72, left estate of the gross value of £103,104, with net personalty £101,114.

Miss ISABEL JULIET ARMSTRONG, of Glinrockie, Beaconsfield-road, Blackheath, S.E., who died on December 22, left £8,110, with net personalty £8,057. She left:—

Subject to a life interest, £100 to the organization known as "Toc H," founded by her cousin, the Rev. P. B. Clayton; and £100 to her cousin, the Rev. P. B. Clayton.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
ALLEN, Miss Susan Amy, of Wrington Vale Poultry Farm, Wrington, near Bristol, daughter of the late Rev. C. Allen (net personalty, £6,916)	£7,081
BAIRD, Miss Elinor Georgiana Sophia, of St. Mary's-road, Ocklynge, Eastbourne, daughter of the late Dr. A. W. Baird, M.D. (net personalty, £5,974)	6,088
BARTLETT, Mr. Jasper, J.P. (86), of The Shack, Dartmouth, Devon, retired provision merchant, founder of the Channel Coaling Company, and a director of the Dartmouth Gas Company, domiciled in England (net personalty, £8,389)	8,563
BENNET, Colonel Ferdinando Wallis, R.E. (retired) (78), of Fairlea, Northam, Devon (net personalty, £32,415)	57,898
BICKLE, Mr. James, of Pitt Farm, Calstock, Cornwall, yeoman (net personalty, £4,657)	6,318
BOYD, Mrs. Cecilia Clifford, of Drayton-court, Kensington (net personalty, £20,961)	39,579
CHAUNDY, Mrs. Sarah, of Hamilton-road, Oxford, widow (net personalty, £11,972)	13,377
COOPER, Miss Ellen Elizabeth, of Walton St. Mary Post Office, Clevedon, Somerset, daughter of the late Captain Edward Cooper, R.N.R. (and of the P. & O. Company) (net personalty, £5,092)	5,176
DANCEY, Mr. William, F.A.I. (72), of Ravenswood, Kenilworth-avenue, Gloucester, retired auctioneer and estate agent (net personalty, £4,707)	7,690
FISHER, Mr. John Rolfe (75), of Eaton-rise, Ealing, W., Congregational Minister (net personalty, £4,504)	5,352
HARTLEY, Mr. Martin Curgenven, M.B., B.S., of Prueglos, Hayle, Phillack, Cornwall (net personalty, £4,630)	4,754
JACKSON, Mr. Arthur (77), of Bron Prys, Alderbrook-road, Solihull, Warwick, secretary and managing director of Kirby, Beard and Co., Limited, manufacturers of pins, Birmingham (net personalty, £11,427)	13,836
METCALF, Mr. Ernest Jackson (46), of Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W., one of the managers of the African and Eastern Trade Corporation, Africa House, Kingsway, W.C. (net personalty, £11,718)	11,859
MOULTON, Mr. Walter John, T.D. (66), of Collingtree, Luton-avenue, Broadstairs, Kent, late Civil Service, Board of Education (net personalty, £10,909)	12,510
STIBBON, Mr. James (77), of Wiggenhall St. Mary Magdalen, Norfolk, farmer (net personalty, £1,909)	26,206
TAYLOR, Mrs. Emily Susan (84), of Hawthorns, Churchfields, Weybridge, Surrey, formerly of Denmark-hill, Camberwell, S.E., wife of W. B. Taylor, J.P., M.R.C.S., of Hawthorns (unsettled) (net personalty, £9,134)	9,180
WILBY, Mr. George William (62), of Langdale, Brownberrie-avenue, Horsforth, Yorks, builder (net personalty, £10,427)	29,418

DOCKS AND HARBOURS

AUTHORITIES AND RAILWAY RATES BILLS

Recent and proposed legislation affecting docks and harbours was discussed at the annual meeting of the Dock and Harbour Authorities' Association, which was held yesterday at the offices of the Port of London Authority. Captain W. C. Bacon (chairman of the Manchester Ship Canal Company) presided.

SIR WILLIAM THORNE, the hon. secretary, presented the annual report, and referred to the railway companies' applications last year for increased rates and charges at their docks. As an outcome of the applications, he explained, the Minister of Transport made an Order continuing the existing rates, which were 60 per cent. above pre-War rates, until next October. The railways had since lodged three Bills to perpetuate the 60 per cent., with certain powers of revision which, they suggested, should be vested in the Railway Rates Tribunal and not in the Ministry of Transport. Many of the provisions in these Bills were inequitable to the members of the Dock and Harbour Authorities' Association, and the executive committee had decided that the Bills must be opposed, though it was hoped that some arrangement might yet be reached with the railway companies. If the Bills went through in their present form the position which members of the association had attained under the 1921 Bill would largely disappear.

The CHAIRMAN, moving the adoption of the report, said that under the Rating and Valuation (Apportionment) Act, 1928, which laid down the classes of hereditaments that were entitled to the benefit of derating, disputes had arisen with the assessment authorities and the revenue officer at different ports. On the subject of warehouses in particular questions had been raised in London and Liverpool upon which these two ports were now, he understood, in consultation. Touching upon Government schemes for the relief of unemployment, Captain Bacon said that many port authorities which had already carried out improvements in advance of trade requirements might find it difficult, even with the facilities now offered by the Government, to embark on further commitments. The question was one which each port authority must consider in the light of its own special circumstances.

Captain Bacon went on to speak of the Washington Eight-Hour Day Convention and the Government's declared intention to ensure its ratification. The proposal would affect the dock authorities as seriously as the railway companies. The employment of a number of port workers depended to a great extent on tides and other conditions which could not be regulated within the limits of an eight-hour day. Whatever might be said for or against the nationalization of railways, he said in a later passage that it was quite clear that no advantage would follow from the nationalization of docks and harbours. These undertakings could not be conducted efficiently without the inspiration and assistance of the business and local interests associated with their administration. Any proposal which tended to impair the autonomy of the port authorities should be strongly resisted.

Mr. HARRY PARSONS (Southampton Harbour Board), who seconded the adoption of the report, urged the association to take a very firm line on the Eight-Hour Day Convention.

The report and accounts were adopted, and Mr. B. L. Nairn (chairman of the Dundee Harbour Trust) was elected president for the coming year. The choice of a Parliamentary chairman of the association, in succession to the late Mr. T. P. O'Connor, was left in the hands of the executive committee. It was recalled that Mr. O'Connor presided at the meeting at which the association was formed in 1919.

From The Times of 1830

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1830. Price 7d.

The measures by which Mr. Peel is endeavouring to improve the criminal, common, and ecclesiastical law of the country will confer a more permanent reputation on their author than any which he could derive from the ever-varying politics of the day. It is known that there are now three Commissions sitting; one for the investigation of the practice in the superior courts of common law, another for that of the state of the law or laws respecting real property, and the third (appointed by the Crown, the two first being Parliamentary Commissions) for the amendment and completion of the ecclesiastical law.

* * *

A breeze has sprung up in Dover (or, as it is now spelt, we know not why, Dover). . . .

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Letters to the Editor

THE POWERS IN CONFERENCE

MUTUAL SECURITY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—My letter in your issue of February 13 pointed out that the Washington Conference resulted in a building competition between Great Britain and America. The London Conference shows signs of failing for similar reasons. The statesmen composing it are wrangling over military details instead of recognizing that the political object—mutual security—is paramount. But the facts are proving too strong for them. To Great Britain the security of France, Italy, and Japan is seen to be more important than military parity with America, since an enduring peace depends upon that security. The two-Power standard will gradually displace the one-Power.

During these recent years British Ministers have forgotten the policy pursued during the war with Napoleon. In the words of the then Prime Minister the British political object at the peace was to give security not only to its friends but to its enemies. The Congress of Vienna, following this lead, refused to allow France to be severely treated. A century later at Versailles the Continental military aim to coerce the enemy will by armed force was dominant, and Germany was crushed to the dust. England had exchanged her old policy which leads to enduring peace for one which prepares future war. The one-Power standard was the sign of this change.

The explanation is curious. In England during the last century military studies were at a low ebb. The English policy remained unwritten and forgotten, whereas the Continental policy was propagated in Continental text-books which circulated in this country and in America. English and American thought became saturated with Continental theory which centres round the military aim—battle—and neglects the political object—mutual security. Hence the sight of the Prime Minister, encouraged by his predecessor, forgetting his responsibilities in Europe and hastening over to Washington to interpose in a party dispute about the strength of the American Navy. That dispute has been referred to a London Conference. However expedient that may have been from an American point of view, it has raised doubts whether the British Navy will be kept strong enough to give security to herself and to Europe. Hence perhaps the proposal of France and possibly other countries to increase their navies.

I am, &c.,
REGINALD CUSTANCE.
89, Piccadilly, W.1, Feb. 19.

PRIVILEGE AND THE LORDS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Perhaps you will allow me to reply to Sir Lonsdale Webster's courteous letter on the subject of "Privilege and the Lords" in *The Times* of to-day, in which he refers to my former communication.

Far be it from me to show disrespect for the opinion of Sir Lonsdale Webster's illustrious predecessors in the high office which he so adequately fills, and I should be sorry if any one found it possible to read that intention into my letter. But, with deference, I must be allowed to say that the dictum of the Clerk of the House of Commons, however distinguished he be, cannot alone be taken as regulating the constitutional relations between the two Houses of Parliament; indeed, Sir Lonsdale Webster I am sure would not put forward that claim.

It will be observed that Sir Lonsdale Webster does not contest the interpretation I placed upon the passage in question, nor does he seek to controvert the far more important point that in fact the constitutional position as between the Houses is as I said:—

That, although the question of its privilege has been raised by the House of Commons on a Lords' amendment, it is open to the House of Commons, should the Second Chamber, nevertheless, return the amendment, to deal with it entirely on its merits and in the same manner as any other amendment from the other House.

May I here repeat that in the interests of the country and of good legislation it would be extremely unfortunate if the constitutional position were otherwise.

The House of Commons (and the House of Lords also) of course, can reject any amendment made by the other House, and the entries in the Commons Journals referred to by Sir Lonsdale Webster are instances in point, although I cannot see that they support Sir Lonsdale Webster's "grave exception" to the quotation he makes from my letter, since it does not appear that either of the cases cited by him is a precedent for procedure when "the Lords return a message to the Commons insisting upon a privilege amendment" to quote the words of the paragraph in May's "Parliamentary Practice" under discussion. That is the point which recently arose in connexion with the Unemployment Insurance Bill, and what then happened makes it clear that there is no constitutional usage requiring the House of Commons to reject an amendment insisted upon by the Second Chamber simply because the question of its privilege has been raised by the House of Commons.

I bow cheerfully, and, I hope, gracefully, to the authority of Sir Lonsdale Webster on the formality of procedure in those frequent instances in which the House of Commons "waives privilege." The Government of the day make their decision upon the matter and communicate that decision to the House, and unless the Government are defeated in the Division Lobby they carry their view and the necessary entry is ordered by the Speaker to be made in the Journals. This puts the procedure at greater length and therefore more precisely than in my previous letter.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN SEYMOUR-LLOYD.
February 18.

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S PARTY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I again ask your indulgence to give me space in your columns on a matter about which I, and I think many others, feel very deeply? I am in entire agreement with your excellent article of to-day's date on the subject of Lord Beaverbrook's manifesto. All moderate-minded people within the Empire will deplore the transmutation of his high ideal into a material, if rather ridiculous, political party, but many people will feel more strongly on the subject.

Unfortunately politics in this country have tended more and more in the immediate past to develop into a struggle between Socialism and anti-Socialism, and the position Socialism now holds in the House of Commons is by reason of the division of anti-Socialistic opinion into Conservatism and Liberalism. The creation of a new party further to split the ranks of anti-Socialism is a menace to the very life of the country and the Empire. While the Empire Crusade has done, and might have continued to do, much good in presenting to the people and the party leaders the great ideal of fiscal unity within the Empire, in which many of us believe, the United Empire Party can do nothing but add further discord to an already complicated situation. The banner of the Empire Crusaders has been turned in a few hours into as great a menace to the Empire as the red flag.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
F. W. S. ROBERTS.
12, Stratton-street, W.1, Feb. 18.

CHILDREN OF THE CANALS

IF THE BILL BECOMES LAW

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—We are canal-boat people, with children to feed and clothe. Will you give us room in your paper to show what Mr. Gosling's Bill will do to us and them?

Some of the boats are our own, others are rented from the employers or provided by them. Some are towed by horses, others by tugs. Whether we are working for contractors or for ourselves, we are carriers, and have to compete with the railways and with road motors. If canal freights are raised our loads will go on to the roads or the railways. This keeps our wages down. And though by working long hours we manage to make a living, most of us have little to spare at the end of the week. We can just manage because we work in families, and everyone helps who can.

The Bill says no children under 15 are to be allowed on the barges. This will mean they will have to live on land. Where can they live? We cannot pay for good lodgings: they will have to crowd into cheap ones. If the mother goes with them, someone else will have to help to work the boat. There are some families whose children will be old enough to stay, but there are many who will not. These families will have to keep a home for mother and children on land, and another for father on the boat, and get someone else to help on the boat as well. Two homes on one wage: we cannot do it.

What is to become of these people? Mrs. X, a widow with four children, eldest 10, youngest 2, works the boat herself and keeps her family. Miss R, orphan, with brother 13 and sister 7, works the boat herself and keeps all three. Mr. and Mrs. Y, own two boats: five children under 15, two over: cannot keep two homes on what they earn. Mr. and Mrs. Z. (boat provided), four children under 15 one over 15, on boat; would have to go on the dole.

A great deal is said about the refuse boats. People forget that refuse is large stuff that does not blow about as much as dust. A refuse boat is not as bad for people's health as the dirty, dusty streets near Euston or a Paddington slum. Though we work on refuse boats, we are clean and our children are healthy. We help to keep London's homes clean; we serve others, and we ask them to help us. Times are bad, and will be for some years. A better way would be to leave us where we are and provide more schools for our children. To-day there are only two—at Paddington and Brentford. We could do with one at Yiewsley and several in the Midlands, one at Leeds and at Manchester. The special canal schools are easier for the children. While so many are out of work it does seem mad to turn us out of our homes.

This letter is written at a meeting of canal-boat people. Signed for all of us,

ELIZABETH KING, Excelsior.
SAMUEL CAVE, Kingfisher.
ELLEN FARRER, Industry.
FREDERICK WHEELER, Penguin.
Canal Boatmen's Institute, Paddington.

"THE INJURED QUEEN"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I read on Saturday with much interest your article on "The Injured Queen." I have in my possession an interesting memento of the crossing to Ireland by King George IV. mentioned in that article. It is a tortoiseshell and gold snuffbox, with the portrait of King George IV. as a gold medallion on the top, and known as the Regency Box. This snuffbox was given by the King, in remembrance of that crossing, to my great-grandfather, Sir George Henry Freeling, 2nd Bt. (then G. H. Freeling, Esq.). On the inside of the lid of the box is the following inscription:—

This Box was presented
to
G. H. FREELING
by
H.M. GEORGE 4th
on board
THE LIGHTNING STEAM PACKET
on his Birth Day 12th Augst. 1821
as a remembrance
that we had crossed to Ireland
together in a
STEAM BOAT

Yours faithfully,
KEITH FREELING MARKBY.

Correspondents are again asked to type or to write their letters on one side only of the paper.

GAMES IN REGENT'S PARK

THE ALLEGED REMOVAL OF TREES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—While cordially agreeing with those who hold that our London parks should remain a *rus in urbe*, and that their preservation for repose and contemplation for the majority is of far greater moment than the provision of playgrounds for a minority, I feel that it is important not to confound issues and weaken a good cause by importing prejudice.

As member for St. Marylebone, I have taken such steps as were open to me to inquire into the alleged removal of trees in order to provide space for the apparatus of games in Regent's Park, and have convinced myself that the charge cannot be sustained. As regards the running track by the side of the canal, no trees have been felled to make room for it. Two quite young and recently planted trees will be transferred elsewhere, and a small one in the middle of the track, of arrested development and no aesthetic value, will have to be removed. The tree, 41in. in diameter, referred to by Lord Crawford in his letter to *The Times* of to-day, is a good many yards away from the track. It is, in fact, at present separated from it by a fence. The stump is, it is true, quite sound, but the condition of the tree a little higher up was such, in the opinion of the responsible officer, as to render it unsafe, and it was condemned for that reason alone. One tree has also been felled in the area where a pool is now in process of construction, and this would, I am assured, have in any case been condemned for the same reason.

Those who are responsible for the maintenance of the parks have to consider the safety of the public who walk and lie under the trees, and must on their behalf exercise constant vigilance on many thousands of these. It is possible that their anxiety on this account may occasionally lead them to antedate the absolutely necessary moment, but they do well to be on the safe side. They are selected for experience and expert knowledge and they are naturally as zealous as the public to preserve the noble trees entrusted to their care. Far more are planted every year than are removed. With this routine work Mr. Lansbury has, of course, nothing to do, though it would be the duty of his Department to intervene if there were reason to suspect the competence of their officers. It is, I think, only fair to those who are unable to answer complaints that these should not be made without due investigation.

I am, Sir, very faithfully yours,
RENNELL RODD.
39, Bryanston-square, W.1, Feb. 19.

POST OFFICE AND BEAM WIRELESS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Various articles and letters which have been appearing in your columns recently argue that the Post Office in the development of wireless telephony is breaking down the system of Imperial communications established from the recommendations of the Imperial Wireless and Cables Conference and embodied in the Act of Parliament. Will you allow me to put forward some considerations on the other side?

The control of wireless telephony was specifically reserved to the Post Office under the recommendations of the Imperial Conference, and it was only contemplated that the Post Office should agree with the Imperial Communications Company the terms on which it should have the right to use the company's wireless stations for telephonic purposes. There is no obligation on the Post Office to use these stations.

The Post Office is a public department and its duty is to provide services for the public at the cheapest possible rate. The question arises whether use of the stations of the Imperial Communications Company will or will not give the public the cheapest possible wireless telephone service. Wireless telephony is a comparatively new and rapidly expanding service. It is expanding at the expense both of the cables and of wireless telegraphy. If the company which controls cables and wireless telegraphy has to make up in the prices which it charges for wireless telephony for a decreasing revenue on its other communication services, it is quite clear that it will not be able to charge a price as low as if wireless telephony were an independent service. It is common knowledge that one of the objects of the merger between the cable and wireless companies was that wireless competition to cable services was becoming so intense that the future of the cable companies was far from bright. It follows that the merger will certainly have to bear very heavy amortization charges in respect of cables, and these charges will have to be met out of revenue earned by their wireless departments.

There is certainly, therefore, something to be said for the view that the Post Office is merely performing its duty to the public in searching for an alternative and cheaper agency for wireless telephony. Its critics allege that it is allowing foreign interests to obtain entry into this important branch of Imperial communications at the expense of the interests of the nation and of the British working man. I am informed that in point of fact all orders, which have been given or may be given in consequence of any temporary arrangement with these foreign interests, have been or will be executed in this country, and therefore employment cannot have been affected at all. The argument that Imperial communications should be a wholly British concern is no doubt a very serious matter, but the Post Office could put itself right in the eyes of the public if it made careful inquiry as to whether some British firm was not able and willing to supply the cooperation which the Post Office needs for the development of wireless telephony and which is being, or may be, supplied by foreign interests.

Yours faithfully,
FREDERICK GUEST.
7, Aldford-street, Park-lane, W.1.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I be permitted to draw your readers' attention to a significant attempt by the official Moscow daily, the *Izvestia*, to misinterpret a speech in the House of Commons?

During the debate on Wednesday, February 5, Dr. Burgin, the Liberal member for Luton, drew special attention to Soviet law of evidence which debars the evidence of the parties concerned in any document or transaction, and he therefore asked the Government to protect the unwary British traders. On February 7 the *Izvestia* printed a garbled report of the debate and explained Dr. Burgin's remarks as a warning against "speculation in pre-War Russian securities." We thereupon told Dr. Burgin of the misinterpretation and we now have his categorical denial. He says:—

"The explanation in brackets given by the Russian paper is quite inaccurate. I was not in the least referring to speculation in Czarist securities. I was dealing with a much more simple matter, viz., that by Russian law the evidence of the parties was not admissible and I was stressing the importance of British traders who engage in commercial transactions with the Russians seeing that they have witnesses to their documents, as witnesses' evidence could be received even if their own could not."

This is one of many deliberate misinterpretations.

Yours faithfully,
W. H. ASKEW-ROBERTSON, Chairman,
British Union of Russian Bondholders,
82, Victoria-street, S.W.1, Feb. 18.

ADMISSION TO KEW GARDENS

As a lover of birds and ardent admirer of Kew Gardens, I trust the 1d. entrance fee will be again put on there, now that the nesting time is near. The keepers much regret the 1d. being taken off, as groups of boys go into the gardens, rob nests in the far-off parts, and break branches of trees. Kew is for the joy and delight of well-behaved people, not for the pleasure of the mischievous. I feel sure I speak for a very large crowd.—Mrs. ROBERTSON STEELE, Kensington.

Points from Letters

TAXES AND DUTIES

Mr. George Lambert does not appear to realize the difference between taxes and duties. He writes as if a duty placed upon an imported manufactured article must necessarily operate as a tax upon the British consumer, whereas the effect entirely depends upon the extent to which the British consumer can call upon the home supply to fill his needs and the facility and rapidity with which this home supply can be expanded. New taxes, Mr. Lambert says, whether tariff taxes or income-taxes, will add to the costs of production. With all respect I would draw his attention to the effect which the safeguarding duties hitherto imposed have had upon those same costs of production. In all cases we have seen an expansion in the production of the goods so treated; and it is another elementary fact that increased production means cheaper production. Apart from theory, safeguarded goods are actually cheaper to-day than before the duties were imposed. They are employing very large numbers of people who would otherwise be unemployed and the State has been relieved of the burden of their support.—Mr. H. LESLIE BOYCE, M.P., House of Commons.

"THE INJURED QUEEN"

Your interesting article on "The Injured Queen" recalls to my memory a visit paid not very many years ago. Invited by the sacristan to see the crypt (fee one mark) we were startled to find ourselves not in the usual empty and somewhat dreary chapel, but in a burial vault, lighted by barred windows above ground level and containing innumerable wooden sarcophagi, painted in black and white. These were piled indiscriminately one above the other, along the walls. There was one exception. At our feet lying on the floor was a solitary unenclosed coffin upholstered in faded red velvet with a golden or gilded wreath on the top. This contained all that was left of the unfortunate Queen Caroline. There was a plate bearing her name, but I cannot recollect any other inscription there may have been.—Mr. ARTHUR G. FERARD, 38, Montagu-square, W.1.

MR. LANSBURY AND THE PARKS

It is little to the point for Mr. Lansbury to state that all proposals with regard to the parks are mentioned in the Estimates. For the general public, who are chiefly concerned in the matter, it is impossible to examine Parliamentary proceedings in detail. In consequence, for the position to be tolerable they must be able to assume confidently a certain modicum of a sense of value and proportion in the First Commissioner of Works. Mr. Lansbury's recent actions do not justify that assumption If he proceeds as he is doing, soon such tributes to our genius in foreign tongues as *jardin anglais* and *englischer garten* will require historical explanation with the aid of old photographs.—Mr. WILLIAM GIBSON, 16, Cleveland-square, W.2.

WAR BOOKS

I endorse Mr. Stephen Chapman's suggestion for uniformly bound cheap editions of War books. It is an excellent idea. Another improvement, in my opinion, would be the inclusion of a map in each volume. The suggestion is not revolutionary. There is a map at the end of each volume of Hardy's novels—in the Pocket Edition, too.—Mr. DICKIN MOORE, 49A, Carlton-hill, N.W.8.

IDLE SHIPPING

In your issue of Friday under City Notes it is stated that shipowners are anxious to get their steamers back to Dartmouth, which is one of the few ports available for lying-up. We should like to draw your attention to Truro River, which offers advantages equal to if not better than those of Dartmouth, the expenses being very reasonable while the accommodation is ample and safe. Truro River is within easy reach of the Welsh coal ports and has been regularly used by shipowners for lying-up during periods of acute depression.—Messrs. W. PENROSE AND SON, Shipbrokers, Truro.

EARLY DOCKS

Southampton can claim to have had a dry dock as early as 1434. As this was before the age of dock-gates as we know them, the entrance had to be closed with a wall of mud, stones, and brushwood as the tide receded. The earliest permanent dry dock in England was built at Portsmouth in 1496, and was large enough for the Sovereign, the largest man-o'-war of her time. This dock was later enlarged (1523) to take the Henri Grace à Dieu, of 1,000 tons, a stupendous ship for those days, when 100 tons or so was the measurement of a large merchantman. The earliest London docks were built in the middle of the 17th century at Woolwich, Deptford, Blackwall, and Chatham. If the term dock is taken to include wet docks and tidal basins for the berthing of ships, it is not improbable that such existed in very ancient times at Crete, Alexandria, &c., centuries before the Christian era. In any case, we know that the docks of the Arsenale Vecchio, in Venice, were constructed in the beginning of the 12th century, and they exist to this day. The old dry dock at Portsmouth, in which the Victory is permanently berthed, dates from the 17th century.—COMMANDER A. MACDERMOTT, R.N., retired, Kneller Cottage, Fareham.

LONDON MUNICIPAL SOCIETY

I have just received a circular signed by Lord Jessel, asking my support for the policy of the London Municipal Society, which, he says, is "based on RIGID ECONOMY, efficient administration, and sound criticism of Labour-Socialist aims." The Municipal Society supports the present majority on the London County Council, and it would be interesting to know if Lord Jessel is personally in favour of the official L.C.C. policy as regards:—1. The rebuilding of Lambeth Bridge, situated in a cul-de-sac. 2. The £12,000,000 scheme for Charing Cross Bridge. No one is better qualified to express an opinion on the unwisdom of this policy than the chairman of the Cross-River Traffic Commission, and his views on both subjects have been clearly indicated in your columns.—Mr. WILLIAM COLLARD, 20, Savile-row, W.1.

A PATIENCE DEAL

The other night, playing a two-pack Patience "Napoleon," one deal resulted in the whole of the black suits coming out first, in "lay out" and "in hand." The shuffling beforehand had been very complete. Will any reader kindly tell me the odds against this?—COMMANDER the HON. FRANCIS SPRING RICE, Lower Halliford House, Shepperton.

B.B.C. ENUNCIATION

As a sufferer from partial deafness for many years and as one who, in consequence, has been denied the pleasure of theatres, concerts, and such like entertainments, I appreciate the Radio programmes more than I can say; but I often find that those who are broadcasting, and especially comedians, speak the last words of a sentence in a hurried, blurred way, so that I lose the point of the story or the joke as the case may be. In my case, and in that of many others, clear enunciation is of much more importance than pronunciation.—MRS. M. C. NORFOLK, Windermere, Burgess Hill, Sussex.

ROMNEY MARSH BIRD SANCTUARY

I am delighted to see that some effort is being made to preserve some of the wild birds which frequent Romney Marsh. When I was a wild youth and ready to run a pin through every butterfly or moth that I came across, to obtain specimens of the various birds that visit that locality I obtained the bodies of owls, gadwall, smew, large diver, grebe, hoopoe, waxwing, shoveller, black duck, spoonbill, ruff and reeve, pintail duck and grey geese and bargander, and of many others; and in addition I found the eggs of Kentish plover, of the stonerunner, of the terns, nighthawk, and hosts of other lesser birds. Now, in my old age, I love to watch and admire the pleasure which these birds have in living the life that has been given them. This pleasure can only be obtained by protecting them from the raids of the collector, the idler, and the thoughtless.—DR. RICHARD BEVAN, East Sheen.

BUY BRITISH

Yes, if you can. The other day, in our leading confectioner's shop, I saw a case, neatly sewn in coarse hessian, on which was printed in English, German, and French the statement that it contained Hens' Eggs Frozen. The confectioner told me they came from China, and that he had a yearly contract, being unable to get them here. This is a town of over 3,000 inhabitants in the Cotswolds, surrounded by farms.—MRS. M. S. WALKER.

BIBLICAL MISPRINTS

Among the numerous letters which you have received regarding printers' errors, I have not noticed any referring to errors in the modern Bible. Psalm 144, verse 13, reads as follows:—"That our *garners* may be full, affording all manner of store, &c." In a copy of a modern Bible now before me, this verse is rendered "That our *garments* may be full, &c." I have been informed that a penalty attaches to Bible printers who err in this way, but, at any rate, mistakes are of very rare occurrence. On pointing out this slip to the publishers, I was, some months afterwards, presented with a new copy beautifully bound with the correction made.—Mr. J. B. WALLACE, Birkenhead.

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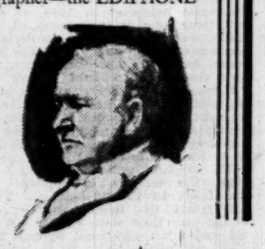

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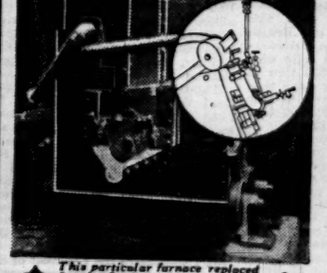

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H.2.

MINISTERS' POWERS

FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE

DELEGATED LEGISLATION

The criticisms made recently concerning the growth of delegated legislation in Government Departments were dealt with yesterday by Sir Maurice Gwyer, the Treasury Solicitor, at the first meeting of the Committee appointed by the Lord Chancellor to consider the powers of Ministers of the Crown. He denied that there was any antagonism between the administrator and the law. He also foretold an increase of delegated legislation, and raised the question as to how complete control can be kept by the Legislature as government becomes more complex. At this meeting, held in the Lord Chancellor's Room at the House of Lords, Lord Donoughmore presided.

SIR MAURICE GWYER said that it had been complained that Ministers on the instigation of their Departments forced upon Parliament legislative proposals which were undesirable in the public interest, and that Parliament, faced with the choice either of accepting measures of which it disapproved or of precipitating a political crisis, found itself compelled to choose what it presumably regarded as the lesser evil, and that the Departments took advantage for their own ends of this dilemma. If the dilemma existed, though he denied entirely that the Departments instigated Ministers as alleged or that Ministers were incapable of forming their own judgment on legislative proposals submitted to them, the remedy lay with Parliament itself.

A BUREAUCRACY IMPOSSIBLE

The popular portrait of the Civil servant, avid of power and unscrupulous in his manner of obtaining it, was to those who knew the facts so remote from real life as to be almost laughable. In an experience of 18 years he had never come across a man of this type among his administrative colleagues. A Civil servant possessing intellectual power and strength of character naturally exercised a greater influence than one who did not possess those qualities in the same degree. It might well be that he could, and did, exercise great influence upon a Minister; but the Minister had always the advantage of the last word. A bureaucracy in the true sense of the word did not and could not exist in England, or indeed under any system of Parliamentary government.

The alleged antagonism between the administrator and the law in his experience simply did not exist. The administrator had the same respect for the law as the average Englishman, and neither consciously nor unconsciously sought to set himself outside it or above it. Every Department had legal advice at its command, of which it readily availed itself. He had never come across the slightest attempt on the part of anyone in a Department, from the Minister downwards, to seek to influence a departmental lawyer to give advice contrary to what he, the lawyer, conceived to be the law.

Dealing with the making of Orders for the removal of difficulties, he said the powers conferred had always been used sparingly and with the greatest caution, and to suggest that the insertion of the sections which authorised their exercise was to be regarded as a bureaucratic grasping at power, with intent to deprive Parliament of its constitutional functions, was the merest rhetoric. The powers themselves were deliberately conferred by Parliament, which presumably desired that the new administrative machine which it was setting up should be successfully initiated, and for that reason delegated to a Minister responsible to Parliament the exceptional powers necessary for the purpose. The powers could be exercised only for a very limited period and then finally lapsed, a fact which their critics usually found it convenient to ignore.

OVERLAPPING FUNCTIONS

It would be found upon examination that a great mass of departmental rules, orders, and regulations made under statutory powers were, though legislative in form, little more than a statement of administrative rules which the departments proposed to adopt for the conduct of the business with which Parliament had entrusted them. It was by no means easy to draw a hard and fast line in many cases between the legislative and the administrative function, and the two often overlapped. The practice of giving statutory powers to Departments whether quasi-legislative or legislative in the full sense, had no doubt increased of recent years and showed no sign of diminishing.

Modern legislation concerned itself so closely with the life of the individual citizen and touched him at so many points that, in the case of many Acts, it would in practice be impossible for Parliament to deal itself with the mass of detail implicit in their provisions. The Health and Unemployment Insurance Acts provided a favourable example. They touched the lives of from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 people in each week of the year, and their administration required the smooth and regular working of a vast and complicated machine. An Act of Parliament which could embody in itself the whole of the details of the machinery could never pass through any Legislature unless working under a perpetual closure rule.

There were two problems to be faced: the need for keeping Parliament and the public fully informed with regard to the exercise of that part of the administrative functions of the Departments which was comprised in the phrase "delegated legislation"; and the need for securing some means whereby the public were protected against the undue exercise of departmental powers. On the second point, concerning the security of the public against the undue exercise of departmental powers, the two main safeguards were, or should be, Parliamentary criticism and the action of the Courts. So far as the Courts were concerned no Department desired to set itself above the Courts and had not in practice done so.

COMPLEX MODERN STATE

The subject under discussion, he added, was not merely one of the scope of departmental powers at the present time. It went far deeper and involved the whole philosophy and technique of modern government. The greater the complexity of our civilization and the wider the range of our legislation, the more difficult was it for a popularly elected Legislature to exercise complete control over administrative policy. The utmost under present conditions that it could do in fact was to secure that competent administrators were chosen and to enforce strictly the principle of Ministerial responsibility. Any fundamental change would imply the adoption of a new theory of government.

Asked by Sir Leslie Scott if he could recall cases in which something which looked administrative had effected something legislative, the witness said there were instances under the Insurance Acts in which the effect of Regulations had a legislative aspect, though the Regulations as a whole dealt with essentially administrative matters.

Dealing with the difficulty of appeal against the quasi-judicial decisions of a Department in cases where action in the Courts is statute-barred, he said he saw no reason why rules and orders should not be subject to review in the Courts, subject always to the ultimate need for finality in the matter of such rules and orders.

Miss Wilkinson, M.P., raised the subject of associating more members of Parliament with the work of the Departments so that they might have some real knowledge on which to judge rules and orders when they were laid before the House, but the witness suggested that information might be obtained from the Minister or Parliamentary Secretary.

In reply to Sir John Anderson, the witness agreed that if the quality of the Civil Service deteriorated there might be danger of individual abuse of arbitrary power, but pointed out that in the last resort the effective working of all institutions depended on character.

The sitting of the committee was adjourned until 4.30 p.m. on Monday, when Sir Maurice Gwyer will continue his evidence at another public session.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Meetings of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service for the hearing of evidence will be held in the Conference Room of the Board of Trade, Great George-street, S.W.1, at 10.30 a.m. next Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. The witnesses will be representatives of the Association of Ex-Service Civil Servants, the joint committee of Customs and Excise Associations (representing the staff side of the Customs and Excise Departmental Whitley Council), the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, the Family Endowment Society, and the Headmasters' Conference.

Twenty-two years after the bequest of £6,000 for the purpose by John Munro, a local wine merchant, new public baths were opened at Elgin yesterday.

ENGINEERING TRADE DISPUTES

UNIONS' NOTICE TO END AGREEMENT

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The quarterly conference of the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, which met yesterday at York, decided to recommend the executive committees of the affiliated unions to give six months' notice to terminate the agreement with the employers which lays down the procedure to be followed for the settlement of differences without stoppages of work.

In the opinion of the conference the employers infringed the agreement, both in the spirit and the letter, last autumn when notice of a lock-out of the shipyard joiners was given. It was also contended that if the argument of the employers was valid then the chief value of the agreement disappeared—it did not entirely preclude stoppages of work without prior resort to the conciliation machinery.

It may be recalled that the employers declared a national lock-out of joiners on account of the strike of the joiners at Belfast which was one of the measures adopted by the Woodworkers' Society in support of their claim for the restoration of a differential rate of wages for their members. The society had also put an embargo on the working of overtime in all the English and Scottish shipyards in furtherance of the same demand. At the time the Belfast strike was declared the Belfast shipbuilding firms were not members of the employers' federation, but when they rejoined the Belfast strike and the overtime embargo were treated by the employers' federation as parallel movements with the same object—an increase of wages. Negotiations broke down and the employers' federation thereupon threatened a general lock-out of joiners, which did not take effect because the dispute was settled in the meantime.

The unions in the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades have pointed out that had there been a lock-out of joiners their members would have been thrown out of work in increasing numbers as time went on, and that the conciliation machinery should have been available for their protection. In reply the employers have said that this agreement does not apply to general wage questions, as to which a second agreement was contemplated when the existing procedure agreement was negotiated. The Woodworkers' Society itself has not questioned the validity of the employers' action, and has not suggested that the dispute should have been dealt with under the conciliation procedure. It appears, therefore, that the real complaint of the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades is that the scope of the existing agreement is not sufficiently comprehensive.

WAGE LEVELS

DECEMBER, 1929, COMPARED WITH AUGUST, 1914

The Ministry of Labour has made a comparison of the levels of rates of wages at August, 1914, and the end of last December. Such a comparison has been made now for several years past. The results are given in an article in the current month's *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, and the following is the concluding summary:—

Both the amounts and the corresponding percentages of increase over pre-War rates show a wide diversity among different classes of workpeople. In some cases the increases in full-time weekly rates at the end of December, 1929, were equivalent to only about 20 per cent. on the pre-War rates. On the other hand, they were equivalent in some cases to over 100 per cent. on the pre-War rates. The information at the disposal of the Department is insufficient to enable the average percentage increase for all industries and occupations to be calculated exactly, but it is estimated that at the end of December, 1929, weekly full-time rates of wages for those classes of adult workpeople for which information is available averaged between 70 and 75 per cent. above the level of August, 1914, as compared with 170 to 180 per cent. at the end of December, 1920, when wages generally were at their highest level.

As considerable reductions in normal weekly working hours were made in nearly all industries in 1919 and 1920, the percentage increase in hourly rates of wages since 1914 is substantially greater; while it is not practicable on the basis of available information to make any precise calculation, it seems probable that at the end of December, 1929, the average level of hourly rates was between 90 and 100 per cent. above that of August, 1914. These figures, it should be noted, relate to the wages of similar grades of workpeople at both dates.

The corresponding percentages of increase in weekly full-time rates of wages at the end of each quarter since 1920 as compared with the beginning of August, 1914, is estimated, on the basis indicated above, to have been approximately as shown in the following table:—

Year	Estimated Average Percentage Increase in Weekly Full-Time Rates of Wages at end of			
	March	June	Sept.	Dec.
1920 ..	130–135	150–155	160–165	170–180
1921 ..	160–170	145–155	130–135	110–115
1922 ..	100–105	85–90	75–80	70–75
1923 ..	70	65–70	70 (nearly)	65–70
1924 ..	70 (nearly)	70	70–75	70–75
1925 ..	75	75	75	75
1926 ..	75	75	75	75
1927 ..	75	70–75	70–75	70–75
1928 ..	70–75	70–75	70–75	70–75
1929 ..	70–75	70–75	70–75	70–75

It should be observed that the foregoing particulars relate to recognized rates of wages for full-time working and not to actual earnings, which in many industries are affected at present by unemployment and short-time working.

SAVILE-ROW SCHEME

PROPOSED CONTINUATION TO CONDUIT-STREET

At a meeting of Westminster City Council to-day the Improvements Committee will present a report on the proposed improvement from Savile-row to Conduit-street. They express the opinion that a scheme providing for a street 40ft. in width, which is rather more than the present width of Savile-row, and which, besides Nos. 22 and 23, Savile-row and the shops in Savile-place, will only necessitate the acquisition of property on the west side of Mill-street, is both a practicable and desirable one. This scheme will involve the acquisition of the whole of the premises, Nos. 51 and 51B, Conduit-street, Nos. 12 and 14, Mill-street, and a small part of No. 50, Conduit-street. The total gross estimated cost of the improvement is £99,000, but the committee state that there are good grounds for hoping that the Ministry of Transport and the L.C.C. will contribute towards the cost.

The immediate effect, it is added, of the continuation of Savile-row through to Conduit-street will be to provide an additional thoroughfare for traffic *via* Burlington-gardens or Vigo-street and Savile-row into Conduit-street, which will relieve the traffic congestion in part of Bond-street and Regent-street, and the committee are of opinion that the present-day traffic needs render this improvement a very necessary and desirable one, and that an opportunity has arisen of making a very valuable contribution towards the solution of the traffic problems in the Bond-street area of Westminster at a comparatively reasonable cost. They are of opinion that Nos. 22 and 23, Savile-row and the shops in Savile-place should be acquired and held until a suitable opportunity occurs for acquiring properties in Conduit-street and Mill-street.

The Law and Parliamentary Committee will report that a summons, dated January 22, has been served on the Council, to appear at Westminster County Court on February 27, to answer an applicant to a claim under Section 102 of the Housing Act, 1925.

The applicant, Mr. Herbert Edwin How, it is stated, is interested in No. 31, Park-lane, as assignee of a lease granted by the Duke of Westminster for the term of 16½ years from March 25, 1922, at an annual rent of £350. The respondents are the Duke of Westminster, as lessor, the City Council, as the local authority, and an under-lessee from Mr. How. The applicant alleges that, owing to the changes in the character of the neighbourhood, 31, Park-lane cannot readily be let as a single tenement, but can easily be let for occupation if converted into two or more tenements, and he therefore applies to the Court for an order varying the terms of the lease so as to enable the house to be converted. The committee recommend that the City Solicitor be instructed to appear on the summons and to inform the Court that the City Council has no observations to offer on the application.

H.M.S. Rosemary, Commander G. F. W. Wilson, D.S.O., belonging to the Fishery Protection Service, now has as her badge a pair of reindeer horns, which were presented to the ship while in Arctic Seas.

SOVIET WAR ON RELIGION

BISHOP'S ADVICE ABOUT PROTESTS

The Bishop of Gloucester (Dr. Headlam) presided last night at a meeting held in Cheltenham to protest against the persecution of religion in Russia.

THE BISHOP said that they were rightly concerned with the fate of their fellow-Christians in Russia, but they must be quite sure their actions would have the effect they desired. The Soviet Government would say that it was not punishing religious opinions, but was punishing those who were disloyal to the State. The accusations against priests who had been tried in Russia was that they were leagued with foreigners who were attempting to overthrow the Government of the country, and the very protests that had appeared in England and other countries were quoted as proofs of this. The plea might be an unreal one, but it was deadly in its effects. They must, therefore, avoid all political reference and make it clear that they were not using the sufferings of their fellow-Christians as the means of discrediting the resumption of diplomatic relations with Russia. Such arguments only encouraged the means of oppression against the Christians.

They were not there to protest against the atheistic opinions of the Soviet Government. The only appeal for which they could justly demand a hearing was that of liberty of conscience and toleration of religious belief and opinion. That was a principle to which they of the British Empire could appeal with confidence, for it was one which they acted upon with extraordinary consistency and fairness, governing an Empire, world wide, of nations most varied in their religious beliefs, and (with certain exceptions, which common humanity or decency demanded) allowing full liberty of religious belief and practice. That being the case, they could say quite justly:—"We are not concerned here as Christians to criticize your government or your economic position or any of those things. We recognize the full right of others to hold opinions which we think are untrue or harmful. What we condemn in the name of humanity is the persecution of religious opinions, the suppression by the State, with the power of the State, of men's conscientious beliefs, the destruction of the property, the buildings, the books of religious societies, and the prohibition of religious centres of sacred learning, of training for worship, and of training for the priesthood." There were certain principles of humanity which made the destruction of great bodies of people abhorrent to the highest human feelings. They believed that such things were a revival of the barbarous ways of past generations. It was on the basis of toleration and humanity that they criticized what was being done and had been done in Russia.

He did not believe it was right, wise, or necessary to attempt to interfere with the diplomatic relations of the two countries. He believed the presence of the British Ambassador and properly appointed Consuls would have a beneficial effect. He could not doubt that the right course was that the heads of the various religious bodies, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the President of the Free Church Council, Cardinal Bourne, and the Chief Rabbi should be asked to approach the Russian Ambassador here and discuss the matter in a sympathetic manner. He believed that if they were to do so they might be able to bring home to the Ambassador, and through him to those who sent him, the resentment that was so widely felt, a resentment which might have far-reaching consequences in the future. He believed that an appeal based on universal principles common to humanity, of justice, liberty, toleration and fairness must in the end have weight.

On Sunday, March 9, at 11 a.m., a Solemn Mass of Requiem for the martyred Christians in Russia will be sung at St. Mary's Church, Somers Town (by permission of the Bishop of London). Bishop Goldsmith will preach and Bishop Nicolas, of St. Philip's (Russian Church), London, will address the congregation.

CREDIT WITH A RAILWAY COMPANY

SHIPBROKERS ACQUITTED ON FALSE PRETENCES CHARGE

Before Judge Gregory, at the Central Criminal Court yesterday, MARINUS JACQUES VAN DER EB, 49, shipbroker, on bail, and JOHN MILLER, 42, shipbroker, on bail, were both found *Not Guilty* on a charge of obtaining credit by alleged false pretences from the London Midland and Scottish Railway Company, and they were discharged. Mr. J. D. Cassels, K.C., and Mr. St. John Hutchinson were for the prosecution; Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, K.C., and Mr. G. B. McClure defended. The defendants pleaded "Not Guilty."

Mr. CASSELS, in opening the case, said that the defendants were directors of a company which shipped iron and steel from Europe to England. The vessels used the Poplar Docks, and the cargoes, after being unshipped, were carried by the railway company to the Midlands and the North. For these services the defendants were liable to the railway company, and very large transactions were involved amounting to nearly £100,000 in the course of a year. Payments were originally made monthly, but eventually longer credit was allowed; and it was alleged that the defendants represented to the railway company that the fleet of vessels engaged in their business belonged to them.

The defendants denied the charge, and stated that they held all the shares in the Belgian companies which controlled the fleet of vessels referred to.

The hearing of the case occupied two days.

REGISTERED MAIL-BAG RIFLED

DISCOVERY IN BELFAST

Detectives of Northern Ireland, the Irish Free State, and Great Britain were busy yesterday trying to find clues of thieves who rifled a registered mail-bag which arrived at Belfast on Tuesday night from Montreal. Letters containing money orders, dollar bills, and other securities believed to be valued at about £4,000 are stated to be missing.

It is stated that the bag was intact when landed from the Doric at Queenstown and when put in the train for Dublin. Officials in Dublin similarly declare that the bag was untouched when it was changed to the Belfast train, and railway officials in Belfast state that everything was in order when the mails were handed over to the custody of the Belfast postal staff. The theft was discovered as soon as the mails reached the head office in Belfast. The bag had been resealed in a clumsy manner, and it is possible that it had been tampered with before it reached Ireland. The Doric sailed from Canada on February 9.

RELIEF WORKS GRANTS

At a meeting of the Unemployment Grants Committee on Monday, LORD ST. DAVIDS in the chair, a number of schemes of work submitted by local authorities and other statutory bodies for the relief of unemployment were approved for Government grant. The estimated cost of the schemes so approved was £1,408,000, to provide employment for approximately 4,000 men. Schemes before the Committee for approval, which are now the subject of inquiry, number 1,035, and are estimated to cost £18,543,000.

Full particulars of the grants which the Committee is empowered to approve and forms of application, &c., can be obtained from the Secretary, Unemployment Grants Committee, Sanctuary-buildings, 16, Great Smith-street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

JAPANESE COTTON INDUSTRY

A paper on "The Japanese Industry," prepared by Mr. ARNO S. PEARSE, secretary to the International Federation of Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, was read to the Liverpool Cotton Trade Institute last night. He said it was certainly due to some extent to the low wage that Japan was able to compete successfully with Europe, but much more to the absence of trade union restrictions. Japan could not have built up her cotton industry on an eight-hour day. They must to a great extent blame the trade unions for the tardy introduction of modern machinery, particularly of automatic looms, in Lancashire. Unless they obtained the hearty cooperation of the unions in the establishment of double shifts and the relaxing of restrictions where new and labour-saving machinery had been introduced, he could not foresee any improvement in Lancashire's staple trade.

SLANDER ACTION DISMISSED

ELECTION SEQUEL

JUDGMENT AGAINST MR. PEMBERTON BILLING

At the Hertfordshire Assizes, at Hertford, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Rowlatt, Mr. Noel Pemberton Billing sued Rear-Admiral M. F. Sueter, Unionist M.P. for Hertford since 1921, for alleged slander during the General Election last year, when, standing as an Independent candidate, he was defeated by Admiral Sueter by 3,376 votes.

Mr. Pemberton Billing conducted his own case, and Mr. Malcolm Hilbery, K.C., and Mr. Tristram Beresford appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Pemberton Billing, in opening his case, said the words complained of were uttered by the Conservative candidate at the General Election in May, 1929. Admiral Sueter, at meetings on the night before the poll, said:—"Pemberton Billing comes down here and asks you to vote for him. I was Pemberton Billing's commanding officer during the War. I know why Pemberton Billing left the Service, and if you knew what I know you would not vote for him."

He (Mr. Pemberton Billing) submitted that those words could only have one meaning. He was there to defend his honour and his name.

MR. JUSTICE ROWLATT.—Admiral Sueter doesn't say that what he said was true.

Mr. Pemberton Billing.—No, but the words have been uttered generally. They have been freely discussed throughout this constituency.

MR. JUSTICE ROWLATT.—If you want to give any evidence as to what the words meant you are at liberty to do so. I cannot try whether the words are true or not.

1916 ELECTION

Mr. Pemberton Billing said that he became an officer in the R.N.A.S. in 1914, and was detailed by Admiral Sueter for certain special services. On two occasions he was sent when an officer to obtain information in Germany as a civilian, and was fortunate to obtain such information, and in consequence he became somewhat confidentially associated with Admiral Sueter.

At that time the Air Service was in such a state as to give grave cause for anxiety among the senior commanders, and conferences were held among the senior men as to what could be done to try to bring the Air Service into a more efficient state. It was decided that one of the senior officers in the Naval Air Service should resign his commission and go out as a civilian and contest elections, if necessary, with a view to concentrating public opinion on the state of the Air Service. After some consultation he (the plaintiff) was selected, and Admiral Sueter agreed that his resignation should be accepted and he should be free for the work. In December, 1915, he tendered his resignation, which was accepted the same day. Within a few days a by-election took place at Mile End, which he contested as a civilian. He lost that election, and within a week a by-election took place at Hertford, and he came down by himself to contest it in the interests of a stronger Air Service.

Sir John Rolleston, who was leader of the Coalition Party, wrote to Lord Balfour, then First Lord of the Admiralty, a letter in which he said:—"I am sorry to trouble you so much. He [the plaintiff] has undoubtedly captured the imagination of the people, and unless you can assist us to discredit him I fear that he will be returned for East Herts." That letter was sent to Commodore Sueter (as he then was) with instructions to help. It was also sent to the plaintiff, and he was asked whether he thought it advisable to refer to it. He decided that if he could not get into the House of Commons with clean hands he would not go there at all, and he made no reference to that letter. The contest was successful.

Mr. Pemberton Billing said that he was going to endeavour to prove that the statement complained of was made by a man knowing full well that it was utterly false, knowing full well that, although there were extraordinary conditions governing his service, there was nothing dishonourable about it. He suggested that the words he complained of had been rehearsed, that opinion had been taken on them as to whether they were calculated to justify a slanderous action or not, and that there was a plot on foot and a considered attempt to destroy the confidence of the electors in him. Immediately after the statement was brought to his notice he took steps the same day to reserve halls throughout the constituency that he might be able to deny the accusations with all the publicity he could obtain. The question of a petition seemed impossible, and therefore he instituted the present action.

JUDGE AND "SPECIAL DAMAGE"

MR. JUSTICE ROWLATT.—What you have got to grapple with is the question of damages. All you allege is that you had to engage halls. You cannot support this action—whatever your feelings may be about it—without proving actually what we call "special damage," and if you cannot prove that neither the jury nor I have any authority to look upon the investigation of these interesting matters. This is a legal difficulty, but it is a difficulty.

Mr. Pemberton Billing.—The legal difficulties in this case are foreign to me. I submit that, unfortunate as it is that the law provides that before one can defend one's honour, one must prove that one has lost a shilling, I think I can prove that these actual meetings took place for the purpose of giving publicity and for the purpose of denying the allegations which I say were made.

MR. JUSTICE ROWLATT pointed out that damages could only be claimed if a man had something said about him and he lost his business or something of that sort.

Mr. Pemberton Billing.—I respectfully submit that statement was responsible for my losing my seat in Parliament.

MR. JUSTICE ROWLATT.—In any case it is quite untriable. We cannot possibly try if you would have got in, you know. (Laughter.)

Mr. Pemberton Billing then entered the witness-box, and said that in consequence of the statements complained of he was put to the expense of hiring halls, and to the incidental expense of arranging meetings. The cost of this would be about £70.

MR. JUSTICE ROWLATT.—Don't you suggest any other damage than that? This is a question of spoken defamation, and in these circumstances the law says it is only in two or three cases that action can be taken. You have got to prove that you have suffered a money loss. That is the law. If you had got into Parliament you might have altered it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Pemberton Billing.—I certainly would, my Lord. (Laughter.)

Mr. Pemberton Billing explained that his legal advisers had suggested to him the question of the loss of his position of profit as a member of Parliament, but he thought that very distasteful as the basis of an action. He submitted that if he could prove that those statements were calculated to lose him that position, he would have overcome the technicalities of the law.

MR. JUSTICE ROWLATT.—I am only here to try actions for legal wrongs, and if I don't see a legal wrong I disappear. (Laughter.) I am simply here as a piece of machinery.

Mr. Pemberton Billing.—Does your Lordship hold that the money I properly expended is not damage?

MR. JUSTICE ROWLATT.—If I am wrong you can go to the Court of Appeal about it. That being so, the action cannot go any farther.

His Lordship then directed that if they could not find any damage they must find a verdict for the defendant.

The jury returned a formal verdict for Admiral Sueter on the Judge's direction.

Mr. HILBERY asked for costs, and these were granted.

BURGLAR'S COMPLETE OUTFIT

At the London Sessions yesterday CHARLES GARDINER, 38, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for possessing housebreaking implements by night. The prosecution alleged that Gardiner, who was arrested in the Strand, had in a parcel as complete a set of housebreaking tools as any burglar could wish for, including chisel, knife, glass cutter, hack-saw blades, pincers, gimlet, file, screw-driver, brown paper, keys, scissors, magnifying glass, length of rope, and rope runners. Gardiner said he found the parcel in an omnibus, and was taking it to the police.

OLD BAILEY ACQUITTAL

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday, before the Recorder (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.), LILIAN GODFREY, 29, hairdresser, on bail, who was committed for trial from the Marylebone Police Court on a charge of receiving a clock and other articles knowing them to have been stolen, was found *Not Guilty*, and she was discharged. Mr. L. A. Byrne appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Hanworth defended.

THE CAMDEN TOWN MONKEYS

TWO STILL AT LARGE

The two monkeys that avoided capture at Camden Town on Friday night are still at liberty. Taking advantage of the darkness and the empty streets early on Saturday, they left the roof-tops and made their way into Regent's Park. By Monday they had crossed it, passing the Zoological Gardens, and were seen on the Marylebone side of the lake. They are supposed still to be somewhere near there.

The animal shop of Mr. G. E. Palmer, in Park-street, Camden Town, from which 10 monkeys escaped on Friday afternoon, is only about 200 yards from Regent's Park, but the street is busy, and a daylight journey to the park, involving the crossing of the Regent's Canal, would almost certainly have ended in capture or disaster. When the chase was resumed on Saturday morning the two sooty monkeys were missing from the chimney-pots, and it was thought that they had got into the trees, where capture would be almost impossible. Only once were they seen, and Mr. Palmer believes that they have probably found a shelter and are picking up enough food in the park.

This pair of monkeys, a male and a female rhesus, are said to have been in this country for some time and to have become used to the climate. It is thought that they will not have suffered seriously either from the hard weather or the absence of regular feeding. The shopkeepers and residents of Park-street, who had to mask their chimney-pots on Friday, are relieved, and the owner, having few doubts as to their ability to look after themselves, is awaiting more definite news of them before he sets his baited cage again.

The eight others of the party are back in their old quarters, and have removed all signs of their adventure. Their raid on the smoke-hole of the fishcurer's left all these little animals, whose fur is normally a reddish brown, covered with soot, which became thicker as they went down and up chimneys from the housetops. None of them has had a bath, but they had rolled in their straw and picked themselves clean.

HOUSING AT HOME AND ABROAD

STATE AID WITHOUT SUBSIDIES

Speaking last night to members of the Under Forty Club at Rutland House (by permission of Mrs. Anstruther), Mr. B. S. TOWNROE stated that hard thinking rather than lavish expenditure of public money was needed in order to remedy our slum conditions. If some people would study what was being done in other countries instead of making attacks on the British record of over 1,400,000 new houses in 10 years, they would be doing something to help.

Mr. Townroe referred to a report on housing in Italy, France, and England issued by Mr. Bernard J. Newman, managing director of the Philadelphia Housing Association. This stated that in Rome families from slum areas were being housed in communal apartments, where they lived under strict supervision and were taught "clean and orderly housekeeping." The Italian authorities realized that the education of tenants, as well as the provision of new houses, was essential. The report was very critical of recent housing in France. Mr. Newman praised rehousing in London, especially the L.C.C. houses at Becontree. Many of the so-called slums in the St. Pancras area were far superior to large areas in the slums of Philadelphia. In America such houses would not be considered as slums to be demolished, but as dwellings to be reconditioned.

Mr. Townroe went on to say that in this country we needed stricter administration of the tenement by-laws by medical officers of health. The Borough of Kensington provided a good example of quiet and valuable administrative work. In view of the proposed greater expenditure of public money on housing, and the fantastic schemes suggested, he drew attention to the successful experiment made by a number of colliery companies, who had built 12,000 modern houses. The work of Lord Aberconway and Sir Tudor Walters had shown how State aid could be given to work of national importance on purely business lines, without subsidies at the expense of the taxpayer. As Mr. Newman said after his visit to Europe, Government subsidies did not meet housing problems anywhere, but curtailed commercial construction, "while placing burdens on taxpayers out of proportion to the amount of good they accomplish."

A DURHAM MINER'S HOUSE

LORD LONDONDERRY'S PROTEST

Lord Londonderry has sent the following letter, dated yesterday, to Mr. R. Lawson, of the Dawdon Lodge of the Durham Miners' Association:—

With reference to your interview with me concerning William Wharton, when I refused to deprive him of his house in accordance with the request of the Dawdon Lodge, I am surprised to hear that he has arranged to vacate his house.

The facts, as presented to me by you, were that Wharton, during the unfortunate and unnecessary stoppage at Dawdon, instead of remaining idle and allowing his family to become a burden on the rates, obtained work elsewhere, and returned to Dawdon when work was resumed.

It was understood, at the conclusion of the stoppage, that there would be no victimization of any kind, but the lodge endeavoured to place me in the position of victimizing Wharton by asking me to evict him from his house, a course which I absolutely refused to adopt. The fact that Wharton is now vacating his house makes it obvious that undesirable pressure has been brought to bear upon him, contrary to our express agreement that no victimization should take place. I shall leave the public to form their own conclusions. I am sending a copy of this letter to the Press.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR

POSSIBILITY OF INCREASED SCOPE

The President of the Board of Trade—as reported in *The Times* on Tuesday, when the names of the members were published—has set up a committee to examine the present situation as regards the British Industries Fair and to consider what means can be adopted to increase still further its utility to British trade. It is hoped that in the course of their inquiries the committee will investigate and report on the following questions:—

1. The possibility of extending the scope of the fair.
2. The date on which the fair is to be held, and the desirability of holding a second fair in the autumn.
3. The limitation of participation to manufacturers.
4. The best means of advertising the fair at home and abroad, and of financing the publicity campaign, with reference to the possibility of raising the money by an addition to the charge for space.
5. The possibility of holding the fair, or sections of the fair, at centres abroad.
6. The possibility of organizing a travelling fair either in ships or trains.

All correspondence should be addressed to the secretary of the committee, Mr. A. R. Fraser, Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, S.W.1.

ROYAL INTEREST

A request was received at Olympia yesterday for a selection of goods to be sent to Buckingham Palace from certain stands at the British Industries Fair, which the Queen had not time to visit on Tuesday.

Over 12,000 buyers visited the London Section of the Fair at Olympia yesterday. This is an increase of about 20 per cent. on the figures of the corresponding day last year. Belgium, Holland, Burma, China, Uganda, Nigeria, Bulgaria, and Brazil are among the countries represented.

The joint gas conference, comprising members of the National Gas Council, the Institution of Gas Engineers, and the British Commercial Gas Association, continued its meetings yesterday at the Birmingham Section of the Fair. A resolution was passed that Part I. of the Coal Mines Bill is unfair to the gas undertakings and definitely inimical to the interests of gas consumers.

This afternoon Prince George will visit the Fair. He will be met on arrival by the Lord Mayor of Birmingham, who will accompany him to Castle Bromwich.

News in Brief

Lord Ancaster was yesterday elected president of the Holland Conservative Association, and Mr. E. A. Welby Everard chairman.

A tramcar, two motor-cars, and a motor-lorry with a trailer came into collision at Brixton-hill last night. No one was injured.

Sidney Newlands, 7, of Rosher-road, Stratford, who was knocked down by a motor-car in Carpenter's-road, Stratford, last night, died in hospital.

Messrs. Ivor Jones and Percy Thomas, Cardiff architects, have won the contest for designs for the new civic centre at Swansea, which is to cost £300,000.

The average receipts of the Post Office in Great Britain from postal traffic each working day in January were £130,634, compared with £124,898 in January, 1929.

The Barmouth Urban District Council have been notified that their scheme to spend about £140,000 on sea defence works will be eligible for a Ministry of Health grant.

Ronald Kennett and Charles Woolford, two London youths undergoing three years' Borstal treatment at Rochester Institution, escaped yesterday in the medical officer's car.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress paid a semi-official visit to the headquarters of Naffy (the Navy, Army, and Air Force Institutes) at Imperial Court, Kennington, yesterday.

Tramway services in East London were disorganized for half-an-hour, from shortly before 9 a.m. yesterday, through a high-tension feeder failing between Greenwich and the Limehouse sub-station.

At the London Sessions yesterday Charles Read Ireland, 59, described as a gas company collector, was *Acquitted* on a charge of improperly assaulting a nine-year old girl at Bermondsey, and he was discharged.

Mr. J. H. Thomas will give the address of welcome at the three days' Conference on World Aspects of Unemployment, organized by the League of Nations Union, which will open at the London School of Economics next Tuesday.

A lecture on "The Care of Roads" arranged by the Women's Section of the London Municipal Society will be given by Miss Bright-Ashford next Monday at 5.15 p.m. at South Lodge, Knightsbridge, by permission of Lady Shelley-Rolls.

Barclay, Curle and Co. launched yesterday from their Clydeholm shipyard the single-screw steamer Contessa, being built for Vaccaro Bros. of New Orleans, to carry bananas from the tropics to the United States. Mrs. Maxton named the ship.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have appointed a commission to inquire into the advisability of uniting two London parishes. (p. 24)

Assistant branch managers are wanted by an electrical firm. (p. 3)

A competitive examination for two or more appointments as ship surveyor will be held in London on May 7, 1930. (p. 24)

An assistant harbour engineer is required by the Government of the Gold Coast. (p. 3)

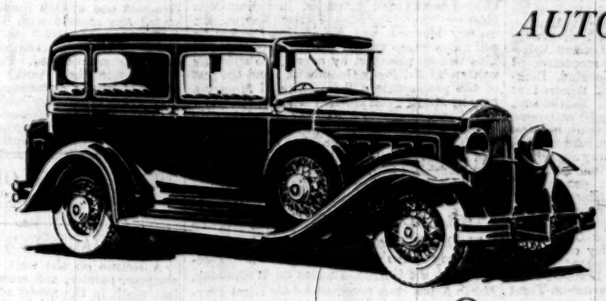
The London County Council invites applications for an appointment as eighth assistant medical officer. (p. 3)

The Sudan Government Railways require a mechanical transport foreman. (p. 3)

TRAWLERS TO BE NAMED AFTER NEWSPAPERS

A practice new to the fishing industry was adopted at Fleetwood yesterday, when the Boston Sea Fishing and Ice Company, Limited, of Fleetwood, decided to name five additional steam trawlers, which are being added to their fleet, after national daily newspapers. Underlying the decision is the desire to show appreciation of the valuable publicity given to the industry by the newspapers. The company has purchased four trawlers from French owners at Boulogne, and they will be renamed on arrival at Fleetwood. The other vessel is now being built at Southbank-on-Tees. Mr. Fred Parkes, managing director of the company, stated yesterday that four of the vessels were disposed of to France when the fishing industry was in a state of depression, but in consequence of a wide newspaper advertising campaign and the return of prosperity he had bought the trawlers back.

"Extremely good car—interesting as well as easy to drive — of which much should be heard"— says the AUTOCAR



of the HUDSON SUPER 8

"Outstanding is the ease of control —
Brakes are powerful though not at all fierce —
Clutch typically smooth —
On hills and in traffic 8-cylinder engine shows up excellently —
Acceleration very much out of the ordinary —
Cruising speed 45/50 m.p.h. — with absolute silence —
Suspension is extremely comfortable and free from sway on bend —
Leg room and space are excellent."

Hudson Prices

Short Chassis	
Club Saloon ..	£360
Coupé	£375
Standard Sedan	£390
Roadster ..	£395
5-Pass. Tourer	£425
Sun Sedan ..	£445
Long Chassis	
Touring Sedan	£435
Brougham ..	£445
7-Pass. Tourer	£495
7-Pass. Sedan	£535

Essex Prices

Short Chassis	
Coach	£235
Standard Sedan	£260
Town Sedan ..	£280
Long Chassis	
Club Saloon ..	£260
Coupé	£265
Standard Sedan	£280
Touring Sedan	£299
Brougham ..	£310
Roadster ..	£315
Touring Car ..	£315
Sun Sedan ..	£325

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Room), London.

NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

WISE ALL ROUND

By CALLISTHENES

Most men have a blind side. It is given to few to be equally perceptive in all directions. A stockbroker may, in addition to being a good judge of stocks and shares, be a good judge of a horse, an orchid, a piano and a yacht, but he may not know the difference between Rubens and Phil May.

As long as he knows his blind side he is all right. But if, misled by his skill in horses and orchids, he takes to buying pictures for investments he will come to grief.

Many businesses incur considerable losses when they do not happen to know they have a blind side.

The other day we came across a distributing firm which, for its delivery, buys about 400 bicycles a year. It knows all about the merchandise it sells and few firms can buy such goods with more knowledge and judgment. It did not know, however, that bicycles were on its blind side, and it was paying about two pounds too much for every bicycle. Over £800 a year which might have been given to the public in better value was being lost.

When this was pointed out it was at first incredulous. It bought so successfully in other directions that it did not suspect it was an inefficient buyer of bicycles.

In a Store such as this there can be no such blind side. We have to supply all kinds of wishes and needs, from a pin to a piano, from a shoe lace to an aeroplane, and we must be able to buy all these with perfect judgment, or we cannot pass them on to the public with good value.

It is not to be expected that one man, even one board of directors, can be expert in all directions, but it is possible to build up an organization, such as we have at Selfridge's, which can secure that the firm is wise all round.

The blind side of a structure can be discovered by anyone who is alert enough to look round it. We have many members in our Organization who are thus alert. There are indeed few of them who do not take this vigilant interest in the effectiveness of the Store as a whole.

Nor do we rest content with a preliminary or even a periodical survey. Every day we make sure that no blind side has developed, that in every direction we see clearly and see far, so that from no point can there come losses which would prevent us giving good service and good value to the public.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

STATE OF THE ROADS

ADVICE TO MOTORISTS

The following road information is taken from the reports received by the Automobile Association:—

HOME COUNTIES.—Care should be exercised on the London-Stony Stratford road between Canons Park and Brockley (reconstruction), between Frogmore and Colney-street (widening), at St. Stephen's Corner (widening), between St. Albans-Redbourne (half-width repairs), Kensworth and Dunstable (widening), between Dunstable-Hockliffe, and at Sheeplane cross-roads (repairs). The London-Aylesbury-Banbury road is also being reconstructed at Bushey, Apsley End, Bourne End, Berkhamsted, and Pendley Beeches, repaired at Kingswood. Warren Hill-road, Eastbourne, which connects the Beachy Head-Eastbourne road to the Eastbourne-Seaford road, is being completely reconstructed, and the road will not be open until Easter. A.A. loopway signs have been erected. On the Kingsfold-Horsham-Worthing road repairs are in progress at Horsham, Southwater, West Grinstead, and Findon, extensive widening and reconstruction between Broadwater and Offington.

MIDLAND AREA.—The Leicester-Derby road is being widened between Rothley cross-roads and Mount Sorrel, while the Leicester-Coventry road is being repaired between Leicester-Narborough. On the Birmingham-Burton-on-Trent road repairs are also being carried out between Wall Turn and Lichfield and near Tern Hill, Shrewsbury-Market Drayton road. Widening is being undertaken at Bredenbray, on the Worcester-Rhayader road, and at Wellington, on the Wellington-Newport road.

EASTERN AREA.—The London-Colchester-Norwich road is under repair at Yaxley and Ardleigh, while kerb laying is in progress at Kelvedon, repairs three miles north of Ingatestone, and cable laying half width in High-street, Brentwood. On the Colchester-Haverhill-Cambridge road kerb laying is being undertaken at Halstead, and repairs are in progress between Halstead and Sible Hedingham and from Fadham to Cheppel.

E. MIDLAND AREA.—On the Stamford-Doncaster road (Great North road) widening is in progress at Balderton, while temporary road diversion is necessary at Crow Park Level Crossing, special care is advised. Widening is also being carried out at North Muskham. The Newark-Ollerton-Worksop road is being reconstructed between Wellow and Ollerton and repaired between Carburton and Worksop, Gedney Bridge, on the Boston-Long Sutton road, is under repair which necessitates one-way traffic.

NORTH-EASTERN AREA.—The main street through Doncaster has been closed for repairs, but A.A. loopway signs have been erected to denote the alternative. Widening is in progress on the York-Thirsk-Darlington road four miles north of Easingwold, also on the York-Scarborough road through Malton. Reconstruction of the new bridge at Thorne on the Bawtry-Thorne-Goole road necessitates a temporary diversion, special care is required. Widening is also in progress on this road one mile north of Goole.

BRIGHTON AQUARIUM

LOSS OF £11,000 SINCE JUNE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRIGHTON, FEB. 19

A special meeting of the Aquarium Committee at Brighton was called to-night to consider the position which has arisen through the heavy financial loss on the Aquarium which was opened last June by Prince George. The Aquarium, which cost £120,000, has already resulted in a loss of £11,000.

The meeting criticized last year's policy and discussed plans for making the Aquarium more popular. I learn that negotiations are going on which may result in the opening of an ice skating rink on one of the terraces during the summer. The municipal orchestra, which has resulted in a loss of £1,800, is to be cut down from the summer season. On Sunday nights the orchestra will be specially augmented for symphony concerts.

The Arts Theatre Club management, after hearing complimentary accounts from Mme. Yvette Guilbert, have engaged an Indian dancer, Nyota Inyoka, who was recently appearing in Paris, to appear at the Arts Theatre for a few special performances, beginning on Tuesday, March 4. For this occasion the Arts Club have secured a licence, so that the public can purchase tickets.

Entertainments

THE THEATRES

'SAVONAROLA BROWN'

The most important theatrical event of next week is the production of Mr. Max Beerbohm's *Savonarola Brown*, which will be performed for the first time at the Haymarket Theatre on Tuesday afternoon, in aid of the Oxford Preservation Fund. It has long been Sir Nigel Playfair's ambition to produce this delightful burlesque, and he will now do this with an Oxonian cast, which will include Mr. A. P. Herbert as Dante, Mr. Robert Harris Harris as the Fool, Miss Viola Tree as Pippa, Mr. James B. Fagan, Mr. D. A. Clarke-Smith, Mr. Richard Goolden, Mr. Fisher White, Mr. Emlyn Williams, and Mr. Robert Speaight. The stage directions, fortunately, are not to be lost, and Sir Nigel Playfair will read them. The songs and incidental music have been composed by Mr. Temple Abady, who was responsible for the music of the recent O.U.D.S. productions of *King Henry the Fourth, Part II.*, and *The Tempest*.

Mr. John Buchan, Mr. John Hastings Turner, and Mr. Compton Mackenzie are three other well-known authors who have written special pieces for the *matinée*. Mr. Compton Mackenzie has dramatized a chapter from his book, "Poor Relations," which will be called *The Babes in the Wood*. This will be acted by Miss Clare Greet, Miss Dora Gregory, Miss Ann Casson, Mr. R. Smith, and Mr. Graveley Edwards. A short *revue* with a male cast of three, entitled, *Oxford Preserved*, has also been written by Mr. Richard Addinsell and Miss Helen Simpson. Other items in the programme include a revival of the famous song successes of the late Paul Rubens, to be presented in "Follies" form; and a specially written one-act "thriller," by Mr. John Hastings Turner, entitled, *The Flaw*, in which Miss Edith Evans and Mr. Felix Aylmer will appear. The special prologue by Mr. John Buchan, M.P., which appeared in *The Times* of yesterday, will be spoken by Miss Lilian Braithwaite.

Shavian drama will oust Shakespeare from the Old Vic next Monday, when *The Dark Lady of the Sonnets* and *Androcles and the Lion* will be produced there by Mr. Harcourt Williams. This will be the first time that Mr. Shaw's work has been given at this theatre. Mr. Harcourt Williams will repeat his performance as Shakespeare in *The Dark Lady of the Sonnets*, with Miss Martita Hunt as Queen Elizabeth, Mr. Henry Wolston as the Beefeater, and Miss Adele Dixon as the Dark Lady. In the second play Mr. Bremner Wills will play Androcles; Miss Margaret Webster Magaera; Miss Martita Hunt Lavina; Mr. John Gielgud the Emperor; Mr. Richard Riddle the Lion; and Mr. John Wyse the Captain.

THE HALF-TERM THEATRE

A special entertainment for school children on their half-term holiday will be given by the Half-Term Theatre at the Embassy Theatre on Monday at 3 and 7 o'clock. In arranging the programme special attention has been given to the varied tastes of boys and girls of all ages; it will consist of folk-songs, dances, and two plays, *The Workhouse Ward*, by Lady Gregory, and *Shivering Shocks*, by Miss Clemence Dane. On the same day the annual show of Conjuring and Magic by the Pentacle Club will be given at the Central Hall, Cambridge.

The New Theatre will reopen on Friday, February 28, with the production by Mr. Basil Dean of *Healthy, Wealthy, and Wise*, a satirical comedy by two American authors, Miss Eleanor Chilton and Mr. Herbert Agar. In the cast are Miss Mary Newcomb, Mr. George Curzon, Mr. Deering Wells, Mr. Alec Archdale, Mr. Athole Stewart, and Miss Helen Spencer.

One of the items of Marie Rambert's special performance of *ballets* at the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith, on Tuesday afternoon will be *Our Lady's Juggler*, with music by Respighi, arranged by Miss Susan Salaman.

The Children's Theatre is filling in the time between pantomime and Easter by having a programme of revivals of "Old Favourites," for two weeks only, beginning on Saturday. The programme will include *The Puppets* and *Half Past Thirteen*, by Miss Margaret Carter; *Spare a Copper*, by Mr. Arthur Goullet; *Lubin Loo*; Mr. Geoffrey Wincott's production of *The Coast of High Barbary*; and *The Knight from Spain*. Miss Joan Luxton and members of the company will play their original parts. The theatre will close on March 1 and will reopen on Easter Monday with a new variety programme.

The third Green Room Rag will take place at the Queen's Theatre on Sunday evening, by permission of Sir Alfred Butt. The chief-ragpicker will be Mr. Herman Finck, who is providing a very original programme; it will include an exact replica of an old-fashioned London music-hall, at which a number of well-known actors and actresses, including Miss Heather Thatcher, Miss Clarice Mayne, Mr. Sydney Howard, and Mr. Arthur Margetson will impersonate variety favourites of the past. This will be preceded by a prologue specially written by Mr. Percy Greenbank; and the rest of the programme will be *Cat and Mouse*, a play by Miss Phyllis Morris; *Level Crossing*, by Mr. Cyril Campion; another one-act play anonymously written and entitled *Giovanni*, in which Mr. Bobbie Comber, Miss Ursula Jeans, and Mr. Leslie Perrins will appear; *One Hundred—Not Out*, by Mr. R. Byron Webber; *The Inferiority Triangle*, by Mr. Harold Simpson; and *Contact*, by Mr. Austin Melford.

"THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS"

The Daniel Mayer Company's production of *The Lady of the Camellias*, which will be presented at the Garrick Theatre on Wednesday, March 5, has been prepared by Sir Nigel Playfair and Miss Edith Reynolds. It is said to be a faithful translation, not an adaptation, the lines and directions of Dumas having been very carefully adhered to, with a few minor exceptions. The part of Marguerite Gauthier, the consumptive heroine, will be played by Miss Tallulah Bankhead. The play is divided into three acts and five scenes, designed by Mr. George Sheringham, who has also arranged the costumes. Another Dumas work to be brought to the stage is *The Three Musketeers*, a musical version of which, by Mr. W. A. McGuire, Mr. P. G. Wodehouse, Mr. Clifford Grey, and Mr. Rudolf Friml, will be produced shortly at Drury Lane Theatre. The part of D'Artagnan will be played by Mr. Dennis King.

The run of *The School for Scandal* at the Kingsway Theatre is now drawing to a close, though the date of its withdrawal is not yet fixed. The next play will be *The Artist and the Shadow*, a new play by Mr. G. D. Gribble, who wrote *The Masque of Venice*. The leading parts will be played by Miss Beatrix Thomson and Mr. Edgar Norfolk.

The annual Shakespeare Birthday Festival at Stratford-on-Avon will begin on Monday, April 21, and continue for five weeks. Performances will be given every evening, with *matinées* on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The Stratford-on-Avon Festival Company is now concluding its second Transatlantic tour, which has been very successful, and their *repertoire* has been much appreciated. All the principal cities of Canada and America have been visited, and the tour will end with a fortnight's engagement at Boston on April 5. *Othello* has been chosen for the birthday play on April 23, and other plays to be given during the season are *The Tempest*, *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, *Julius Cæsar*, *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, *Twelfth Night*, *King Richard II.*, *Hamlet*, *Romeo and Juliet*, *Macbeth*, and *Much Ado About Nothing*. The Summer Festival will begin on Monday, July 7, and will continue until September 13.

The success of the play *The Fifteenth Night*, written by Lieutenant A. G. Kekewich, R.A.S.C., which was reviewed in *The Times* of January 28, appears to have inspired other military playwrights. The 1st Battalion, The Green Howards, proposes to produce at the Guards Theatre, Aldershot, on March 12, a play entitled *Weathervanes*, which has been written by a subaltern of the regiment, Mr. Thornton Wilkinson. A third play, written by the widow of an R.A.S.C. officer, is to be staged in April by the R.A.S.C. Dramatic Club.

Mr. Bayard Veiller's play *The Thirteenth Chair* has been selected by the Royal Artillery Officers' Dramatic Club for their annual performance at the Royal Artillery Theatre, Woolwich, from March 10 to 15, with a *matinée* on March 12.

FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS

TO-NIGHT.—*Here Comes the Bride*, Piccadilly.
TO-MORROW.—*The Member for Tarrington*, Players; *Passions Forgives*, Century.
SUNDAY.—Green Room Rag, Queen's; *Stephanie*, R.A.D.A.
MONDAY.—*The Dark Lady of the Sonnets* and *Androcles and the Lion*, Old Vic.
TUESDAY.—*Savonarola Brown*, Haymarket (*matinée*).
FEBRUARY 28.—*Healthy, Wealthy, and Wise*, New.
MARCH 2.—*Petticoat Influence*, Strand; *Phedre*, Arts.
MARCH 3.—*The Beaux*, Cambridge.
MARCH 5.—*The Lady of the Camellias*, Garrick.

THE WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT

MR. BALDWIN'S TRIBUTE

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, as president of the Worcestershire Association, occupied the chair at its fourth annual dinner at the Hotel Victoria last night. He was accompanied by Mrs. Baldwin.

Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., M.P., proposing the toast "Worcestershire," said that Mr. Baldwin, among his other achievements, had captured in his writings the very soul, tradition, scent, and sight of England. (Cheers.)

LORD ELMLEY, M.P., responding, said that for a very beautiful and a very fair picture of their county he would commend the books of a distinguished Worcestershire author, Mr. Francis Brett Young.

The MAYOR of WORCESTER (the Hon. John Coventry) proposed "The Visitors." He mentioned that the association had asked him to convey a message of congratulation to his grandfather, Lord Coventry, on the 65th anniversary of his wedding. His grandfather desired to express his thanks for that message. (Cheers.)

MR. JUSTICE EVE, responding, described himself as intended for a farmer whom fate had made a Judge. He was no less appreciative of those attractions of the county which had been thoroughly advertised that night than he was sensible of the glorious record which their regiment brought back with them from the War.

Mr. BALDWIN, responding to the toast of his health, submitted by the BISHOP of LONDON, recalled a visit he had paid to Guillemont to lay a sprig of a plant underneath the monument to the Worcestershire Regiment, which saved the line there in the autumn of 1914, and said that of all the places he visited during the 10 days he was in that area none left the same impression on his mind and heart as the peace of the Menin Road, on which at one time or another every regiment in the British Army marched. Never in the whole of that great battle front did he feel as he did between Guillemont and Paschendaele. As he walked along he seemed to be encompassed with a cloud of witnesses. The whole air still seemed pulsating with the life of those who had marched and fought. If there was any corner of Europe where the spirits of Worcestershire men might be found, it was by the road to Menin and the road which went back to Guillemont.

Those who accepted invitations included:—

Senator and Mrs. David Reed, Lord and Lady Deerhurst, Lord Hampton, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Worcester, Lord Elmley, General Sir Neville and Lady Lyttelton, Lord and Lady Leigh, General Sir Francis Davies, Mr. D. Cotes-Preedy, K.C. (chairman of the association), and Mrs. Cotes-Preedy, Mrs. Norman Birkett, Sir Arthur and Lady Carlton, Admiral R. S. D. Cuming, Sir Mortimer Margesson, Major-General Sir Percy Cox, Mr. F. B. Bradley Birt, Lady Hilton Young, Captain and Mrs. C. P. Duff, Sir Patrick Gower, Mr. E. B. Hoare, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wilson, Mr. A. Lister Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. W. Crawford Greene, the Mayor and Mayoress of Stourbridge, the Mayor and Mayoress of Bewdley, the Mayor of Kidderminster, Admiral and Mrs. W. Tomkinson, Mr. Eustace Tennyson-d'Eyncourt, Sir Thomas Thompson, Major J. M. Maxwell-Lyte, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Huntington Whiteley.

Captain E. G. Spencer Churchill, Lady Edward Spencer-Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. W. Shakespeare, Major F. A. W. Howe, Mr. C. P. Park (hon. secretary), Lord and Lady Swinton, Mr. Humphrey Pakington, Lady Vernon, the Rev. G. and Mrs. Rhodes, Captain and Mrs. J. R. H. Smyth, Captain E. P. Bennett, V.C., Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. E. Wodehouse, Lieutenant-Colonel P. R. Whalley, Captain and Mrs. O. Guinness, Major-General G. R. Davies, Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Jones, Major R. A. Horsfield, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Guest, Canon R. A. Wilson, Mr. S. S. Wyer, and Mr. T. Harrington (hon. treasurer).

ENGLISH CHAMBER MUSIC

THE TUDOR SINGERS AND THE BROSA QUARTET

The Tudor Singers supplied the vocal part and the Brosa Quartet the instrumental part of the programme of English chamber music for the eighth of the "Wednesday evening concerts" given last night at Wigmore Hall. The former charmed us most with their first group of madrigals and motets, authentic specimens of the period from which the singers take their name. Arnold Bax's motet "The Worlde's Joie" was unfortunate in being sung after Weelkes, Bateson, Tallis, and Byrd. It has its points, rather too many of them in fact, as indeed have most of the harmonized folk-songs which followed it, and the well-trained group of 12 singers, whom Mr. Cuthbert Bates conducts, seemed just too anxious not to miss a single point from first to last. Their music was good just so far as the composer's points proved worth making. Bateson's wonderful changes from major to minor and back again in "Cupid in a bed of roses," the welling phrases of Weelkes's "Cease now delight," and the rejoicing saints in Byrd's "Arise, Lord" were outstanding. So indeed was the jollity of Vaughan Williams's "Wassail." It was a relief from the prevailing pathos of the folk-song arrangements which preceded it. In general the Tudor singers thoroughly understand the rhythmic principles of this music, and so everything has life from the feathery "fa la" refrains of Weelkes's ballets to the solemnity of Tallis's "Salvator Mundi."

The Brosa Quartet gave one of Purcell's four-part Fantasies for strings and, with Mr. James Lockyer to sustain the C, the famous five-part one written round that note. They ended the concert with Vaughan Williams's "Phantasy Quintet" in D minor. Here there could be no comparison of styles as authentic and derived. Purcell and Vaughan Williams in these works alike show themselves adepts in "wresting and turning" their points in the manner which Thomas Morley said was proper to *The Musicall*, and both having made their points are content to quit them. Both, too, received beautiful performances.

THE WORK OF ALFRED STEVENS

MR. MACCOLL'S ESTIMATE

A lecture on the work of Alfred Stevens, sculptor, painter, and architect, was delivered last night in the rooms of the Royal Society of Arts, by Mr. D. S. MACCOLL. Mr. P. MORLEY HORDER, vice-president of the society, was in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said that in any other country than England the genius of Alfred Stevens would have had so many patrons that his contributions to the world might have been compared with those of Michaelangelo.

Mr. MACCOLL said that the dream of Reynolds, of approaching the versatile genius of Michaelangelo was realized later in the work of Stevens. Stevens was the greatest plastic artist our country had seen. The fact that he took Raphael and Peruzzi as his models in itself argued that he had an original mind, though it had been said his work lacked originality. Stevens's art was masculine; he stood aside from the tendency of his time to romanticism and the feminine in art. For a short time he was occupied with portrait painting, and it was significant that he beat all the regular English portrait painters of the 19th century.

Turning to Stevens's architectural activities, the lecturer said that it was Stevens's misfortune to come up against the genius of Brunelleschi, whose work on brazen doors was superior. Mr. MacColl then showed a slide of Stevens's plan or rough sketch showing a new Charing Cross Bridge in connexion with the grouping of new Government offices at Charing Cross. The design, he said, showed a fine axial line for a new Hungerford Bridge, though it had to be remembered that at that time there was no Northumberland-avenue. Had Stevens, like Wren, been asked to replan London, there was no doubt he would have taken it on with the greatest ability and pleasure.

MR. LANSBURY AND THE PARKS

In a written reply to Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, who asked if he is prepared to suspend his present activities and future projects in regard to the Royal parks until an opportunity has been given for a full discussion, Mr. Lansbury states:—"I am afraid I cannot give any such undertaking. There will be an opportunity of discussing the subject when the Supplementary Estimate for Royal Parks comes before the House on Monday next."

PROTEST AGAINST A FILM

The Lord's Day Observance Society has lodged a protest with the London County Council against the exhibition of what they state to be "the political propaganda" film entitled *Storm over Asia* at the Tivoli next Sunday. The protest will be heard by the Theatres and Music Halls Committee of the Council, which meets to-morrow. The manager of the Tivoli stated yesterday that the theatre had been booked for the performance by the Film Society and that consequently the matter was in the Film Society's hands.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 7

ART EXHIBITIONS

THE FINE ART SOCIETY

Unconventionality is what strikes one most in looking at the pictures of Sweden and Greece by Mr. Einar Forseth, the young Swedish artist—best known by his mosaic decorations in the Stockholm Town Hall—at the galleries of the Fine Art Society, 148, New Bond-street. The mosaics, represented here by drawings in colour, are in the Byzantine tradition, which makes the freedom and breadth of the paintings all the more surprising. Clearly Mr. Forseth is a very versatile artist, though his versatility has more logic than is often the case. At a first glance he is an untidy painter, but examination of his work shows that this is due to a particularly honest adaptation of means to vision rather than to defective craftsmanship.

What Mr. Forseth is anxious to preserve is his own way of seeing things, which strikes one as being very unaffected, and, so to speak, surprised. When he has put down what he sees he leaves off, and this forbids neatness in execution. A broad impressionism sufficiently describes his manner, and this applied to classical subjects, such as the quaintly named "Ruin Field, Delphi" and "Morning, Delphi," is singularly moving. Most painters seem to look at Greece through Roman eyes, but Mr. Forseth comes to it with the fresh eyes of the North, and the result is that his pictures make you think of Greek drama rather than of the museums. Among the Swedish landscapes "Summer Day, Baltic Sea" is remarkable for its cool beauty of colour, and there are several figure studies which come half way, so to speak, between Mr. Forseth's impressionistic and decorative manner. One does not often see work in which any tampering with the original conception for the sake of neatness is so scrupulously avoided. Mr. Forseth may be said to paint with a slight stammer, and that is always attractive.

At the same galleries there are water-colour drawings "At Home and Abroad," by Miss Elaine Barran, who is a draughtswoman first and foremost. When she gets away from regular forms her drawing is seen to be not more than descriptive—though pleasantly simplified—but in architectural subjects this is less apparent. Among the places "abroad" Miss Barran has had the good fortune to visit Gerona, in Spain, with results in the impressive "Gerona—The Cathedral" and Roof Tops, Gerona." The closely-packed "Carcassonne from the Ramparts," and the sepia study of "Beech Woods" are other works in which Miss Barran gives a good account of herself in her own style of drawing. Her colour is pleasantly reserved.

THE ATLANTIC SEAL

FILM TAKEN IN THE OUTER HEBRIDES

A lecture on "Sea Birds and Seals" was given by Mr. Seton Gordon last evening, in aid of the Gaelic Society of London and the London Highland Club, at 27, Grosvenor-square, by permission of Mrs. Robert Fleming.

VISCOUNT GREY of FALLODON, who presided, said that photography had helped greatly in the study of bird life. For a long time birds were shot and people went to museums to study their stuffed bodies. Now they were able to study their life history by photography. More skill and patience were required to photograph living birds than to shoot them, and Mr. and Mrs. Seton Gordon were to be congratulated on their work and on the valuable pictures they had secured.

Mr. SETON GORDON showed two cinematograph films and also many photographs with a lantern to illustrate his subject. Lantern pictures and a film taken in the Outer Hebrides last November gave a vivid impression of the grey or Atlantic seal. Many of the scenes indicated the difficulty experienced in securing the photographs. The lecturer said that the film relating to the Atlantic seal was taken by his wife. They started from their base in the Hebrides at 5 o'clock on a starlit morning of last November with the aurora burning on the northern horizon. They sailed for seven hours through a sea that each minute became more stormy. Their boat was constantly swept by the seas, and they were soon soaked to the skin. When they reached the seal island the swell was so heavy that it was impossible to land. In their small boat they rowed backward and forward along the coast, and at length got ashore. When they were leaving the isle, after having taken the film, a wave broke into their boat and the camera and the film narrowly escaped going to the bottom of the sea. They went in November because the seals were there only in the late autumn. They were, he supposed, the only British animal which had its young in November. At about this time of the year they went back to the sea.

Pictures were shown of the seal's under many conditions and in various moods, asleep on land and in the sea and sometimes angry. One section of the film showed a rush of seals from the land to the sea. The second part of the lecture was devoted to sea birds. Mr. Seton Gordon explained the life of many birds, including the gannet, stormy petrel, puffin, razorbill, and guillemot.

Before the lecture, which was organized by Miss Eleanora Cameron, selections were played on the bagpipes by Lord Fincast'e.

QUEEN'S INSTITUTE OF DISTRICT NURSING

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS

The executive committee of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing met at 58, Victoria-street yesterday afternoon. SIR WARREN CHORKE-LAWLESS presided, and others present included:—

Sir William Hale-White, Mr. L. Boughton Chatwin, Mr. L. Currie, Mr. T. Ellis, Mr. L. A. Tosling, Mr. H. C. Tillard, Lady Kenmare, Lady Georgiana Mure, Lady Forster, Mrs. Austin Pilkington, Lady FitzGerald, Lady Thomson, Mrs. Arkwright, Mrs. Kevill Davies, Mrs. Monk Gould, Mrs. Hugh-Jones, Mrs. Albert Pam, Mrs. Bruce Richmond, Mrs. John Whitaker, Miss Barlow, Miss Bright, Miss Irving, Miss MacManus, Miss G. Pennant, Miss Ratcliff, Miss Wagg, Miss H. Wynne-Edwards, Miss A. S. Peterkin (general superintendent), Miss A. C. Lowe (secretary), and Miss G. H. Vaughan (Nursing Superintendent for England).

Very satisfactory progress was reported in all the different branches of the institute's work. The King has consented to allow the gardens at Sandringham to be open again this year in connexion with the National Gardens Scheme. The general list of the Gardens Scheme will be published about the middle of March.

The work continues to grow steadily; 16 new associations have been affiliated since December, and many of the existing nursing associations are increasing their staffs to meet the extra demands upon them. The names of 110 nurses have been placed on the Roll of Queen's Nurses, but this is not nearly sufficient to meet the needs of the institute, and arrangements have been made for addresses to be given in hospitals so that nurses who are considering which branch of the profession they should take up may have full knowledge of the scope and interest of the work in connexion with the institute.

PICTURE TELEGRAPHY

The Postmaster-General announces that a service of picture telegraphy will be opened between Great Britain and Denmark this afternoon. The service will enable pictures, photographs, and facsimiles to be telegraphed direct between London and Copenhagen. Pictures from other places in Great Britain will be sent by post to London, and similarly in Denmark to Copenhagen. The normal working hours for the service between London and Copenhagen will be 7 a.m. to 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. to 11 p.m. on weekdays, and 8 p.m. to 11 p.m. on Sundays. The charge will be at the rate of 3d. per square centimetre with a minimum of 24s., covering 96 square centimetres (about 15 square inches). The general conditions will be the same as those of the Anglo-German picture telegraphy service which was opened on January 7. Particulars can be obtained at any postal telegraph office.

PLIGHT OF BRYNMAWR

INTEREST OF U.S. TOWN WITH SAME NAME

Interest in the effort which is being made to save the small town of Brynmawr, South Wales, from becoming derelict has been aroused in the namesake town of Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, as the result of an article which appeared in *The Times* of December 9, 1929, and it is hoped that something may be done in the new Bryn Mawr to cooperate with the old Brynmawr in the latter's efforts to re-establish her prosperity.

The Bryn Mawr *Home News*, a weekly journal, in a recent issue reprints *The Times* article in full, and refers to "the more than heart interest shown by local residents who know at least something of that quaint old town (Brynmawr) because they can readily trace their ancestors to that locality."

It may be recalled that in the article which was published in *The Times* it was stated that Brynmawr stands on the northern outcrop of the South Wales coalfields, but its best coal is worked out and for years it has had no pits, although one or two levels are worked in a small way. Since the closing of a number of pits in the Western Valley eight years ago unemployment has grown till now hardly more than 500 of the population of between 8,000 and 9,000 are at work in any capacity. A detailed survey of the community and the surrounding district is being made with a view to working out a policy for the future. A suggestion has been made that Brynmawr might be made a holiday resort.

The Bryn Mawr *Home News* concludes its article with the following sentence:—"We submit the entire story to date, in the belief that it will be the means of a studied effort to be helpful, especially from those who have kinsfolk here and there."

THE SALE ROOM

HIGH PRICES FOR EARLY PRINTED BOOKS

Early printed and other books, from a number of sources, brought £8,290 yesterday at Sotheby's, the total for the three days being £16,233.

The chief feature yesterday consisted of Mr. W. H. Woodward's series of early editions of Boccaccio. A copy of the very rare Saragossa edition, 1494, of "De Las Mujeres illustres en Romace," 110 leaves folio, with 76 fine woodcuts, and of which only about five perfect copies are known, fell at £800 to the Rosenbach Company of Philadelphia and New York, with Quaritch as the under-bidder. To the same firm also went the Fairfax Murray copy of the Ulm edition, 1473, of "De Mulieribus Claris," at £740; and the Paris edition of the same work printed by Antoine Verard, 1493, with the last leaf in facsimile, at £400. A fine copy of the first edition of the first complete translation of the "Decameron" in English, London, 1620, brought £500 (Hay); and a fine copy of the same work printed at Venice by Gregorio de Gregorius, 1516—£39 (Quaritch).

In the same property M. de Cervantes, "The Travels of Persiles and Sigismunda," London, 1619, brought £50 (Rosenbach); a copy of the extremely rare "Conqueste du-trespuissant Empire de Trebisonde," &c., Paris, 1517, with calligraphic wood initials—£340 (Van Kink); a fine copy of another great rarity, "Historia del inuencible cavallero do Polindo," &c., Toledo, 1526—£150 (Quaritch); Rodericus Zamorensis, "Spejo dela vida Humana," Saragossa, 1491—£780 (Rosenbach); and a large and good copy of the Second Folio Shakespeare, 1632—£680 (Wirth).

"STATUTES, RICHARD III."

The most noteworthy of the other early printed books from various sources was a volume containing "Nova Statuta," 366 leaves folio, 1481, and "Statutes, Richard III.," 15 leaves, no date, both from the press of William de Machlinia, which fell at £620 to Messrs. Sweet and Maxwell, the law publishers and booksellers. Another volume which contained "Herbarius in Latino cum figuris. Louvain," 1484, and Albertus Magnus, "Liber Aggretationis" &c., Antwerp, 1488, brought £220 (Goldschmidt); W. Lyndwood, "Constitutiones Provinciales," printed at Oxford by T. Rood, 1483, wanting four of the 342 leaves—£150 (Maggs); R. Burton, "The Anatomy of Melancholy," Oxford, 1621, a good copy of the first edition—£280 (Spencer); Shakespeare and Fletcher, *The Two Noble Kinsmen*, 1634—£105 (Pickering); and M. de Montaigne, "Essaies," translated by John Florio, 1603—£300 (Scheuer).

In an adjoining room a pen and ink drawing on pink paper by Benozzo Gozzoli, of a draped female figure, 7¼in. by 3¼in., reproduced by the Vasari Society, with a note by Sir Sidney Colvin, sold for £390 (Savile Gallery).

HYDE PARK CARILLON

The following items will be played electrically at each hour from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. on the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon in Hyde Park:—

To-day: "Minuet" (Bach).
To-morrow: "Musette" (Bach).
Saturday: "Changes" on 10 bells.

EXHIBITIONS

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.

OLYMPIA, LONDON, and CASTLE BROMWICH, BIRMINGHAM.

From 10 a.m. daily.

FOR TRADE BUYERS ONLY.

Public admitted to the London Section from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.—Admission 1s., and to the Birmingham Section from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Admission 2s. 6d.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION. Baker-street Station. Daily, 10-10. Sundays, 2-10. CELEBRITIES IN WAX.
Admission 1s; 3d. (including tax). Children under 12, 6d.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. Open 9 a.m. till Sunset. Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults 1s. Children 6d. Aquarium, Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults 1s. Children 6d. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA, Leicester-square. Gerr. 3064. British International Cinemadic Revue. "ELSTREE CALLING." Daily, 12.0, 2.0, 4.15, 6.30, 8.45. All seats bookable except gallery for two evening performances.

ASTORIA. Gerr. 5528. 1-11. Bebe Daniels and John Boles in "RIO RITA," the Spectacular Musical and Singing Success, showing daily at 1, 3.40, 6.15, and 8.50; also Gaumont Sound News, &c., &c.

AVENUE PAVILION, Shaftesbury-avenue. Gerr. 3981. "MALDONE," featuring Charles Dullin. Also "Legend of the Willow Pattern Plate," "Montparnasse," "Licht Rhythme," "Wine and Water," &c.

CAPITOL. Regent 4455. 12-11. Victor McLaglen and El Brendel in "HOT FOR PARIS" (funnier than "The Cockeyed World"). All-Talking Daily, 1.25, 4.10, 7, 9.40; also Gaumont Sound News.

CARLTON, Haymarket. Dly, 2.45, 6 o'clock, 8.45. Suns, 6 o'clock, 8.45. Maurice CHEVALIER in "THE LOVE PARADE," by Lubitsch, with Jeannette MacDonald, Lupino Lane. Most Brilliant Talking, Singing Film yet."—D. News. "Love Parade" starts at 3.10, 6.25, 9.10. All seats can be booked in advance. Prices from 2s. 6d. Reg. 2211.

EMPIRE, Leicester-square. 12-12. Last day. Basil Rathbone in Van Dine's ALL-TALKING Murder Mystery, "THE BISHOP MURDER CASE." Also "The Doll Shop." Musical Revue in colour. To-morrow: The famous DUNCAN SISTERS in a gorgeous musical romance, "IT'S A GREAT LIFE." From 11.30 to 1.0, any seat (except loges) 1s. 6d.

KENSINGTON. (Western 3577.) 2 to 11. A Part-Talking Comedy. Laura La Plante in "THE LOVE TRAP." "THE WRECKER"—a silent film.

LONDON PAVILION. Daily, 2.30, 6.0, 8.30. Suns, 5.0 and 8.0. Samuel Goldwyn presents RONALD COLMAN in "CONDEMNED"—to Devil's Island. All-Talking.

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION. GEORGE ARLISS in TALKING triumph, "DISRAELI." Mickey Mouse in "Wild Waves"; Talking. "Secrets of Nature." Programme commences at 2, 4.15, 6.30 & 8.45.

NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9805. Ralph Lynn, Tom Walls, Mary Brough, Whitfred Shotter in "ROOKERY NOOK" (All-Talking Farce), showing daily at 2.50, 6, and 9.10. Also British Movietone News, &c.

PLAZA. Last day! "The VIRGINIAN," 1st Great Outdoor All-Talking Sensation! With Gary Cooper, Mary Brian, Richard Arlen. Daily, 12.30, 2.30, 4.30, 6.55, 9.20. Mickey Mouse's "Jungle Rhythm." Admission 1s. 6d. to 4.45-1. Reg. 7201. To-morrow, The 2 Black Crows in "Why Bring That Up?" All-Talking.

REGAL. 12-11. All-talking, all colour, singing and dancing. GOLD DIGGERS OF BROADWAY. Padd. 9911. Last two days.

RIALTO, Piccadilly-circus. (Reg. 2588.) 12 to 11.30. Edward E. Horton and Patsy Ruth Miller in the All-Talking and Laugh

Imperial and Foreign News

ITALIAN NAVAL MEMORANDUM

MINIMUM NEEDS

The following is the text—in which we have inserted cross headings—of the Memorandum, defining the policy of Italy at the Naval Conference, which was issued by the Italian delegation yesterday:—

1. The Italian delegation confirm their previous statements. They consider that armaments should be exclusively defensive, and should therefore be reduced to the lowest possible level. If the Conference should not lead to agreements determining the ratios of strength of the several navies and lowering the level of naval armaments, it will fail in its purpose and the hopes it has raised will be disappointed.

Armament levels and ratios are the basis of the Washington Treaty and were the object of the negotiations preceding and preparatory to the present Conference. From the outset the Italian delegation called the attention of the other delegations to these two points, which they consider not only essential to the ends of the Conference, but which are also intimately connected with the determination of the methods of limitation to be adopted. The Italian delegation note with satisfaction that the Conference is now taking these points into consideration. With reference thereto the Italian delegation wish to restate *that Italy is prepared "a priori" to accept as the limit for her armaments any figure, no matter how low, provided it be not exceeded by any other Continental European Power.*

Italy's geographical situation is particularly unfavourable. She has not the advantage of an ocean frontier; she is dependent for her very existence on supplies three-fourths of which are conveyed from overseas along vulnerable trade routes dominated at short distance by naval bases of various Powers. Moreover, Italy possesses no extra-Mediterranean naval bases, a fact which renders the task of protecting her merchant shipping on the high seas particularly arduous. Italy's problem is that of ensuring her existence, and not only that of safeguarding distant territories subject to her sovereignty or influence. Moreover, Italy, as signatory of the Treaty of Locarno, has incurred, together with Great Britain, special international commitments to guarantee the peace of Continental Europe.

Notwithstanding her greater and special defence needs Italy is prepared to accept the self-limitation of her right to arm, and to reduce her armaments to any figure, however low, provided it be not exceeded by any European Continental Power.

She strongly advocates reduction of naval armaments, because, as a member of the League of Nations, and as one of the signatories of the Kellogg-Briand Pact, Italy considers such a reduction as the natural outcome of those treaties. It is by a reduction of armaments that nations can show the value they attach to the aforesaid treaties and prove their loyalty to the pledge they have given. The idea of an armed conflict with any Power, whether represented or not at the London Conference, is totally foreign to the established naval policy of Italy.

WASHINGTON RATIOS

2. The Italian delegation outline below the application of the principles above set forth to the stage now reached in our negotiations, dealing first with vessels covered by the Washington Treaty, and subsequently with the others. The suggestions that follow are naturally subject to the stipulation of a general agreement.

A.—VESSELS COVERED BY THE WASHINGTON TREATY

(1) CAPITAL SHIPS

The Washington Treaty fixed the following ratios and total tonnages for capital ships:—

—	America	British Empire	Japan	France	Italy
Ratio ..	5	5	3	1·67	1·67
Tonnage	525,000	525,000	315,000	175,000	175,000

Under the treaty Italy was entitled to retain the 10 capital ships she had in 1922. She has voluntarily scrapped six without replacing them, remaining with four capital ships. Moreover, in October, 1928, she suggested that the signatory Powers should postpone until 1936 building the capital ships which each of them is entitled to lay down during the period 1931-36.

The Italian Government—without prejudice to the agreements reached in Washington—maintain this suggestion, by which Italy would not lay down, for an agreed period, 105,000 out of the 175,000 tons assigned her, subject, of course, to the condition that the other signatory Powers accept the obligations resulting to each of them from the above suggestion.

Moreover, should the other Powers concur, Italy is prepared to examine favourably the abolition of capital ships.

(2) AIRCRAFT CARRIERS

—	America	British Empire	Japan	France	Italy
Ratio ..	5	5	3	2·22	2·22
Tonnage .	135,000	135,000	81,000	60,000	60,000

Under the Washington Treaty Italy is entitled here and now to build up to the above figure of 60,000 tons. The Italian delegation are, however, prepared to undertake not to exceed the aircraft carrier tonnage actually possessed at any given time by the strongest Continental Power of Europe.

B.—VESSELS NOT COVERED BY THE WASHINGTON TREATY

The Italian delegation are prepared to undertake not to exceed the global tonnage of war vessels not covered by the Washington Treaty actually possessed at any given time by the strongest European Continental Power. They are likewise prepared to agree not to exceed the total tonnage of submarines actually possessed at any given time by such a Power.

The above undertakings exclude the possibility that Italy should at any time exceed the armaments of the strongest European Continental Power. Moreover, they afford the best guarantee that Italy, far from standing in the way of further reduction of armaments, will, on the contrary, be instrumental thereto.

The Italian delegation do not exclude the possibility that they might consent to more extensive methods of limitation, should the Conference agree to an actual reduction based on agreed ratios of strength. In the meantime, they maintain the suggestion, made at Geneva in April, 1927, to the effect that Italy is prepared to notify, six months at least before laying down the keel, the principal dimensions of the hull and the characteristics of the main armament of each ship to be built, provided the other Powers are willing to give a like undertaking.

With special reference to submarines, the Italian delegation recall their statement to the effect that Italy has no objection to their abolition if a substantial reduction of naval armaments be secured covering the abolition of capital ships. The Italian delegation trust that in any case the submarine tonnage will be reduced.

A COMPARATIVE TABLE

The following table shows the present naval strength of the three European Powers in vessels not covered by the Washington Treaty. This table gives the figures of all vessels laid down or completed, not exceeding the agreed age limits of 20 years for cruisers, 16 for destroyers, and 13 for submarines:—

CRUISERS CARRYING 8IN. GUNS

—	British Empire No.	British Empire Tons	France No.	France Tons	Italy No.	Italy Tons
Completed ..	11	110,000	3	30,000	2	20,000
Building ..	4	36,800	3	30,000	4	40,000
Total ..	15	146,800	6	60,000	6	60,000

OTHER CRUISERS CARRYING A GUN ABOVE 6IN.

—	British Empire No.	British Empire Tons	France No.	France Tons	Italy No.	Italy Tons
Completed ..	4	39,428	1	13,830*	2	20,940*

CRUISERS CARRYING A GUN OF 6IN. AND BELOW

—	British Empire No.	British Empire Tons	France No.	France Tons	Italy No.	Italy Tons
Completed ..	39	177,685	7	41,870*	7	28,900*
Building ..	—	—	—	—	6	29,604
Total ..	39	177,685	7	41,870	13	58,504

LEADERS AND DESTROYERS

—	British Empire No.	British Empire Tons	France No.	France Tons	Italy No.	Italy Tons
Completed ..	150	157,585	60	70,738	78	73,814
Building ..	20	26,786	21	44,867	11	14,588
Total ..	170	184,371	81	115,605	89	88,402

GRAND TOTAL OF CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS

—	British Empire No.	British Empire Tons	France No.	France Tons	Italy No.	Italy Tons
Completed and building ..	228	548,282	95	231,905	110	227,846

SUBMARINES

—	British Empire No.	British Empire Tons	France No.	France Tons	Italy No.	Italy Tons
Completed ..	53	45,534	44	31,984	43	27,263
Building ..	10	14,750	47	49,783	14	9,825
Total ..	63	60,284	91	81,767	57	37,088

* For vessels completed before 1922 normal displacement is given instead of standard displacement—displacements in all cases in English tons.

It should be noted that the Italian statement excludes vessels projected, together with cruisers over 20 years of age, destroyers over 16, and submarines over 13 years old. The French statement, published in *The Times* of Feb. 14, includes all ships in service, building, or authorized without reference to age. The tonnage figures for France given in the two statements differ markedly. They are as follows:—

Class	Italian figures	French figures
	Tons	Tons
Cruisers of 10,000 tons or carrying 8in. guns, built or building ..	60,000	70,000*
Other older cruisers with guns of a calibre above 6in.	13,830	66,963†
Cruisers carrying guns of 6in. and below ..	41,870	228,897‡
Leaders and destroyers built and building ..	115,605	
Submarines, built and building	81,767	97,875§
Totals	313,072	463,735

* Includes one 10,000-ton cruiser projected.

† Apparently includes five vessels which are 20 years old or more.

‡ Includes a number of special ships, one cruiser 27 years old; seven destroyers 17 years old or more, together with seven torpedo-boats 22 years old or more.

§ Includes 11 submarines 14 years old or more.

AMERICAN POLICY AT THE CONFERENCE

SENATOR ROBINSON'S ANALYSIS

In a speech delivered at a luncheon given by the Association of American Correspondents yesterday, Senator Robinson said that the great majority of the American people who have given thought to the questions involved have a "fairly well defined and harmonious impression of the range of possible achievements" at the Conference. The Senator added:—

(1) The American people in the mass realize that permanent peace is inseparable from confidence in security. They believe that the fair limitation of all classes of armament by treaty will of itself add to and strengthen national security and promote good will upon which lasting peace must rest.

(2) They not only believe that the prevention of competition should be extended to all forms of combat vessels, but that, when just and well considered limitation has been assured, it will prove helpful in arranging for reductions which would be impossible unless all categories are limited.

(3) Our people anticipate the extension of the arrangement in the Washington Treaty for capital ships so as to establish the same relation substantially between the United States, Great Britain, and Japan in cruisers, destroyers, and submarines as now exists with regard to capital ships. "Parity" or equality in naval armament as between Great Britain and the United States is accepted as logical for the avoidance of possible competition between the two Powers.

(4) They believe that when the limitation of cruisers, destroyers, and submarines is in plain sight further reductions in battleships below the Washington Treaty plan will be logical and desirable.

(5) Our people realize that war cannot be made a pleasant pastime, but they would like to see inventive genius diverted from efforts to produce more deadly weapons, through agreements to refrain from the use of such agencies and instruments as neither courage nor skill can effectively resist. They have comprehended the inhuman character of the submarine attack against merchant ships without regard to safety of crews and passengers; and quite generally condemn bombardments from the air directed against unfortified cities and non-combatants.

(6) American public opinion strongly supports a policy of reducing naval armament, and they will be slow to accept any arrangement which does not have this end in view. They will realize, however, that by the limitation now of the categories left unregulated in the Washington Treaty and by further reduction of capital ships below the number in that treaty we may point the way to further conferences when it has been demonstrated that security is more likely to be found in reduced rather than in unlimited programmes for naval armament.

(7) My understanding is that the people of the United States quite generally adhere to the traditional policy of our Government to avoid, if possible, involvement in European politics. They would repudiate emphatically any treaty expressly or impliedly obligating our Government to employ the Army or the Navy for the enforcement of obligations assumed by other nations. It is for this reason that they do not encourage their delegates to this Conference to join in guarantees of security respecting areas remote from the territory or possessions of the United States. Americans realize that no Power will deliberately violate its undertaking for the limitation or reduction of armaments. They believe that no sanction is necessary to assure the good-faith performance of any treaty for that purpose. This attitude does not imply indifference or lack of sympathy for the problems of others. It is grounded on the American conception of sound policy and constitutional limitations.

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S PARTY

CANADIAN COMMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, FEB. 19

There has not been time for much Press comment in Canada on Lord Beaverbrook's United Empire Party, but two leading Conservative newspapers show scepticism. The Montreal *Gazette*, after quoting the opening passage from Lord Beaverbrook's manifesto, says:—

The cap of commendation would seem to fit Lord Beaverbrook, and the Empire will wait with interest to see how Great Britain reacts to his outspoken criticism that its actual political leaders are slaves to tradition and impervious to new ideas. If his crusade succeeds it will be the triumph of hope over the experience of a like crusader who was great in his day, Joseph Chamberlain.

The *Ottawa Journal* thinks that, while Lord Beaverbrook's movement may have some effect upon British politics, its effect upon Empire trade is another matter. So far, it declares, results have been negligible, for Australia has recently raised her tariffs against British goods, Canada has done nothing in particular to promote inter-Imperial trade, and the British Government is threatening to abolish preferential duties.

PARROT DISEASE IN HOLLAND

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

THE HAGUE, FEB. 19

Several cases of parrot disease have been reported in Holland during the last few months. As two of these have proved fatal, the Dutch Government has now prohibited the import of parrots into Holland. The chief of the Amsterdam medical service has issued a *communiqué* in which he warns the public against abandoning parrots, and advises all who wish to dispose of their birds to write to him.

NEW GOVERNOR OF THE GAMBIA

Mr. Herbert Richmond Palmer, C.M.G., C.B.E., Lieutenant-Governor Northern Provinces of Nigeria, has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of the Gambia, in succession to Sir Edward Denham, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Mr. Palmer's first Nigerian appointment was that of Assistant Resident (1904), and in 1917 he became Resident of Borno Province. In 1925 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Northern Provinces of Nigeria. Mr. Palmer has made a special study of the history of Northern Nigeria, and has published monographs on the subject.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA

FEDERAL MINISTRY'S PLANS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, FEB. 19

Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, has announced that a committee will be formed consisting of Mr. Gepp, Mr. Gunn, and Dr. Rivett to supersede the Development and Migration Commission [which it was recently decided to abolish] and to co-ordinate the work of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Markets Department. He said that the committee would inquire into projects under the Migration Agreement, advising the Ministry before work was begun on them, and into matters submitted by the States.

Mr. Scullin also stated that the Premiers' Conference on Thursday would consider the letters received from the British Government concerning the suspension of the assisted passages clause of the Migration Agreement.

He said that the sponsors of the agreement evidently did not foresee the economic limitations that had arisen during the period of the agreement. The Ministry must either carry out the compact to the letter as well as in the spirit, or be frank and tell Great Britain that it was unable to adhere to its obligations. "We know," he said, "that many migrants have been unsatisfactorily settled, and that many have been unable to find suitable employment. To that extent the Commonwealth has failed to meet its obligations to Great Britain. Similarly the States have failed to meet their obligations to the Commonwealth. We must, therefore, remodel our policy in conformity with the exigencies of the situation."

It is believed that the practice of the States sending nominations to London will be discontinued, requisitions and nominations being handled by the Development and Migration Commission until that body is abolished, and afterwards by the Markets Department.

BUSH FIRES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

GOVERNOR IN PARTY OF BEATERS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ADELAIDE, FEB. 19

While Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven, the Governor, and party were at luncheon to-day at the Viceregal summer residence on Marble Hill, a bush fire broke out near by, and quickly swept through the tree-tops to within 200 yards of the house.

A caretaker sounded the alarm, and the Governor, with his son, his aide-de-camp, and his secretary, joined a party of 50 beaters, including labourers, market gardeners, and farm hands, who fought strenuously for more than four hours getting the fire under control. Though the house was frequently menaced it was not damaged, but motor-cars and stock were removed into safety. The Governor afterwards entertained the fire-fighters and thanked them for their timely services.

Thousands of acres of country in the south-east have been swept by a fire, and extensive damage done to pastures and pine plantations. The fire is still burning, but can be controlled if the wind does not change. It is attributed to a spark from a railway engine, and has raged on a front of nearly three miles, travelling at 20 miles an hour. A break was burnt in time to save a large pine area, but Australian Forests, Limited, lost 80 acres of young pines, or approximately 50,000 trees. Mount Gambier Forests, Limited, lost 50 acres of pines out of the 800 acres contained in its plantation.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANK

REPORTED COMPLETION OF BOARD

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, FEB. 19

The *New York Herald Tribune* claims to have learned "authoritatively" that the composition of the board of directors of the Bank for International Settlements has been virtually settled. It gives the French directors as M. Moreau, Governor of the Bank of France, and Baron Brincard, the English directors as Sir Charles Addis, and probably Mr. Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England; the Belgian as M. Francqui and M. Paul van Zeeland; and the American as Mr. Gates, Mr. McGarrah, now chairman of the board and Federal Reserve Agent of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and Mr. Leon Fraser, who for three years was general counsel for the Dawes Plan.

EXPLOSION IN OIL WORKS

TEN DEAD AND MANY INJURED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, FEB. 19

Four men were killed outright and 60 others were frightfully burned by a series of explosions late yesterday at a Standard Oil refinery near Elizabeth, New Jersey. Six of the injured died last night and 12 others are not expected to live. In addition to these there are about a score who were blinded.

There were three explosions within as many minutes. Volatile naphtha and alcohol igniting filled the air with flames, so that it is almost incomprehensible that anyone working in the alcohol-distilling plant, where the explosions occurred, escaped alive. Workmen on a building 300ft. away from the alcohol plant were thrown from the scaffolding, and the building itself was set alight, but their injuries were slight compared with those of the men who were working in the alcohol plant. The explosion there wrecked the building. Some of the men, blinded or maddened with pain, ran blunderingly into the high wire surrounding the building, and, unable to find the exit gate, tried to tear it down.

The company's fire brigade soon extinguished the flames in the two buildings, but the task of dealing with the injured persons was much more formidable. There are three hospitals in Elizabeth, but in a short time they were full, and doctors and nurses were being summoned from all over the city to assist the hospital staff.

Four different inquiries have been started into the circumstances of the explosions—one by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and the others by city, county, and State officials.

CONGRESS ON EPIDEMIC DISEASE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BANDOENG (JAVA), FEB. 19

The fifth annual congress of the Advisory Council of the Eastern Epidemiological Bureau of the League of Nations Health section was opened at the Pasteur Institute here to-day by the President, Colonel Graham, Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India. Twenty delegates attended, including representatives of the Netherlands East Indies, Japan and dependencies, China, Siam, the Philippines, British India and Indo-China.

INDIA AND DOMINION STATUS

RESOLUTION OF COUNCIL OF STATE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, FEB. 19

In the Council of State to-day a resolution was proposed by Sir Sankaran Nair conveying to the Viceroy and his Majesty's Government its thanks for the Viceroy's announcement last November in regard to Dominion status and the proposal of a round-table conference. A Hindu member moved an amendment adding that Indian public opinion would only be satisfied if Dominion status were granted forthwith with proper safeguards. Only two members voted for this amendment. A Moslem member moved an amendment declaring that Moslem sentiment would only be satisfied if statutory safeguards for Moslem rights, interests, and religion were provided in the future Constitution, and recommending that at the conference only such Moslems would be deemed representative as adhered to the views expressed at the All-India Moslem Conference under his Highness the Agha Khan at Delhi last winter. This was lost, only the member himself voting for it.

The speeches on the resolution were very cordial and were chiefly remarkable for their agreement that the Viceroy's announcement transformed the situation for the better, and for their tacit assumption that the revolutionary plans of Congress extremists were unimportant.

Sir Sankaran Nair's speech analysed the positions of the British Government and the political parties towards Dominion status for India, and gave an exposition of that status, laying emphasis on its superiority over independence. He said his resolution was necessitated by criticisms in Parliament. He quoted speeches made in Parliament to show that all parties were now agreed that Dominion status was included in the declaration of August, 1917. He went on to define Dominion status in the words of the Imperial Conference of 1926, and quoted Mr. Lloyd George as showing that the declaration of 1917 was made not only on behalf of England, but of the Dominions, through their representatives. This declaration could not be interfered with. The only question about the announcement now was whether it had come too late. That it was absolutely necessary there was no doubt and it had changed the whole atmosphere. Sir Sankaran Nair proceeded to ask: Why thank the Viceroy? And for answer he quoted Lord Reading's speech in the House of Lords and other indications that his policy had met with opposition. But still he held on. They were bound to thank the Viceroy for the great moral courage he had shown.

Sir Muhammad Habibullah, as Leader of the House, welcomed the resolution on behalf of the Government, and made an earnest appeal for the cooperation of every patriotic Indian in the round-table conference, and laid emphasis on the superiority, in the modern world, of the conditions of Dominion status within the British Empire over isolated independence.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS IN INDIA

REVISION OF RULES

DELHI, Feb. 19.—The Government of India has issued a *communiqué* laying down the broad principles for the revision of gaol rules for both convicted and unconvicted prisoners, the object being to remove racial discrimination, which has recently been frequently alleged by unofficial members in the Legislatures

The *communiqué* says that following discussions between the Government of India, the Provincial Governments, and members of the Assembly, convicted prisoners will be divided into three classes instead of two. The first class of prisoners will be those who are non-habitual prisoners of good character, who by social status, education, and habit of life are accustomed to a superior mode of living, and who are not convicted of offences involving elements of cruelty, moral degradation, serious or premeditated violence, serious offences against property, or offences relating to the possession of explosives and the like, with the object of committing an offence, or of the abetment of such offences.

The second class of prisoners will be those who by social status, education, or habit of life, are accustomed to a superior mode of living. Judges or magistrates trying them are allowed discretion to classify them, having regard to the prisoners' antecedents, subject to confirmation by the local Government.

The third class will be prisoners not coming into the first and second categories.

The first class of prisoners will have separate cells and furniture, reasonable facilities for association, and sanitary and bathing arrangements. The diet for the first and second classes will be superior, at Government cost, permission being granted them to supplement it at their own expense. The rules regarding clothing and accommodation are considerably relaxed. Separate gaols are recommended for the first and second classes. Reasonable facilities, such as newspaper reading and the use of libraries, are suggested for the intellectual requirements of educated and literate prisoners. The second class also will be permitted to write and receive letters oftener than now.

Persons under trial will be divided into two classes, the diet provided for the first and second classes of convicted prisoners being provided also for the first class of these. The Government recommends to the Provincial Governments the desirability of separating prisoners under trial for grave offences from those not previously convicted, of improving the accommodation in gaols, and of adapting existing resources to the best possible advantage.—*Reuter.*

FAMOUS BOLOGNA HOTEL COMING DOWN

SOME BRITISH VISITORS

(FROM OUR MILAN CORRESPONDENT)

The widening of Via Ugo Bassi in Bologna involves the demolition of the famous Hotel Pellegrino, bound up with many English memories. The original inn was founded in the 16th century. It became particularly famous in the 18th century, when emperors and princes stayed there. It was then a one-storey building, which was entered by a wide and low doorway.

In 1786 Goethe lodged there. Six years later Arthur Young on his way from Venice to Bologna was disappointed at not being able to find a room in it as it was full. He had to put up at the Tre Mauretti, "a brutal hole." Byron passed some time there in 1819, the year of his connexion with Countess Guiccioli, which he spent partly at Ravenna and partly at Bologna. The room of Lord Byron was the fourth on the first floor overlooking the Via Calcavinazzi. It had a fine fireplace and some 18th century frescoes on the ceiling. Giosué Carducci wrote an inscription, which was placed on the wall to the left beneath the entrance loggia, to record the sojourn of the poet. Byron, indeed, was long remembered at the Pellegrino.

In 1846 Dickens stayed there, and was "quartered under the top" in a room "containing a bed big enough for a boarding school." The chief waiter "was a man of one idea in connexion with the English, and the subject of this harmless monomania was Lord Byron," or, as he would say, "Milor Beeron." From what the head waiter said, Dickens believed at first that he had been the servant of Byron. But no, "He was in the habit of speaking about my lord to English gentlemen, and that was all." He knew all about him, and connected him with every possible topic. "When I left the inn he coupled with his final bow in the yard a parting assurance that the road by which I was going had been 'Milor Beeron's' favourite ride . . ." Mme. Jessie White Mario stayed there, and it was in the room once occupied by Lord Byron that she wrote her life of Garibaldi.

A GORILLA SANCTUARY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KAMPALA, FEB. 19

A gorilla sanctuary has been proclaimed in the south-west corner of Uganda in the neighbourhood of the Sabinio mountain and the Belgian Congo border.

THE TARIFF TRUCE CONFERENCE

DIVERGENT INTERESTS

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, FEB. 19

The six speeches delivered to-day at the Tariff Truce Conference served to show the divergence of interest between the countries represented. M. Madgearu, the Rumanian Minister of Finance, who spoke this morning, said that he hoped that the movement towards economic cooperation might be successful, but that he saw little chance of bringing all countries to adhere to a tariff truce unless the causes of present difficulties were first removed.

He said that in any case it would always be more difficult for agricultural countries to agree to a truce than others. Well-equipped industrial countries did not need Customs protection for their industries, for they could extend their industries by rationalization. Agricultural countries, on the other hand, fearing that their industries might lose the little prosperity they possessed, instituted protection to save them from disappearance. He did not think that these apprehensions were always justified, but it was necessary to reckon with public opinion. (The "present difficulties" to which M. Madgearu referred are, apparently, the restrictions placed by Central European States on Rumanian agricultural produce.) He suggested that in the event of a truce being decided upon the basis should be the tariff duties existing before October 1, 1929. In any case a Customs truce would only be feasible if there existed guarantees providing for effective collaboration by all nations.

Señor Garnica (Spain) said that the clause in the draft convention admitting exceptions only in the case of articles the duties on which were not consolidated, put Spain in a most unfavourable position. He reminded the conference that Spain had not been a signatory to the 1927 Convention (for the abolition of import prohibitions) within the agreed time-limit. He hoped, therefore, that the countries now desiring to adhere to that convention might be permitted to do so with the same reservations as those who had signed it nearly three years ago.

Signor Bottai, the Italian Minister of Labour and Industry, did not disguise the fact that Italy considered the objects of the present conference premature. He asked for a clear definition of the purpose of the discussions, as certain delegates, notably Mr. Graham, had appeared to stress the importance of the tariff truce, while the president of the conference, Count Moltke, had laid more emphasis on the conclusion of collective agreements. He (Signor Bottai) strongly advocated bilateral agreements as against collective agreements. The League's own experience, he argued, had shown how very real were the obstacles to be surmounted in concluding collective agreements.

A Customs truce, Signor Bottai contended, would tend to stabilize very different economic conditions, and so be injurious to countries in the process of creating structures suitable to their requirements. The fact that many non-European States were absent led him to fear that any agreement would lack the necessary universality. Among the countries absent were the United States of America and the South American countries, whose cooperation was indispensable for the economic life of Europe, and which were united to Europe by many complex relations not confined to Customs duties. The fact that after nearly three years the League had failed to get 14 adherents to the convention on the abolition of import prohibitions made it easy to realize how difficult would be the application of a Customs truce. He suggested that they should wait until the world in general had a wider economic comprehension, and that meanwhile the League should continue its work of the preparation of agreements.

M. Bramsnaes (Denmark) thought that the draft convention offered too many possibilities for exceptions. Denmark, as an agricultural country, did not favour special exceptions for agricultural produce. Duties on such produce would inevitably lead to dearer foodstuffs. He suggested the establishment of a commercial division of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

M. Kwiatkowski, the Polish Minister of Industry and Trade, advocated more general action than the conclusion of a tariff truce. While Poland would be ready to accept the draft convention for a tariff truce, he feared that this would not suffice to cure the economic troubles of Europe.

SPANISH CABINET'S POLICY

RETURN TO LEGALITY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, FEB. 19

A *communiqué* issued to the Press after the Cabinet meeting held yesterday evening defines the policy of the Government in some detail.

Efforts are being made to re-establish legality in all Departments of the Administration, especially in those of Justice and Finance, where the arbitrary methods of the Dictatorship are being abolished. The Cabinet also proposes to restore public liberties, but only on the condition that law and order is maintained. On this point it will be inflexible. In finance it is hoped to make economies; all new public works provided for in this year's Estimates are cancelled, to begin with.

General Berenguer, the Prime Minister, himself gave the new civil Governors their instructions before they dispersed to the provinces.

He said that their watchwords must be "Monarchy" and "the Constitution," and they must, therefore, allow all rights that may be exercised by citizens under the Constitution, provided that in the exercise of those rights the citizens show due respect to the Monarchy. Referring to Republican propaganda, General Berenguer said that of course so long as there was no disturbance of law and order it must be allowed as a right of citizenship, but the Governors must protect the Monarchist Party. They were to exercise censorship in a broad and enlightened spirit, but they must not allow criticism of the Dictatorship. On the contrary, it was the duty of the present Government to uphold the action of the Dictatorship until such time as the Cortes were constituted, who would be competent to judge.

In the universities everything is quiet. The chancellors appointed to a number of universities by the Marqués de Estella have resigned and the students appear willing to take up their studies seriously once more. The Minister of the Interior has promised a delegation of students from Catalonia that the report made to him on Sunday of the presence of *agents-provocateurs* will be carefully examined by the new Governor of Barcelona, General Despujols.

Prospectuses in English, French, and other languages are being issued of the special lottery to be drawn next May to obtain funds for the University of Madrid, in the hope that foreigners will contribute. The prospectus says, "Get rich by contributing to the greatest university in the world." The first prize is 5,000,000 pesetas [approximately £200,000 at par], and there are second and third prizes of 2,500,000 and 1,500,000 pesetas. In all there are 8,278 prizes aggregating over 38,000,000 pesetas.

BETTING BILL IN CEYLON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

COLOMBO, FEB. 19

The draft of a "Betting on Horse-racing Bill" which was published to-day proposes the levying of a tax of 2½ per cent. on all totalisator and book bets made at registered racecourses. It exempts such bets from prosecution and forbids betting by all other means. Opposition is expected on the one hand to the legalization of taxable bets, and on the other to the removal of the immunity from the gaming laws hitherto enjoyed by clubs/rest-houses and hotels.

A Soviet mission, including Daniel Sumiloff, Assistant Commissar for Communications, and 70 technical experts, has arrived in NEW YORK.

Telegrams in Brief

The bounty on exports of AUSTRALIAN wine has been increased to 1s. 6d. a gallon, and the Bounty Act extended.

It is proposed to open a regular night air service between BRUSSELS and London about the middle of March.

Sir James Connolly has been appointed Agent-General of MALTA in London, with offices at P. and O. House, Cockspur-street.

Thirty-six launches, lighters, and tugs built in Germany will shortly be delivered to the naval harbour at CHERBOURG under the heading of reparations in kind.

Formal submission to the military authorities in FRENCH MOROCCO was made on Tuesday by the Ait-U-Idn tribe, which has in the past given a great deal of trouble.

An offer of the copyright of the works of Carl Spitteler, who died in December, 1924, made to the Swiss Federal Government by the author's family, has been accepted.

Senhor Julio Prestes, President of the State of SAO PAULO, opened the first section of the Mayrink-Santos-Serra railway, from Mayrink to Canguera, for traffic on January 25.

The Council of the Roman Catholic Bishops of Yugoslavia, convoked by Mgr. Bauer, Bishop of Zagreb, met in ZAGREB yesterday to discuss the position of the Roman Catholic Church in Yugoslavia

A new steamer, the Robert Cryndon, the property of the KENYA and UGANDA Railways, was launched on Tuesday at Butiaba, Lake Albert. The steamer was specially built to deal with the traffic to the Congo Colony.

A committee has been appointed by the Prefect of the SEINE Department to manage the affairs of the town of Saint-Denis until the election of a new Municipal Council. The 33 Communist members of the Municipal Council have resigned as the result of differences within the party.

MALINES CONVERSATIONS

CARDINAL MERCIER'S ACCOUNT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, FEB. 19

The publication in England of the report of the Malines conversations gives special interest to a document of the late Cardinal Mercier, who presided over the conversations, which is reproduced in a Vatican correspondence this evening. Cardinal Mercier insists that "our meetings from the first to the last were private. They were conversations held in a private room. Therefore they had not the character of meetings between ecclesiastical authorities, but between individuals with no official status or authority."

The document recalls that this view was also expressed by the Archbishop of Canterbury in a message to the Bishops. With respect to the subject and manner of the discussions, Cardinal Mercier states that those taking part "set to work animated by one and the same wish for mutual comprehension and fraternal help." "As can be easily imagined," he proceeds, "the disagreement between the two parties on several fundamental questions was obvious and recognized."

The Cardinal also pays tribute to the cordial atmosphere of the meetings, and recalls how one of the participants remarked that it was "perhaps the first time after 400 years that Protestants and Catholic men of learning had been able to discuss with such frankness for hours on end questions of the greatest importance which divided them intellectually without losing for one single moment that cordiality in their relations and their hopes for the future."

MISSING RUSSIAN GENERAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, FEB. 19

According to reports from Zürich, the sum of money deposited by General Koutepof, the missing leader of the "White" Russians in Paris, at the Federal Bank there was not touched for some time before his disappearance. The investigations into the General's disappearance have made no further progress.

Other Foreign News on following page

CONFERENCE ADJOURNED

WAITING FOR THE FRENCH

ITALIAN POLICY

THE CLAIM TO PARITY

In view of the French political crisis it has been decided that the proceedings of the Five-Power Conference in London shall stand adjourned until next Wednesday.

There were discussions on the subject yesterday between the heads of the delegations which are still in London. When M. Tardieu's Ministry was defeated on Monday night it was thought that there was sufficient work on hand, in which the French delegation was not primarily interested, to occupy the attention of the other delegations for some time, and it was also hoped that the position in Paris might be clarified in a few days. It has since been found, however, that there is hardly a subject which can be considered in which every Power is not vitally interested, either directly or indirectly. It had always been intended that the French delegation should be kept fully acquainted with any discussions which might take place in its absence. There was a strong feeling, however, that nothing ought to be done which might suggest—even though without the slightest foundation—that the other Powers were going behind the back of the nation which was for a few days unrepresented in London.

In the official announcement of the adjournment issued last night it was stated that "meanwhile the expert committee set up by the First Committee will complete the work upon which it is now engaged." The present task of the experts is the consideration of the position of special ships in any method of ascertaining naval tonnage. It had been intended that the committee, when it had completed this task, should at once turn its attention to the question of submarines, but this subject will not now be opened until a French delegation is again in London.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, said that the reductions in the 1929 programme of naval construction were decided upon by his Majesty's Government "after careful consideration of all the relevant considerations, including the advice tendered by their naval expert advisers on the Board of Admiralty."

ITALY AND PARITY

Signor Grandi visited St. James's Palace yesterday afternoon and handed to the journalists there a Memorandum on Italian policy, which had been circulated beforehand to the various delegations. In the case of France, Signor Grandi handed the Memorandum to the French Ambassador. In his talk with the newspaper representatives Signor Grandi assured them that the document contained nothing new, as the Italian delegation maintained the position which it had taken up at the outset—namely, that Italy is willing to reduce her naval armaments to any limit, however low, provided that it be not exceeded by any other European Continental Power. Signor Grandi, who said that he was an old journalist and "may be one again," remarked with a smile that the Italian Memorandum was a document of faith, hope, parity, and reduction. Though the work was very hard and difficult, he had not lost hope of the success of the Conference.

It is understood that instructions from Signor Mussolini leave Signor Grandi full liberty to deal as he thinks best with all matters which may arise during the discussions save only the question of the recognition of the principle of Italian parity with France. On this point Signor Mussolini insists that there can be no concession. Signor Grandi and Admiral Sirianni are going to Italy to-day. They will return at the beginning of the week.

THE ITALIAN CASE

The Italians declare in their Memorandum that they "consider that armaments should be exclusively defensive, and should therefore be reduced to the lowest possible level." The Conference will "fail in its purpose" if it does not lead to agreements "determining the ratios of strength of the several navies and lowering the level of naval armaments." The questions of ratios of strength and maximum global tonnages are "essential to the ends of the Conference." Italy is "dependent for her very existence on supplies three-fourths of which are conveyed from overseas along vulnerable trade routes dominated at short distance by naval bases of various Powers." She possesses no extra-Mediterranean naval bases, and her problem is "that of ensuring her existence, and not only that of safeguarding distant territories subject to her sovereignty or influence." Moreover, as signatory of the Treaty of Locarno, she has incurred special commitments to guarantee the peace of Europe. Notwithstanding these considerations, Italy is prepared to "reduce her armaments to any figure, however low, provided it be not exceeded by any European Continental Power."

It is further declared that Italy "strongly advocates" reduction of naval armaments, which she considers the natural outcome of the League Covenant and the Kellogg-Briand Pact. The idea of an "armed conflict with any Power, whether represented or not at the London Conference, is totally foreign to the established naval policy of Italy."

The Memorandum contains the following proposals:—

Italy proposes that the five Powers should postpone the building of the capital ships which, under the Washington Treaty, they are entitled to lay down during the period 1931-36.

She is prepared to consider the abolition of capital ships.

She is prepared to undertake not to exceed the total aircraft carrier tonnage actually possessed by the strongest European Continental Power.

Italy is willing to undertake not to exceed the global tonnage possessed by the strongest European Continental Power in vessels not covered by the Washington Treaty—that is to say, in cruisers, destroyers, and submarines—and she is ready to "examine favourably" the proposal that submarines should be abolished. Figures showing the strengths of Great Britain, France, and Italy in the various categories are given.

The Italian Memorandum is accompanied by an "explanatory note for the Press." This note says:—

With the statements recently made by the other delegations, the Conference has begun to discuss the fundamental aspects of the problem. This is what the Italian delegation desired should have been done from the outset, when they asked to place on the agenda two points—namely, the determination of the ratios of strength of the navies, and the determination of the maximum level of global tonnages. The Italian delegation note with satisfaction that the Conference is now approaching these fundamental problems.

The Head of the Fascist Government has long ago summarized Italy's disarmament policy in the following terms: "Italy is prepared *a priori* to accept as limit for her armaments any figure, no matter how low, provided it be not exceeded by any other European Continental Power." This means that Italy is prepared to renounce her freedom of action in the matter of naval armaments to the full extent to which the other European Continental Powers are prepared to go. The Italian policy is thus based on two fundamental principles: reduction, and "one Power standard."

The Italian delegation consider that the existing conditions of security, resulting from international acts of such wide scope as the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Locarno Treaty, and the Briand-Kellogg Pact, justify that downward limitation which public opinion in all countries demands. At the same time Italy's geographical position places her at such a disadvantage, that the one Power standard represents the minimum of her defensive requirements.

The text of the Memorandum and a report of a speech delivered by Senator Robinson at a luncheon given in London yesterday by the Association of American Correspondents will be found on page 13.

APPREHENSION IN FRANCE

FEARS OF SEPARATE AGREEMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, FEB. 19

The forecasts of the Italian memorandum, published in the newspapers to-day, have served to arouse the suspicion that Italy has gone completely over to the Anglo-American view, and that France may be left in the invidious position of appearing to be the only Power determined to increase her naval armaments.

The proposal that the five Powers should agree to enter into consultations in the event of a dispute is thought to have no practical value. The *Temps* points out that, from the French point of view at least, an agreement of that nature could not afford the mutual guarantees of security which alone could transmute into relevant requirements those absolute requirements which it is the duty of every nation to cover by its own means. "Pertinax," in the *Echo de Paris*, recalls the events of the end of July and the beginning of August, 1914, when all the Powers consulted, but war resulted just the same.

In the present state of political uncertainty it would be of little use to discuss the more positive side of the French case, although there is evidently a current of opinion which would be prepared to look more closely at the possibility of an additional guarantee being afforded by a reduction on the part of Italy. The view, telegraphed here as being held in London, that the difficulties in connexion with the Budget might have a restraining influence on the French attitude is based on a fallacy. The Budget dispute is about the expenditure of a surplus of revenue, and could not possibly influence the Naval Estimates. The opinion has also been expressed that the substitution of a Socialist-Radical Cabinet for that of M. Tardieu might affect French policy with regard to naval armaments. It would be very unwise to place the slightest reliance upon this.

THE GERMAN "POCKET BATTLESHIPS"

A DEFERRED VOTE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, FEB. 19

An officially-inspired statement of a somewhat cryptic nature is published to-day in explanation of the omission from the 1930 Budget of a nominal appropriation for the construction of the second German "pocket battleship." It runs as follows:—

It is known that at the last meeting of the Cabinet an agreement was reached that a grant for armoured vessel "B" shall not be included in the 1930 Budget. The reasons are to be found in financial stringency, which renders it impossible to make a provision for armoured vessel "B" this year. For the same reason it is impossible as yet to carry out the resolution of the Reichstag requiring the early presentation of a long-term programme for naval replacements. This programme will be presented with the Budget estimates for 1931, and will lay down the replacements for a number of years ahead, the replacements of battleships being contemplated also.

The Nationalist *Kreuz-Zeitung* professes to take this communication as a denial of a rumour, originating in Paris, that the British Government had brought pressure to bear on the German Government with a view to holding up the construction of the second armoured vessel. There is every reason to believe that no representations have been made, nor even the most delicate of hints conveyed, by the British Government in this sense.

The *Kreuz-Zeitung* bases a sceptical view on the argument that the omission of so paltry a sum as 100,000 marks (£5,000), the amount of the proposed grant, could hardly have been due solely to financial considerations. It is possible, indeed, that the discussions at the Naval Conference may have had a certain encouraging influence on the Socialist opposition to the construction of further "pocket battleships." It is even possible that the representatives of other parties in the Cabinet may have come to the conclusion that no great harm would be done and a certain advantage might accrue from abstaining from what was in any case only intended as a gesture, as the purpose of the proposed grant of 100,000 marks was merely to commit the country to the construction of a second vessel, on which there was no intention of starting serious work this year. But there can be little doubt that the chief reason for the Cabinet's decision is to be sought in domestic politics, and if the Socialists have got their way for the time being, the last part of to-day's semi-official statement seems to indicate that the supporters of the battleship programme have not made a bad bargain. For the statement apparently commits the present predominantly Socialist Government to introduce next year a naval programme in which battleship replacements will be taken into account.

NEW GREAT SEAL OF THE REALM

Sir Robert Johnson, the engraver of the King's seals, submitted to the King at Buckingham Palace yesterday draft designs for the Great Seal and its counter-seal. The new Great Seal of the Realm is being designed because of the alterations in the titles of the King and Parliament since the creation of the Irish Free State as a Dominion.

CABINET COUNCIL

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street. There were present:—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Thomas, Lord Passfield, Lord Parmoor, Lord Sankey, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Mr. Shaw, Lord Thomson, Mr. Greenwood, Miss Bondfield, Mr. Buxton, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Adamson, and Mr. Lansbury.

THE SHANGHAI COURT

WORKING OF NEW AGREEMENT

POWERS' CONCESSIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, FEB. 19

The Shanghai Provisional Court agreement is regarded here as a more or less unavoidable concession to the Chinese in keeping with the general policy of the Powers of derogating rights that do not affect their vital interests. Whether foreign interests will be imperilled by the new arrangements depends almost entirely on the spirit in which they are carried out. Granted faith on the foreign side and good will on that of the Chinese, the agreement may prove quite workable. If the Chinese should decide to assert themselves unduly, its provisions give them ample opportunity and endless friction will be the result.

The disappearance of the Consular deputies, whose presence in the Court guaranteed to some extent fairness in the administration of justice, removes one of the causes of Chinese discontent. The Chinese Judges hereafter will sit by themselves, but will continue to be subject to foreign observation through the legal representative of the Municipal Council, who has the right to be present in all cases, and by the foreign head of the judicial police, who will be nominated by the Council and through whom all orders of the Court will pass before their execution. The situation as regards the gaols remains practically as before, their maintenance remaining with the Council, but the Chinese having the right of inspection. A feature of the agreement is the appointment of two foreigners and two Chinese to whom questions concerning the interpretation or the application of the present agreement shall be referred.

It should be noted that nothing in the agreement affects the extraterritorial rights of those foreigners entitled to them by treaty, judicial cases against all such persons being tried in the Consular Courts. The new Courts are concerned only with cases between Chinese, with cases of foreigners against Chinese, and with cases against foreigners only as regards those who do not possess extraterritorial rights.

POLITICAL OUTRAGE IN SHANGHAI

FOUR MEN MURDERED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, FEB. 19

The Chinese public is deeply stirred by the murder at 11 o'clock last night of four men, two of whom were prominent members of the Left Wing of the Kuomintang, in the Rue Cardinal Mercier. Seven men were engaged in the crime, which was planned with great skill and executed with remarkable precision. The police have no clue whatever to the identity of the murderers except that they wore long gowns, as millions of Chinese do, and used Mauser pistols, as shown by the bullets in the victims and in the walls.

The men persuaded the watchman to open the gate of a house and promptly shot him, doubtless for fear that he might afterwards identify them. He was not killed outright, but he is not likely to survive. Leaving four to guard the gate the other three mounted to the first floor, where they found Wang Po-ling, personal representative of Wang Ching-wei, the noted Left Wing leader, and Po Ching-king, a former Whampoa cadet and also an agent of the Left. The murderers shot both dead and then left the house. On the stairs they killed the house coolie, who had been attracted by the shooting, and also wounded a friend of Wang Po-ling, who is in a serious condition. Fifty yards from the house they also killed another man who has not yet been identified. From the position of the body it is conjectured that the men saw that he had seen them running away and therefore shot him. The landlord of the house, who lives on the top floor, was aroused by the shooting and rushed downstairs just in time to see the seven murderers disappear in the darkness.

Wang Po-ling, who was formerly a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, was expelled last December with Wang Ching-wei and others. There could have been no possible motive but a political one for killing him, as he had no personal or business feuds of any kind. His presence in Shanghai was well known, and it is believed that the Kuomintang officials were disposed to use him as a bridge between Nanking and the Left faction in case of need.

TELEPHONE TO VATICAN STATE

The Postmaster-General announces that as from to-day telephone service will be available (*via* Rome) between the Vatican State and all parts of this country, under the same conditions (except as regards charges) as apply in the Anglo-Italian telephone service. The charges for a 3min. call to the Vatican State will be as follows:—

	Day (8 a.m. to 7 p.m.)	Night (7 p.m. to 8 a.m.)
	s. d.	s. d.
From 1st British zone . .	14 0	8 6
,, 2nd ,,	15 9	9 6
,, 3rd ,,	17 6	10 6

Also to-day the Anglo-Italian telephone service will be extended to cover calls between all parts of this country and the whole of the first and second Italian zones, Florence in the third zone, and Rome in the fourth zone.

Subscription calls at half the day charges may be obtained between 7 p.m. and 8 a.m. for minimum periods of one month.

ELECTRICITY CONTRACTS

The Central Electricity Board have placed contracts to an approximate total value of £230,000 in connexion with the Mid-East England Electricity Scheme, as follows:—

(1) With Messrs. Johnson and Phillips, Limited, Charlton, S.E., for 33 kilovolt transmission lines.

(2) With the English Electric Company, Limited, Stafford, for 132 kilovolt transformers.

The contract for transformers is additional to those recently announced.

OBITUARY

We have to announce the deaths of Mr. A. A. CAMPBELL SWINTON, F.R.S., consulting engineer, who was well known for his work in radiology and wireless; of the HON. Mrs. ROBERT BRIDGEMAN, mother of Lord Bridgeman; and of MAJOR T. H. HILL, C.I.E., probably the last survivor of the servants of the Honourable East India Company.

Memoirs appear on p. 16.

POLITICAL NOTES

NEWSPAPER PEERS' NEW PARTY

ATTACKS ON UNIONIST SEATS

The new political party, which has been announced in the *Daily Express* and is to be led by Lord Beaverbrook, is revealing itself more and more plainly as being directed primarily against the Unionists under their present leadership. Thus, in a sheaf of manifestos issued at intervals yesterday the intention is recorded of setting up candidates wherever members of the new party can be enrolled in the largest numbers; and London, the South and West of England, and the agricultural constituencies generally—in other words, the Unionist strongholds—are particularly specified as being "most useful." The significant illustration is added that, if there should be 5,000 enlistments in St. George's, Hanover-square, and only 2,000 in Bow and Bromley (Mr. Lansbury's constituency), then the Beaverbrook Party would fight St. George's, Hanover-square (and presumably leave Bow and Bromley to the Socialists).

Meanwhile Lord Rothermere announces in the *Daily Mail* that he also has been urged to organize a new party, but that "the heavy responsibilities I already bear, particularly with regard to the many companies with which I am associated," render that additional diversion impossible. "My secretariat and I" have therefore decided to support Lord Beaverbrook in advocating a wise and careful taxation of foreign foodstuffs. The only other leader mentioned at present is Mr. C. A. McCurdy, who was once one of Mr. Lloyd George's Whips, and has since been a director of newspapers. He does duty once more—as he has been doing it (with portrait inset) for some months past—as a symbol of the conversion of thoughtful Liberalism to Lord Beaverbrook's leadership.

There is no tendency at present in the lobbies to treat the new movement very seriously. A few Conservative members have hastened—perhaps through a natural desire to stave off rival candidates in their own divisions—to sympathize vociferously with Lord Beaverbrook's ideas, but for the most part they have coupled their sympathy with an equally vociferous assurance of their loyalty to the Conservative Party. Members less easily stampeded are content to recognize quietly and rather regretfully that the useful stimulus given to Imperial interests by the "Empire Free Trade" campaign is likely to disappear with the creation of a party designed to fight the only existing party which can advance any practicable methods of consolidating the Empire. They have no present intention of inviting open conflict with a group whose professions agree very largely with their own, but they are certainly not disposed to secede from their old allegiance.

It is impossible, of course, to predict as yet the effect of the new organization on the fortunes of future elections, which may or may not be remote. It has a good deal of money behind it, and is already advertising for experienced agents and "suitable candidates," whose expenses will, if necessary, be paid. Broadly speaking, however, it seems likely to succeed, to a greater or less extent, in damaging the Unionist cause and in helping to maintain a Labour Government in office.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment was the principal topic discussed at the fortnightly meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party yesterday. The proceedings lasted for about an hour, and later the following official statement was issued:—

At a meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party held at the House of Commons to-day (Mr. H. Snell presiding) a discussion took place on the question of unemployment, with particular reference to the proposal which has been made from time to time for taking steps to get aged persons out of industry, and also the necessity for pressing on with the legislation for raising the school-leaving age. The Foreign Secretary took part in the discussion and pointed out that the arguments brought forward at the meeting were before the Government, and that the whole position was receiving close consideration.

There was a good deal of comment after the meeting on the fact that, although it was known that unemployment was to be dealt with, neither the Prime Minister nor Mr. Thomas, the Minister primarily responsible for dealing with the problem, was present. It is understood that Mr. Henderson, in his speech, reviewed the work already accomplished by the Government for the unemployed, and replied to a number of questions. He stated that the Lansbury-Mosley-Johnston memorandum was still before the Cabinet.

It had been thought that the meeting would consider the resolution submitted by Mr. E. Sandham in regard to Ministerial announcements of policy, but time did not permit of this, and the resolution is to be the first subject dealt with at the next meeting. It is understood that there was a good deal of discussion in regard to the school-leaving age proposals, and that Mr. Henderson made it perfectly clear that the Government had many other things to consider as well. Several Labour members interested in education are not at all satisfied with the attitude of the Government on this matter, which is to be considered by them at a special meeting to-day.

A meeting of the Liberal Parliamentary Party is to be held to-day, when it is assumed that Mr. Lloyd George will be prepared to indicate the present position of the conversations with the Government on the Coal Mines Bill. Members of the rank and file are complaining that they have heard very little of late of what is going on behind the scenes, and even the Whips of the party know little of what is happening. It was stated in a Liberal newspaper yesterday that an agreement had been come to by which the Liberals would not oppose the Trade Disputes Bill on the understanding that the Government would, at a later stage, support a measure of electoral reform. The question has certainly not yet been discussed by the Parliamentary Party as a whole, and no authority has been given to anybody to give such an undertaking.

CIVIL SERVICE PENSIONS

The Court of Appeal yesterday dismissed an appeal by four plaintiffs, former Civil servants, in a test action brought against the Attorney-General claiming a declaration that a Minute of the Treasury of March 20, 1922, which relates to the calculation of pensions payable to Civil servants, was null and void so far as it altered the basis of calculation provided by the Superannuation Acts, 1859 to 1909. The Court held that the plaintiffs had no legal right, as they claimed, to pensions, and that all questions relating to them were to be decided by the Treasury and not by a Court of Law.

The case is reported on page 5.

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE

L.C.C. BILL IN THE COMMONS

SECOND READING CARRIED

WESTMINSTER, WEDNESDAY

The Charing Cross Bridge Bill, promoted by the London County Council, nearly slipped through its second reading owing to the lateness of its opponents, but SIR WILLIAM DAVISON stepped into the breach with a brief summary of how the bridge was unpopular with all professional bodies and likely to interfere with traffic.

SIR WALTER GREAVES-LORD refused to agree to delay in promoting the scheme. It was common ground that some new bridge was necessary if Waterloo Bridge was to be saved. That bridge must be somewhere very near the site of the present Hungerford Bridge, and must be a high-level bridge, if navigation was not to be impeded, and if the Embankment was not to be further congested. The task was simplified by the decision to remove the railway station—which could be at least as beautiful as anything existing on the site—to the south bank, where easy access could be given by tube or omnibus. The scheme was æsthetic, urgently necessary, and the fruit of full consideration of 30 designs.

CASE FOR REJECTION

SIR MARTIN CONWAY did not deny the need of improvement, but moved the rejection of a scheme which would increase the site famine in Westminster, add to the congestion of the Strand, put the new railway station in the wrong place, and spend £15,000,000 in providing a bridge while destroying countervailing assets which might more than pay for the bridge. The development of South London, which another scheme might advance but which this scheme would frustrate, would provide far more employment than the scheme itself. Finally, there could be no beauty about building badly, and bad building could not be excused by calling in Sir Edwin Lutyens when all was wrongly settled which he might have rightly designed.

After MR. STEWART, in an attractive maiden speech, had urged the need of rationalizing the railway stations of London instead of perpetuating the redundant, COLONEL ASHLEY contended that the proposals of the Bill were the best solution of a difficult problem. The L.C.C., the Ministry of Transport, the traffic companies, and Mr. Baldwin—all practical authorities—supported it. Only learned societies really opposed it. The practical view must prevail in a primarily transport problem; otherwise there would be no justification for granting £9,000,000 from the Road Fund towards it.

Two London members, MR. SCURR and SIR KENYON VAUGHAN-MORGAN, supported the Bill, on the ground that London could wait no longer for improvement, and a third, MR. STRAUSS, announced that the threat to displace 5,000 people from homes, poor indeed but near their work, had been modified by an assurance that other suitable accommodation would be found. MR. HARRIS also supported the scheme, provided that the design of the bridge should be secured by a public competition.

MINISTER'S REPLY

The MINISTER of TRANSPORT had to face two main criticisms, the first that the scheme was bad for traffic, and the second that it created ugliness. He argued that alternatives must block the Embankment and river traffic. There were no better traffic experts than those of the Ministry and the London County Council. They were all in favour of the scheme, which alone could divert fresh traffic from already congested thoroughfares. The new tunnels would not be miasmic holes, but gloriously lighted highways. The new station was needed, because existing lines could not all be brought into Waterloo, and because Southern Railway passengers had a right to be brought near to the tubes.

As to the charge of restricted vision, he asserted that the area of the scheme was as big as could be afforded, and it was being linked up with other improvement schemes. The critics had refrained from justifying themselves by producing an alternative scheme, because they could not agree upon one. Finally, the architect was limited by traffic and engineering considerations, but within those limits Sir Edwin Lutyens had had free play and was ready to bless the scheme. Although Sir Edwin Lutyens was the Government's adviser, he had received a most improper letter from Mr. Arthur Keen, suggesting that he should repudiate responsibility for the scheme.

In a final word for the Opposition, MR. MILLS asserted that the only effect of the Bill would be to push the working population to an expensive distance from their work, but the sense of the House was clearly against him, and the second reading was carried by 230 votes to 62.

"THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT"

"The Victory of the Papacy," under which title the sixth volume of the Cambridge Medieval History has recently appeared, is the subject of the first article in *The Times Literary Supplement* to-day. Among the other books reviewed are two on M. Clemenceau, one by M. Jean Martet (his former secretary) and the other by Mr. George Adam, Mr. C. F. Andrews's "Mahatma Gandhi's Ideas," Mr. G. M. Dyott's account of the search for Colonel Fawcett under the title "Man Hunting in the Jungle," two books on the subject of Art in Advertising—Mr. W. G. Raffé's "Poster Design" and Mr. Elwyn Hughes's "An Outline of Advertising"—Lady Charnwood's "An Autograph Collection," and three portfolios of drawings by French, Flemish, and German masters, which have been edited by Mr. Campbell Dodgson.

SIR ESME HOWARD'S LEAVETAKING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, FEB 19

Sir Esme Howard, the British Ambassador, this morning presented his letters of recall to President Hoover. He will leave Washington to-night for New York, where he will speak at the Pilgrims' dinner to-morrow before sailing for England at midnight in the Majestic.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages:—

Bovril, Limited.
Wm. France, Fenwick, and Co.
Olympia, Limited.
Premier Investment Company.
H. E. Randall, Limited.
Sentinel Waggon Works.

THE INDIA NUMBER

A FURTHER ISSUE

Additional copies of *The Times* Special Number on India, which was completely sold out on the day of issue, have been printed, and it is hoped to satisfy a large part of the outstanding demand within a few days.

In the unexpected circumstances it is impossible to guarantee a quantity of the coloured plates sufficient to provide for all the additional copies of the Number that have been required, but fresh supplies are already in preparation.

ADMIRAL BYRD LEAVES FOR HOME

ARRIVAL OF RELIEF SHIP

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Admiral Byrd and his 42 companions have sailed for home. The supply ship City of New York having forced her way through the Ross Sea to Admiral Byrd's base, the embarcation of the explorers and their stores began this morning, and a few hours later the City of New York started on her homeward voyage.

It was a race with time and weather, for any day the ice barrier might have become solid and Admiral Byrd's expedition would then have had to pass another winter in the Antarctic. The Ross Sea, through which the route lies to the expedition's base in the Bay of Whales, is usually closed by ice after the middle of February.

Admiral Byrd started on his present expedition from Dunedin, New Zealand, in December, 1928. As the result of his surveys 20,000 square miles of polar territory have been mapped. In November last he flew with three others from his base to the South Pole and back, a distance of 1,600 miles.—*Reuter.*

SOVIET PERSECUTION OF RELIGION

GERMAN PROTESTANTS' MESSAGE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, FEB. 19

The German Council of the World Alliance of the Churches summoned representatives of this movement from all parts of Germany to a meeting in Berlin yesterday to discuss the religious persecution in Russia. A resolution was passed expressing deep sympathy with the victims of this oppression, and requesting the executive council of the World Alliance to take all steps likely to alleviate their lot.

The Evangelical League for the Protection of German Protestant Interests has published a message addressed to Christians in Russia, which says:—

Millions of Evangelical Christians united in the Evangelical League and in the International Association for the Protection and Promotion of Protestantism have heard with the deepest indignation of the indescribable suffering and persecution which oppress you. . . . We stand by you in deep gratitude for your steadfastness and loyalty, which cannot remain unrewarded, and in the firm belief that the Kingdom of God will survive all persecutions.

PROTESTS FROM AMERICAN RELIGIOUS BODIES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, FEB. 19

There were four important additions yesterday to the growing movement of protest against religious persecution in Russia.

The American Committee on Religious Rights and Minorities addressed a letter to President Hoover, the Department of State, the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate, and its chairman, Senator Borah, petitioning them to refuse to recognize the Soviet Government until religious persecution ceased. The Lutheran World Convention issued a "call to prayer" to 81,000,000 Lutherans throughout the world, and the National Lutheran Council adopted resolutions of protest against the course of the Soviet Government. The American Jewish Congress issued a statement denouncing the "unspeakable repressions" of religion in Soviet Russia and pledging the co-operation of American Jewry with all other faiths in the efforts to put an end to the "grievous wrongs perpetuated, strangely enough, in the name of social justice." In addition the New York State Assembly, by a unanimous vote, adopted a resolution expressing the sympathy of the people of New York with "the Christian people of Russia," although not until a clause pledging the people of the State to use "their best efforts in time and money" to persuade the Soviet Government to alter its ruling regarding the worship of God had been struck out.

The Communist Party in New York issued a statement elaborating its contention that the protests of religious bodies and others against the suppression of religion in Russia were merely part of "an Imperialist war offensive of the Church" against the Soviet Union. Preparations for "armed Imperialist invasion of the Soviet Union are proceeding with feverish haste," it asserted. The *Daily Worker*, a Communist organ, expressed the same view, as did *Die Freiheit*, a Communist newspaper printed in Yiddish. *The Day*, an independent Radical newspaper, ridiculed, however, Moscow's explanation of the world-wide protests against its action with regard to religion, and *Vorwärts*, a Socialist daily, argued that Moscow's contention that Soviet economy was regarded by Western nations as a serious menace to capitalist economy was without basis in fact.

COAL OUTPUT

The coal output and the number of wage earners at the mines in Great Britain for the week ended February 8, were as follows:—

Districts	Output	Wage-Earners
	Tons	
Northumberland ..	302,500	49,300
Durham	819,500	142,100
Yorkshire	1,002,800	171,400
Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales	417,900	91,300
Derby, Nottingham, and Leicester ..	666,300	118,400
Stafford, Worcester, Salop, and Warwick	388,100	76,900
South Wales and Monmouthshire ..	1,045,000	180,900
Other English Districts*	126,900	25,200
Scotland	710,400	101,800
Total	5,479,400	957,300

* Including Cumberland, Westmorland, Gloucester, Somerset, and Kent.

The output in the preceding week was 5,445,700 tons, and the number of wage earners 956,400.

THE INVALIDS

It was announced last night at Henham Hall, Suffolk, that Lady Stradbroke had had a fairly good day, and her condition was unchanged.

The condition of Lord Glenarthur is unchanged.

Mr. F. O. Roberts, Minister of Pensions, who has been unwell at his home at Northampton for nearly a fortnight, is making good progress, and hopes to resume duty early next week.

Mr. Leo Maxse, who has been very seriously ill, has been removed from the nursing home to his own house and is now progressing favourably.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE

CONSULTATIONS ENDED

DECISION TO-DAY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, FEB. 19

It was officially stated this afternoon that M. Doumergue, the President of the Republic, had concluded his political consultations. As the President was holding an official reception this evening, he would not be able until to-morrow morning to summon the person whom he would ask to form a Government.

Among M. Doumergue's callers to-day was M. Tardieu, who has so far recovered as to be permitted by his doctor to leave the house, and had used the opportunity to make a visit to the Elysée. He arrived shortly before noon in a motor-car, muffled up in a heavy overcoat, bearing obvious signs of his recent illness. He remained with M. Doumergue about half an hour. Afterwards it was explained that his visit had nothing to do with the crisis, and that he had merely reported to the President on the state of the negotiations at the London Naval Conference and other current business. During the day he himself held a series of conversations with his colleagues of the late Cabinet.

Various statements were made in the course of the afternoon and evening by the party leaders of the Senate and Chamber, while the parties continued to hold meetings and pass resolutions. Except among the unrepentant groups of the Socialists and Socialist-Radicals there has been a frank admission that the defeat of M. Tardieu was a regrettable incident which ought not to have been allowed to occur. At the same time, it is quite evident that it was bound to occur sooner or later, and that the financial dispute was but the detonator to the bomb. The negotiations of the last two days have made it plain that the Socialist-Radicals are more than tired of 14 months of Opposition, and that the recent decision of the Socialists has altered the situation for them. They were prepared to make a bid for power at a favourable moment, and it is suggested that the personal success and prestige of M. Tardieu at The Hague and in London certainly did nothing to retard this. When the dissatisfaction of the minor Centre groups began to be translated into action, the rest was easy. Opinions differ as to whether the vote was a disavowal of M. Tardieu or only a reflection on M. Chéron. They differ also as to whether, in the event of M. Tardieu's forming a fresh Cabinet, he would find a suitable majority for the completion of his programme.

In the present fluid state of the groups in the Chamber, a Cabinet composed of the Socialist-Radicals, with the support (but not cooperation) of the Socialists, and relying on the divided Left Centre, would be in an equally precarious position. Hence the view that a leading politician from one of these lesser groups might succeed temporarily at least. Such a Cabinet would also be unstable, as the groups themselves are apt to split, especially on questions where the opinion of the electorate can be flattered. Of course an outstanding figure could always rally support, but political France has an unfortunate way of exhausting its statesmen by working them to shreds. Thus, if M. Poincaré were to declare himself physically able to resume power, he would have no difficulty in forming a Government with a majority sufficient to enable the present negotiations to be resumed with full authority. The same is true of M. Briand, who, however, is known to be unwilling to accept the strain of office. As a last alternative, an interim Cabinet has been suggested under the leadership of some neutral or Socialist-Radical Senator, for the sole purpose of passing the Budget and concluding the naval negotiations.

DATE OF THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

The Prime Minister announced at question-time in the House of Commons yesterday that the Imperial Conference would open in London on September 30.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

OPERA

Savoy	THE MIKADO	8.15

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	2.30 & 8.15
Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	IN THE ZONE AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.15
Apollo	NINE TILL SIX	2.30 & 8.30
Comedy	THE WAY OUT	8.30
Court	HAMLET	2.30 & 8
Criterion	MILESTONES	2.30 & 8.30
Daly's	THIS WAY TO PARADISE	8.15
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	8.15
Drury Lane	THE SLEEPING BEAUTY	2 & 7.45
Duke of York's	JEW SUSS	8.30
Everyman	CHARLES AND MARY	2.30 & 8.15
Fortune	THE LAST ENEMY	2.30 & 8.30
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Globe	CANARIES SOMETIMES SING	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	MR. CINDERS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Kingsway	THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL	8.15
Little	FRANKENSTEIN	8.30
Lyceum	PUSS IN BOOTS	2 & 7.30
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	DANDY DICK	8.30
New	SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS	2.30 & 8.15
Palace	DEAR LOVE	8.15
Piccadilly	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	8
Playhouse	DEVONSHIRE CREAM	2.30 & 8.30
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	2.30 & 8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	2.30 & 8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	8.15
St. James's	MICHAEL AND MARY	8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	8.30
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	2.30 & 8.30
The Old Vic	AS YOU LIKE IT	12
	DON GIOVANNI	7.45
Vaudeville	FRENCH LEAVE	2.30 & 8.30
Wyndham's	THE CALENDAR	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum		2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire		6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre		3 & 8
Palladium		2.30, 6.30, & 9
Victoria Palace		6.15 & 8.50

CONCERTS

Æolian Hall	MISS BEATRICE DESFOSSES	8.15
Grotrian Hall	HERRON STRING QUARTET	8.30
Queen's Hall	PHILHARMONIC CONCERT	8
Wigmore Hall	M. GEORGES PITSCH	8.30

EXHIBITIONS

The Italian Art Exhibition	is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9.30 to 7
Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Olympia	BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	ELSTREE CALLING	12 to 11
Astoria	RIO RITA	12.45 to 11
Avenue	MALDONE	1 to 12
Capitol	HOT FOR PARIS	12 to 11
Carlton	THE LOVE PARADE	2.45, 6, & 8.45
Empire	THE BISHOP MURDER CASE	12 to 12
Kensington	THE LOVE TRAP	2 to 11
London Pavilion	CONDEMNED	4.30, 6, & 8.30
Marble Arch Pavilion	DISRAELI	2 to 11
New Gallery	ROOKERY NOOK	4.30 to 11
Plaza	THE VIR

THE TIMES

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1930

Special Articles : PAGE
Peasants in Russia. From Our Riga Correspondent .. .. .. 15 & 16
Peace in the Coverts 17
Obituary : Mr. A. A. Campbell Swinton and Major T. H. Hill 16
Illustrations :
New Atlantic Liners 18
Correspondence :
The Pact and the Covenant (Mr. Philip Kerr) 15
Copyright in Pictures (Sir William Llewellyn, P.R.A.) 15
Poole Harbour Bridge (Dr. L. R. Farnell) 15
Kanchenjunga (Sir Frank Swettenham) 15
Nathaniel Dance (Mr. M. H. Spielmann) 15
The Powers in Conference (Admiral Sir Reginald Custance) 10
Privilege and the Lords (Sir John Seymour-Lloyd, K.C.) 10
Children of the Canals (Mrs. Elizabeth King and others) 10
Games in Regent's Park (Sir Rennell Rodd, M.P.) 10
Post Office and Beam Wireless (Captain F. E. Guest) 10
Trade with Russia (Chairman of the British Union of Russian Bondholders) 10
Lord Beaverbrook's Party (Mr. F. W. S. Roberts) 10
"The Injured Queen" (Mr. K. F. Markby) 10
Points from Letters :—Taxes and Duties ; "The Injured Queen" ; Mr. Lansbury and the Parks ; War Books ; Idle Shipping ; Early Docks ; London Municipal Society ; A Patience Deal ; B.B.C. Enunciation ; Romney Marsh Bird Sanctuary ; Buy British ; Biblical Misprints ; Admission to Kew Gardens 10

Arrangements ..	17	Naval, Military, and Air Force ..	7
Art Exhibitions ..	12	News in Brief ..	11
Auction Summary	23	Obituary	16
Broadcasting ..	7	Parliament ..	8
Court Circular ..	17	Political Notes ..	14
Crossword Puzzle	7	Sale Room ..	12
Ecclesiastical ..	9	Sporting .. 6 &	7
Estate Market ..	23	State of the Roads	12
Finance .. 19-	23	Theatres	12
Home News ..	11	*The Times* of 1830	9
Imperial & Foreign	13	University ..	17
Law Notices ..	5	Wills & Bequests	9
Law Report ..	5		
Sails & Shipping	23		

Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Moderate easterly winds ; fair ; cold ; mist or fog locally early and late ; sharp ground frost at night. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The Naval Conference has been adjourned until next Wednesday. The adjournment is due to the French political crisis. A memorandum defining Italian naval policy was issued yesterday. Italy is ready to reduce to any limit, provided that her claim to parity with France is recognized. (p. 14)

Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Rothermere have issued a series of statements about the formation of their new party and announce their intention to put a number of candidates in the field at future elections. (p. 14)

The two monkeys which escaped in London a few days ago are still at large. (p. 11)

A resolution passed by the National Association of Merchants and Manufacturers yesterday declared that the present trade situation called for serious attention, and that the freest interchange of commodities should be encouraged by the lowering of tariffs throughout the world. (p. 16)

Over £25,000 damage was caused by a fire which broke out yesterday in the Sussex Assembly Rooms at the Pantiles, Tunbridge Wells. (p. 16)

On the direction of the Judge, the jury at the Hertfordshire Assizes yesterday returned a verdict for the defendant in the action brought by Mr. Pemberton Billing against Rear-Admiral M. F. Sueter, M.P., for alleged slander uttered on the eve of the poll at the last General Election, when they were both candidates in the Hertford Division. The Judge ruled that there was no ground for action, no special damage being proved. (p. 11)

The Bishop of Gloucester, speaking last night at Cheltenham, spoke of the importance of dissociating protests against the persecution of religion in Russia from any criticism of the political or atheistic opinions of the Soviet Government. (p. 11)

Sir Maurice Gwyer, the Treasury Solicitor, gave evidence yesterday before the Committee appointed to consider the powers of Ministers. (p. 11)

Last year was one of great disappointment, states the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom in its annual report. (p. 9)

The Infantry establishment of the Territorial Army will be reduced by 8,736 men on April 1. (p. 7)

The results of the Army promotion examinations held in October at stations abroad are announced. (p. 7)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday debates arose on the position of agriculture and on public economy. (p. 8)

In the House of Commons more questions were put to Mr. Henderson on the subject of Soviet persecution of religion ; the Prime Minister announced the date of the next Imperial Conference ; private members' motions dealing with bank amalgamations and the incidence of taxation on the development of industry were discussed ; and the second reading of the London County Council (Charing Cross Bridge) Bill was carried by 230 votes to 62. (p. 8)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

It was officially stated in Paris yesterday that the President had concluded his consultations with political leaders, and that he would send this morning for the person whom he would ask to form a Government. (p. 14)

Our Shanghai Correspondent says the Provisional Court Agreement is regarded there as an unavoidable concession to the Chinese, and whether foreign rights will suffer under the new arrangements depends on the spirit in which they are carried out. Granted faith on the foreign side and good will on that of the Chinese the agreement may prove quite workable. (p. 14)

Four men, two of them prominent members of the Left wing of the Kuomintang, were murdered on Tuesday night in Shanghai by seven men who are at present at large. (p 14)

The supply ship City of New York arrived yesterday at Admiral Byrd's base in the Bay of Whales, and took off the explorer and his companions. (p. 14)

The number of deaths in the New Jersey oil works explosion has now reached 10. (p. 13)

Mr. Herbert Richmond Palmer has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of the Gambia, in succession to Sir Edward Denham. (p. 13)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The Queen will open on Tuesday the first clinic for the treatment of rheumatism, equipped by the Red Cross Society, at Regent's Park. The clinic was thrown open yesterday for inspection. (p. 9)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

SPORT

The Windsor Race Meeting was begun yesterday. (p. 6)

The Lent Races were begun at Cambridge yesterday. (p. 7)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—£5,000,000 Shell Issue ; Hull Corporation Loan ; the Diversion of Sinking Funds ; Increased Electrical Dividend ; Rubber Restriction Proposals ; Inveresk Paper Report ; Three Mining Dividends ; Tilling and B.A. Traction Accounts ; and the Annual Report of the Chamber of Shipping. (p. 19)

In the Money Market loan rates again declined. Discount rates were weak in tendency. A portion of the newly arrived Spanish bar gold was dealt with in the bullion market and was bought for Germany at 84s. 10½d. per oz. Silver declined ¼d. to 19 15-16d. per oz. The Paris exchange rose to 124.27½f., but the Milan rate moved in favour of Italy. Spanish pesetas appreciated, and the Argentine exchange again advanced. (p. 20)

An irregular tone prevailed on the Stock Exchange yesterday. British Funds were dull, but there was support for both British and Argentine Railway stocks. Among Industrial shares Courtaulds and Imperial Tobacco were higher, while Coal and Engineering shares remained heavy. There was a little support for Rubber shares. (p. 19)

ENTANGLEMENTS IN EUROPE

During next week a committee appointed by the Council of the League of Nations is to consider what amendments should be made in the Covenant of the League in order to bring it into harmony with the Pact of Paris, better known as the Kellogg Pact. That sounds a very useful, or at any rate a perfectly harmless, piece of work ; but MR. PHILIP KERR, in the letter which will be found on this page, and PROFESSOR MANNING, in the letter which was published yesterday, have pointed out that it has possibilities which should be carefully watched in this country if we are not to lay ourselves open to unpleasant surprises. The principal amendments to be considered are those which were put forward last September by SIR CECIL HURST on behalf of the British delegation. Their effect, as nearly as possible, would be to make every violation of the Kellogg Pact by a member of the League a violation also of the League Covenant ; and moreover—and it is here that vigilance is needed most—to make the "sanctions" provisions of the Covenant applicable to every such violation. SIR CECIL argued that, while the suggested modifications did in a sense increase the burdens which membership of the League imposed upon the countries which belonged to it, the extension of their obligations under Article 16 was more theoretical than practical. That argument, however, was not entirely convincing, and the opposition of the Dutch and Scandinavian delegates, who refused to take the easy-going British view of the extension of responsibilities proposed, caused a decision to be postponed until the question could be studied more thoroughly. MR. KERR now gives reasons for thinking that the suggested extension, far from being merely theoretical, might in given circumstances impose very serious obligations upon all the members of the League, and more particularly upon Great Britain and the British Navy ; and he argues that it would be extremely unwise to take this fresh burden upon our shoulders until we have come to an agreement with the United States about the future of the Kellogg Pact.

Under the League Covenant the sanctions contemplated are primarily economic—the cutting off of intercourse between an offending member and all other States, whether members of the League or not. The bulk of the work, the responsibility, and the risk of this proceeding would obviously fall upon the British Navy, and public opinion here would certainly not be disposed to acquiesce in the assumption of any further responsibilities in European affairs which might impose unpleasant and even dangerous tasks upon our Fleet as the result of developments over which we should have no control. Heavy commitments have already been accepted, with the nation's full consent, under the Covenant of the League ; and these will be carried out with the utmost fidelity. But the majority of the people of this country certainly feel that we have gone quite far enough in recognition of our duty as a European Power. It was that feeling which caused the emphatic rejection of the Geneva Protocol, to which the last Labour Government attempted to commit the country, and caused even the Locarno Treaties to be accepted with some misgiving. It puts out of court with the British public any suggestion, such as that contained in the Memorandum of the French delegation to the Naval Conference, for a mutual treaty of guarantee which might impose unspecified and unforeseen obligations. It will cause the proceedings of the Committee about to meet in Geneva to be followed with the greatest anxiety, and its report to be scrutinized with a firm determination not to be led into any further entangling commitments in Continental politics. The convincing argument against such entanglements is that, while Great Britain is and must remain a great European Power and must carry the burdens which that position imposes upon her, she is also something far more—the head and centre of a world-wide Empire, and as such has duties and responsibilities which are equally great and even more immediate. She has, in fact, a double function to fulfil in the world, and she cannot involve herself in the affairs of Europe to an extent that might be incompatible with her responsibility for the safety, the prosperity, and the integrity of the Empire.

This same aversion from the prospect of entangling commitments in Europe, which might be incompatible with the development of the Empire, causes the public to follow with nervous misgivings MR. GRAHAM'S present pursuit of a so-called "tariff truce." A natural anxiety to see some reduction in the tariff barriers which at present shut our trade out of the European markets, won the project at first a not unfavourable reception. On closer inspection it lost all its superficial attractions. The first sign of disillusionment came when other nations began to prepare for the truce negotiations by putting up their tariffs even higher than they were before. It began to be realized that, whatever MR. GRAHAM'S own hopes might be, the most probable result even of a favourable outcome of the negotiations would be the stabilization for the period of the truce of the present unsatisfactory state of affairs. We should actually bind ourselves to continue to allow other countries free access to our markets while they maintained their present barriers against us. MR. GRAHAM has protested against this "widespread misunderstanding" ; and he admitted in his speech at Geneva on Tuesday that "the stabilization of tariffs at their present level would be frankly disastrous." The intention, it seems, was that during the truce the countries which were parties to it should not only not increase their tariffs but should spare no effort to reduce them. As to that it can only be said that it is refreshing to see so optimistic a view of the tariff intentions of protectionist countries survive even a short term of office at the Board of Trade. It would be still more refreshing to see some evidence of justification for it, but of that there is so far not the slightest trace. Nor is there likely to be so long as the great British market remains open to the surplus production of the rest of the world—to act as a safety valve relieving, for everybody except ourselves, the intolerable strain of tariff restrictions and providing for all foreign producers another market in addition to their own in which they can freely sell their wares. As things are the protectionist countries do not seem to be taking the truce negotiations very seriously. Out of thirty countries represented only eight have given their delegations powers to negotiate and sign a Convention ; the remaining twenty-two are only authorized to take part in the discussions. That does not look as if much were coming of MR. GRAHAM'S well-meant activities. And it is just as well. If they were to succeed up to the very limit of his expectations, the result would be to commit this country to a fiscal entanglement with an economic alliance in Europe, an alliance that owes its origin to the common European fear of the economic power of the United States, and to the desire for an agreement which would act as some sort of balance to the great internal market of America. With such an alliance this country has no desire to be entangled. Her economic future is bound up far more intimately with that of the world-wide system of which she is the centre than it is with the Continent of Europe ; and she is not disposed to enter into any fiscal commitments with European countries which might hamper her in her task of developing the trade and the economic resources of the British Empire.

Shanghai and Nanking

On Monday the delegates of the Western Powers, with the exception of the FRENCH MINISTER and those of Japan and the United States, signed an agreement at Nanking which provides for the reorganization of the Provisional Court of Shanghai. Though the text of the agreement has not yet reached this country, it is understood that it abolishes the right of Consular officials or their deputies to sit with Chinese Judges in order to watch cases affecting a foreigner or a foreign undertaking ; that the police charged with the execution of the orders of the Court will henceforth be appointed by the Court instead of by the Shanghai Municipal Council ; and that only the Chinese civil and criminal codes of procedure shall be applied. The agreement will be in force for three years. A version of its chief provisions, which was disclosed late in January by the head of the Judicial Department of the Nanking Government, suggested a complete surrender of the control formerly exercised by the Municipal Council. The latest message from our Correspondent at Shanghai gives some reassurance on this head. He points out that the Chinese Judges will still be subject to foreign observation through the legal representative of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement who has the right to be present at all cases, while the foreign head of the judicial police through whom the orders of the Court will pass before execution will be nominated by the Council for service under the Chinese authorities. The appointment of an equal number of foreign and Chinese referees to whom questions concerning the interpretation or application of the agreement are to be submitted is another concession that should satisfy all the interests involved. But even so the change converts the mixed Provisional Court into a Chinese District Court and abolishes the last vestige of foreign control over its judicial decisions.

This latest reorganization of what was the Mixed Court of Shanghai marks another stage in a controversy which has grown annually more acute since 1911. Over sixty years ago the Mixed Court was set up for the trial of Chinese committing offences within the international settlement and of cases in which a Chinese subject was sued or prosecuted by a foreigner. In 1911, when China was in the throes of revolution, it became doubtful whether the Court could continue to carry out its duties. The foreign Consuls in Shanghai thereupon confirmed the then Chinese magistrates of the Court in their position and subsequently selected and appointed others without reference to the Chinese authorities, who subsequently protested and continued to protest against this assumption of control over a Chinese Court by a foreign Body, a control unsanctioned by any Treaty with the Central Government of China. In 1926 the interested Powers agreed to restore Chinese control over the Court which since has been known as the Provisional Court. But the Chinese were not content ; they objected to the right preserved by the foreign Consular authorities to be represented in mixed cases : they alleged, sometimes with cause, that Consular deputies frequently claimed that right in cases which had little connexion with the interests of their own nationals, and that these deputies occasionally exceeded their powers.

But, however strong legally the Chinese case may be, the recent history of the Provisional Court justifies the apprehensions of the foreign colony of Shanghai as to the consequences of the Nanking agreement. In an article published on this page yesterday a well-informed Correspondent pointed out that since foreign control has diminished the interference of Nationalist politicians with the Court has led to a number of perversions of justice and has compelled three successive Chinese Presidents to resign in protest. The foreign community which has made the Shanghai International Settlement into a great city, more progressive than many Western towns, and incidentally a refuge for Chinese liberals in days of tyranny, has every right to be alarmed when mysterious influences compel Judges to commute death sentences on notorious assassins. Its members naturally feel that the order and the security which the settlement has so long enjoyed will be rapidly undermined if the precedent set by the Provisional Court is to guide its successor and if the new Court remains inactive or helpless in the face of such political crimes as the murder of two members of the left wing of the Kuomintang and two other persons which was carried out with such cold-blooded precision in the Foreign Settlement on Tuesday night. The Nanking Government and its propagandists claim that the only remedy for the imperfections of the nearly Chinese Provisional Court is to make it still more Chinese. The Powers have agreed, and the experiment is to be tried for three years. It may succeed, if the chiefs of the Chinese Government can make up their minds to pass the Bill of Rights which is now before the Central Political Council, and still more if two conditions of success—confidence on the part of the foreigners and good will towards them on the part of the Chinese authorities—are equally present. It is a major interest of the new rulers of the richest provinces of China that it should succeed. A bench of competent Chinese magistrates trying and judging complicated civil and criminal cases between foreigners and Chinese citizens without fear or favour would furnish Nanking with a far stronger argument for the abolition of the Consular Courts than the appeal to abstract rights. But there are forces in China, native and alien, which can still trouble the relations between the Republic and foreign Powers ; and it is to be hoped therefore that the British and other Governments interested in the peace and prosperity of the settlement will be ready with an alternative plan if the latest concession should break down in practice.

Tunbridge Wells

An auctioneers' store room in a town in Kent has been burned down. Auctioneers' store rooms are less interesting than their use of words ; and there is nothing in the event itself—putting aside the regrettable injury to some of the firemen—to make it worth mention in the news of the day. But so strong is the appeal of the past that the burning of this particular auctioneers' store room will set scores of people turning over books of many kinds—history-books, natural history-books, play-books, story-books, guide-books, geographies, biographies, autobiographies—to refresh their memories or to fill gaps in their knowledge, while their imagination teems with kings and queens, prelates and nobles, rakes and ruffians, beaux and belles, duchesses and actresses, Puritans, preachers, and profligates. For the town in Kent is Tunbridge Wells ; the auctioneers' store room was at the back of the Old Assembly Rooms ; and those rooms were on the Pantiles. It does not matter that there have been no pantiles there (except a few that were left as a curiosity) since 1793. It does not matter that the very name was dropped for nearly one hundred years—to be revived at the "golden" jubilee of the QUEEN whom an old print shows as a baby girl in a pannier on a donkey returning to Tunbridge Wells from a morning ride, with a huge footman holding a huge parasol over her huge bonnet. It does not matter that the dictionary, with its depressing rectitude, declares that, even when they were there, the pantiles had no right to the name. A pantile is a curved roofing tile : the pavement of the Upper Walk (which the inhabitants put down in 1700, just too late to appease the angry PRINCESS ANNE, who had given them the money for it two years before) was of flat tiles. None of this matters. So strong is the appeal of the past that, dictionary or no, new paving or no, to people in general the word pantiles has no meaning except as the name of a certain street in a town in Kent.

Those who begin turning over their books are to be envied—supposing them to have plenty of leisure. Otherwise limping punishment, or at least remorse, will desert them not at the end of a day not wasted indeed, but stolen from the trivial round. Tunbridge Wells has a way, just as bad as Bath's, of getting into the books that are hardest to put down. There is PEPYS. There are HORACE WALPOLE'S letters. There is MACAULAY'S History of England. As every one knows, he gives Tunbridge Wells only one paragraph ; but it is a paragraph in that famous third chapter, and who is strong-minded enough to stop at the end of it when he sees that the next paragraph is about Bath ? There is BOSWELL ; and that is an entanglement, because DR. JOHNSON'S visit to Tunbridge Wells is so hard to track down in the notes that it may take hours of delicious browsing before the place is found. JOHNSON at Tunbridge Wells, indeed, is more easily seen in "The Virginians." THACKERAY must have known the annotated print of 1748 sent by SAMUEL RICHARDSON to MISS WESTCOMB, where JOHNSON and the BISHOP of SALISBURY are together, though fat little RICHARDSON himself is seen alone (without even one adoring lady !) at the other end of the picture. And to take up "The Virginians" is certainly to be lost to the common world, heedless of time and oblivious of duty. And still MEREDITH lies in wait. The "Memorial Edition" introduces "The Tale of Chloe" with a print of Bath ; but to many readers it was incontrovertibly Tunbridge Wells where the Duchess of Dewlap was attended by Chloe, and where Mr. Beamish (for BEAU NASH came to rule at Tunbridge Wells so soon as death had ended the reign of MRS. BELL CAUSEY) was Master of Ceremonies and of greater things than ceremony. And those are but a paltry few of the lures which the burning of an auctioneers' store room hangs out. How came there to be, at all, those healing chalybeate waters which in the days of KING JAMES I. a wornout young rake discovered, as if in a fairy tale, as he rode, doomed and despairing, through a wood ? The imagination can barely face the æons of geological change which went to the making of that spring. And why should these waters do good to the human body ? Even the kings and queens, the gamblers and beauties, the stories and plays and poems begin to dwindle and grow pallid when the burning of an auctioneers' store room throws fitful gleams of light into the vast darkness of mysteries like these.

NATHANIEL DANCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—With your admirable Indian Number you present us with a colour-reproduction of the portrait of "Robert, Lord Clive," painted, as you have it, "By Sir Nathaniel Dance." I venture to point out that it is an error so to speak of this painter.

When he executed the portrait—and the two replicas, or copies, of it now in the National Portrait Gallery and the Government House in Calcutta respectively—the artist was plain Nathaniel Dance, R.A. But in the year 1790—some 20 years, probably, after painting Lord Clive—he resigned his membership of the Royal Academy on marrying Mrs. Dummer, a widow lady with £15,000 or £18,000 a year, as variously stated, and he entered Parliament. Ten years later, in 1800, he received a baronetcy and forthwith became "Sir Nathaniel Dance-Holland, Bt." (we sometimes find him referred to as Sir Nathaniel Holland). Thus, when his title was awarded him his painting days were already over, and he ceased even his few landscapes to the Royal Academy as contributed by "Nathaniel Dance, Esq., Honorary Exhibitor."

The importance of the matter, such as it is, lies in this : that if his name be accepted as adopted by you, the painter becomes confused with his contemporary Sir Nathaniel Dance (1748-1827) who was commander under the East India Company, and the strikingly successful Commodore of their Fleet. That Sir Nathaniel, curiously enough, is to be found identified, in the Dictionary of National Biography, with his namesake the painter (1734-1811), or, alternatively and inadmissibly, as brothers.

Your obedient servant,
M. H. SPIELMANN.
The Athenæum, Feb. 18.

THE PACT AND THE COVENANT

BRITISH AMENDMENTS

DANGER OF EXTENDED COMMITMENTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I am very glad that Professor Manning has written to *The Times* about the implications of the proposal to amend the Covenant to bring it into line with the Pact of Paris.

Everybody will agree that there is much to be said for eliminating from the Covenant the residuary right to use war as an instrument of national policy, which exists in the Covenant but has been renounced under the Pact of Paris. The proposal, however, now put forward by the British Government is a proposal, as is admitted by Sir Cecil Hurst, to extend the legal obligation of the British Government to use the British Navy against a Covenant or Pact breaker.

Under Article 16 of the Covenant Great Britain is bound to sever financial, commercial, and personal intercourse with any State which goes to war in violation of its obligations under Articles 12, 13, and 15 ; its obligations, that is to say, to submit non-justiciable disputes to inquiry and report by the Council of the League for a period which may be as long as six months, followed by a "cooling off" period of three months, after which the parties have the right to resort to war unless the Council is unanimous in its recommendations.

In other words, the Covenant binds Great Britain to take economic sanctions only against a nation which goes to war without submitting its dispute to public investigation and report during a period which may be as long as nine months. That is a formidable obligation, but one which is precise and the performance of which public opinion will probably support, because most people are agreed that any nation which goes to war without permitting impartial investigation of its dispute is almost certainly in the wrong and ought to be restrained by the severance of economic relations.

Under the proposed amendment, however, Article 16 will legally come into force as against any nation which goes to war in any circumstances. That is a much wider obligation. Going to war without allowing investigation of a dispute is one thing. Going to war at any time, even after a report has been received in your own favour which the other party to the dispute refuses to carry out, is quite another. We may be willing to undertake the obligation to institute economic sanctions in the first case where we may reasonably refuse to bind ourselves to use them in the second.

But there is an even stronger objection. The British Government's proposal is a proposal to extend our obligations precisely at the most difficult point for ourselves. The institution of economic sanctions inevitably means interference by the British Navy with American neutral trade so long as the United States is not a member of the League or does not support its action. It is true that the present proposal is to put the British Navy behind the Pact of Paris, for which the United States is principally responsible. It seems to me, however, extremely unwise that we should do this until we have come to an agreement with the United States as to how this Pact should be implemented. It is well known that the United States to-day is utterly opposed to compulsory sanctions. I cannot imagine a more certain way of driving the United States away from the consideration of the question of how the Kellogg Pact is to be made effective, or of forcing a discussion of the freedom of the seas in its most unpropitious form, than that we, on our own initiative and without consulting the United States Government, should bind ourselves to use the British Navy as the principal instrument behind the Pact.

I would, therefore, urge that this question should first be discussed between the British and the American Governments, and afterwards debated in Parliament, before the British Government commits itself to an extension of its obligations under Article 16 in a manner which would be welcomed by most of the nations of Europe as a reinsurance of their own security at the cost of the British Empire.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP KERR.
29, St. James's-place, S.W.1, Feb. 19.

COPYRIGHT IN PICTURES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Under the plea of "simplifying the law" of copyright for the "general advantage" the writer of an article in *The Times* of February 14 approves a proposal that "the sale of an artistic work shall also be a sale of every right appertaining to that work."

In plain language this means that when an artist sells a picture, a piece of sculpture, or an etching the copyright shall *ipso facto* pass to the purchaser. Presumably this is to be brought about by an Act of Parliament forbidding a sale on any other terms. In the result no artist could sell his work except at the risk of its being reproduced or copied by another or several other hands. Purchasers of a reproduction would, of course, acquire similar rights. The writer has clearly not paused to think the matter out. Thus, should an artist make a present of a picture to a friend, and that friend sell it, the copyright would pass from the painter to the purchaser. Again, an enterprising trader acquiring a photograph of an artist's picture could use it with impunity to advertise his goods in circulars or on the hoardings. The artist would be powerless to stop it.

This confiscatory proposal and the reference to "meddling societies" (whose duty it is to protect the artists' rights) are strangely reminiscent of those who promoted the now notorious Musical Copyright Bill "in the interests of composers." The proposal is, therefore, one "worth serious consideration" as a warning to artists to be on their guard.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
WM. LLEWELLYN (President of the Royal Academy).
Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly, W.1, Feb. 19.

POOLE HARBOUR BRIDGE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Now that Parliament has rejected the Poole Harbour Bridge Bill, I would like to express to you my warm thanks for the very effective and sympathetic help that *The Times* has rendered us. I am sure we are much indebted to your journal for our victory.

Yours very faithfully,
LEWIS R. FARNELL.
33, Danecourt-road, Parkstone, Dorset, Feb. 18.

KANCHENJUNGA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In a leading article of *The Times* of yesterday I was interested to read that only twice—in 1905 and 1929—has the ascent of Kanchenjunga been attempted. I was in India early in 1884 and there I met—first at Darjeeling and afterwards in Calcutta—an attractive and interesting Mr. Graham, a man of means, about 26 years of age. I saw him often, and he told me that he had come to India with two Swiss guides, whom he named, and that after months of preparation he had attempted to climb Kanchenjunga and had failed, but that they had succeeded in reaching the summit of Kabru, a neighbouring peak, which is, I believe, over 24,000ft. in height.

Your obedient servant,
FRANK SWETTENHAM.
15, Great Stanhope-street, Feb. 18.

PEASANTS IN RUSSIA

SOVIET RURAL POLICY

A NEW REVOLUTION

(From Our Riga Correspondent)

What is happening in the villages of Russia ? Is it really civil war ? This question was recently put to a prominent man of no political party who had just returned from a journey to Moscow and some of the chief provincial centres. He replied :—

I don't know whether it should be called civil war or a new revolution ; but I do know that the civil war of 1918-1920 directly involved only about 10 per cent. of the population, whereas the present revolution which Stalin is attempting has roused 85 per cent., or the whole mass of the people inhabiting the villages of the Soviet Union. In this sense one may certainly speak of it as a new social revolution, more important, perhaps, and more dangerous than the civil war of 10 years ago.

There is no exaggeration here. The measures undertaken by the Soviet Government are more than an attempt to enforce collective farming and exterminate the *kulaki* (comparatively well-to-do peasants) ; they are intended to bring about the quick and complete destruction of the peculiar forms of land tenure which have existed for ages, since long before the abolition of serfdom in 1861, and, unchanged in their essentials by the Bolshevist revolution, have remained until now the basis of the whole social structure of rural Russia.

The revolution of February-March, 1917, found the whole peasantry of Russia burning with the idea that they had a right to more land, to all the land. The peasants in the army and those who had remained on the land shared a traditional belief that the time was approaching when they would receive the lands which were then in the possession of the State and the provincial gentry. This belief had been fostered by the Social-Revolutionary Party, the party which played the chief part in the period of February-October, the interval between the first revolution and the overthrow of the Provisional Government by the Bolshevists in 1917.

When the Bolshevists seized the power they immediately issued a decree authorizing the confiscation of estates, a process which had already begun. But the Government played no part in the actual distribution of land and stock. This was effected very rapidly by the peasants themselves, without any plan from the central authorities or any authorities at all. Estates were simply seized with all their live stock, machinery and implements, by the village communities. In such a process over the vast territory of Russia there naturally could not be any unity of system.

LAND-GRABBING IN 1918

In many provinces the peasants were guided by a curious principle. The communities of peasants each claimed the estates to which their ancestors had belonged as serfs before the emancipation of 1861, and these communities insisted on their right to seize, plunder, and distribute the property of what they called their "own" estates, jealously protecting them from plunder by "outsiders." There was no pretence of equality in the distribution even among members of one and the same community, but in many cases a sort of proportional system seems to have been observed, the peasant households receiving a share proportionate to what they already possessed. But individual peasants owning big farms were despoiled in the same way as were the owners of great estates, and the result was that at the end of 1918, when the process of seizure and distribution was finished, Russia had become a land of small, unequal holdings, about 75 per cent. of the "farms" being under 11 acres each. The Soviet Government had managed to take and hold part of the State lands, but all the others and the estates of the gentry had passed into the possession of the peasant masses.

There was no revolution at all in the forms of land tenure. The *obshchina* and the *khutor* remained unchanged. The *obshchina* (which existed even in the days of serfdom) was the village community, which was legally regarded as a juridical person, the proprietor of all the land in the possession of the peasants of which it was composed. This does not mean that the land was cultivated by the peasants in common : arable land was distributed among the peasant households for individual exploitation. Meadow land and forest remained, as a rule, undistributed and were exploited by the peasants in common. Homesteads, with their outhouses and gardens, were not subject to distribution at all, but were the hereditary, inalienable property of individual peasant households. The *khutor* was a farm in the permanent possession of a peasant household which had withdrawn from the *obshchina*. It was not the property of an individual peasant, but belonged to the whole family collectively and could not be sold. Withdrawal from the *obshchina* was stimulated by legislation in favour of the *khutor* system after the risings of 1905, particularly by the agrarian policy of Stolypin.

LENIN'S "NEP"

There was nothing of Socialism about the structure of village life after the distribution of land, and the peasants were on the way to becoming a powerful class of individualist smallholders, which would certainly be a very dangerous menace to Bolshevism in practice. From the summer of 1918 onwards the Bolshevist authorities began to interfere. Lenin set about dividing this class and creating an artificial state of war between the richer and poorer elements of the villages. This was effected very quickly by the decree issued on June 11, 1918, for the formation of *kombiedy* (poverty committees), composed of the poorest elements in the villages, with a number of privileges and endowed with exceptional authority for the conduct of village affairs. These committees included all the loafers of the countryside and soon produced a state of internecine strife among the peasants. This was the so-called period of "militant Communism," when private trade had been abolished and an attempt was being made to provision the towns by means of armed detachments sent into the country to commandeer what food they could find.

The poverty committees helped the food detachments by "smelling out" hidden stores of grain, and directed the operations of punitive expeditions sent by the Government as the most effective agents for administering "justice" in the villages. The peasants replied by ceasing to cultivate more land than they needed for themselves. After the terrible famine of 1921 and the Kronstadt revolt Lenin realized that a change of course was the only alternative to the complete collapse of his régime, and he proclaimed the New Economic Policy, known in Russia as the "Nep."

The improvement in the villages as a result of this change was very rapid. The levying of food contributions (*prodrazversika*) was abolished, a special agricultural tax was introduced instead, and the peasants were allowed to sell their grain. The decree of May 22, 1922, introducing a new land code, which had little in common with the principles of Socialism, proclaimed that the distribution of land was finished, and that persons and communities had a permanent right to the land actually in their possession. Thus the Bolshevist Government legally sanctioned the peasants' rough-and-ready land-grabbing. A very uncommunist law was published also allowing the leasing of land

and the employment of hired labour by peasant land-holders. The result of these changes was that the peasants increased the area under cultivation, and corn became plentiful again.

But the Bolshevists became alarmed at the growing prosperity of the individualist peasants, and in 1925 it was decided that the peasantry should not be allowed to become too strong. There was unanimity in the party on this point, but bitter strife developed among Communist leaders over the best methods of curbing the peasants' power. Stalin finally became the leader of the militant section; Rykoff and Kalinin headed the moderates until the end of 1929 and became known as the Right Wing Opposition. Stalin demanded immediate and ruthless war on individual farming, which should be supplanted by the creation of big collective farms under Communist control. The opposition urged the necessity of preserving the individual farms for a time, until a certain number of collective farms were able to supply a considerable proportion of the grain needed by the towns.

At the Party Congress in December, 1927, Stalin gained a small success. Decrees were issued to restrict the leasing of land and the employment of hired labour. But at the Party Conference which followed in April, 1929, Stalin was obliged to draw in his horns, as the effect of the new restrictions had gained strong support for the views of Rykoff and Kalinin. A compromise was reached which seemed more like a victory for the moderates than for Stalin; the total amount of the agricultural tax was reduced by 50,000,000 roubles and a formal assurance was given to the peasant taxpayers that in no circumstances would their taxes be increased; if they cultivated more lands, the additional area should remain quite free of taxation for the next two years; the term *kulak*, under which many ordinary peasants had been prosecuted, should be officially defined, and not more than 3 per cent. of the peasantry should be treated as *kulaki*.

STALIN'S FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The victory of Rykoff and Kalinin proved to be only on paper. Stalin, as secretary of the Communist Party, had the real machinery of government in his hands. As soon as the harvest was ready Stalin resumed his onslaught with increased vigour, disregarding the solemn promises given in April. In the meantime he had regained control of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, Kalinin had been subdued with little difficulty, and before the year was out Rykoff was publicly censured and forced to sign an abject "declaration of repentance" for having opposed the "true Leninist policy." Stalin secured a mandate from the party for the complete destruction of individualist farming and the rapid socialization of the villages. Stalin had not waited idly for this mandate, and his policy was already being carried out at a much greater rate than had been laid down in the official five-year plan (which dated from October 1, 1928, although it was not officially passed until 1929).

The new policy differs but little from the "militant communism" of 1918-1921. The collective farms (*sovkhozy*) which failed so signally then were again put in the forefront of the programme, and the individual peasant-farmers are now having their land, stock, and implements pooled for the general formation of collective farms (*kolkhozy*). In December Stalin personally raised the cry for the "total extermination of the *kulaki*," explaining that all peasants of this class were to be deprived of all their possessions, evicted with their families from their homes, and forbidden to cultivate the soil in any part of the Soviet Union. The land and other possessions seized from the *kulaki* were to be given to the collective farms. The eviction of the *kulaki* is now in progress on the country-side under the leadership of their poorer fellow-peasants and local officials. The unfortunate families are entitled (in some districts, at least) to three days' notice, at the expiration of which they must "leave quietly without any baggage," but the Soviet Press records that in other districts the evictors dispense with the formality of notice and "steal upon them in the night," lest they should dispose of their possessions secretly. In such cases, says the Soviet Press, the operation is soon completed; in a few hours all the furniture and other effects have been loaded on peasants' wagons, and the house is sealed up, with its late occupants outside.

WAR ON THE KULAKI

In spite of the resolution of April last there is no fixed standard by which a peasant is defined as a *kulak*, and it is often a matter of chance or popularity whether a family owning three cows or their equivalent is despoiled or allowed to pool its possessions in a collective farm. At the conference of Marxists in December it was mentioned that 5,000,000 *kulaki* would be liable to "physical annihilation," but apparently this figure was arrived at by guesswork on the basis of the 3 per cent. and is an underestimate. There have been several cases of train-wrecking by bands of evicted peasants, as in 1918-1920, with the partisan warfare produced by the Poverty Committees.

There is, however, one great difference which must not be overlooked. The peasant movement of 1918 was in the main spontaneous. The peasants themselves then took the initiative and were pre-occupied with distributing the estates which they regarded as their own. But the present programme of collectivism is, on the contrary, quite artificial and is nowhere popular among the peasantry. When a peasant enters a collective farm he has to surrender all his possessions and his personal liberty. The collective farms are to be run by directors, just like factories. In the course of this year the Red Army is to supply 75,000 such directors, and as soon as possible the whole of the collective farming movement is to come under the direction of the military, assisted by sailors of the Red Fleet. The rules state that if any peasant refuses to perform the tasks allotted to him by the directors he must be punished and may even be expelled from the farm like a *kulak*. For the present the peasants of collective farms are entitled to a share of the profits, after the State has taken what it requires in taxes, but the full plan is to convert them into State farms, where the peasants receive wages for their toil and the State takes all the profits.

Occasionally the Soviet Press records that peasants in some districts regard the new plan as a return to the serfdom of their grandfathers and urge local officials to combat this dangerous idea. It is, however, an idea which appears to be gaining ground among the masses, and one may safely say there is no chance at all that the Bolshevists will succeed in bringing and keeping the 200,000 villages of Russia under the bondage which their programme involves.

VESSEL SUNK OFF ISLE OF WIGHT

On Tuesday afternoon a small steam trading vessel named Wallington sank off Seaview, Isle of Wight. Shortly after leaving Bembridge harbour with a cargo of sand the vessel was seen to be in difficulties and the Bembridge lifeboat went to her assistance, but the Wallington suddenly sank before she reached her. The crew of three were rescued by a passing ship. The weather was so bad that the lifeboat was unable to return to her station until yesterday morning.

Obituary

MR. A. A. CAMPBELL SWINTON

RESEARCH IN X-RAYS AND WIRELESS

Mr. A. A. Campbell Swinton, F.R.S., who died yesterday at his residence in Chester-square, S.W., at the age of 66, was a consulting engineer who had distinguished himself by his scientific researches, especially in radiology and wireless.

Alan Archibald Campbell Swinton was the third son of Archibald Campbell Swinton, of Kimmerghame, Berwickshire, brigadier-general in the Royal Company of Archers, who was Professor of Civil Law in Edinburgh University from 1842 to 1862, and whose sister Henrietta, by her marriage with Henry Davidson, became the mother of Archbishop Lord Davidson. Mr. A. A. Campbell Swinton was a brother of Captain George Swinton, the artist and former Lyon King of Arms, and through his mother he was a cousin of Mr. Osbert, Mr. Sacheverell, and Miss Edith Sitwell. Born on October 18, 1863, he was educated at Edinburgh and abroad, and after spending from 1882 to 1887 in the Armstrong works at Elswick settled in London as a consulting electrical engineer. In that capacity he was responsible for designing and carrying out various works of electric lighting and traction, and in addition he became connected with the business and administrative side of electric manufacture and supply as chairman of Messrs. Crompton and Co. (later Crompton, Parkinson, and Co.) and director of several supply undertakings. He was also associated with Sir Charles Parsons in the development of the steam turbine, and was a director of the Parsons Marine Steam Turbine Company.

Apart from business of this kind, he was always keenly interested in the newer developments of electrical physics and their practical utilization. Thus, after Röntgen had discovered the X-rays in 1895, he was one of the first in this country to experiment with them and to use them for taking photographs, and he applied himself actively to the improvement of the tubes in which they were produced. As far back as 1908 he suggested the possibility of television, or "distant electric vision" as he called it, by means of cathode rays, and he returned to the subject more than once in subsequent years. In wireless he found a congenial study. In 1914 he proposed an ingenious method of recording signals, the movements caused in a sensitive manometric flame by the sounds from a telephone receiver being photographed on a moving strip of sensitized paper, and at an early date he had a wireless telephone at work between his office in Victoria-street and his house in Chester-square. It was largely through him that the apparatus with which Professor D. E. Hughes had in 1879 made experiments in electric wave telegraphy, before Hertz had demonstrated the existence of such waves, was placed in the Science Museum at South Kensington, which also contains examples of his own inventive work on X-ray tubes and the telephone.

A member of the Institutions of Civil, Electrical, and Mechanical Engineers and a Fellow of the Royal Society, he was elected president of the Röntgen Society in 1911 and of the Radio Society of Great Britain in 1913, and he served as chairman of council of the Royal Society of Arts in 1917-19 and again in 1920-22. He was also chairman of the British Scientific Instruments Research Association and vice-president of the British Photographic Research Association, and a member of the general board of the National Physical Laboratory. In 1926 he presented the Royal Society with £1,000 to form the nucleus of a General Purposes Fund, and he undertook to bear the costs of obtaining the Royal Charter which was granted to the British Association in 1928. He was a frequent contributor on scientific subjects to the correspondence columns of *The Times*. His last letter, in which he described an exhibition of Baird television at the offices of the B.B.C., appeared on December 16 last. He usually wrote from the Athenæum, of which he had been a member for nearly 30 years, and where he was a familiar and welcome figure. He was unmarried.

SIR CLAUDE EMILIUS LAURIE

Colonel Sir Claude Villiers Emilius Laurie, Bt., C.B., D.S.O., died yesterday at Maxwelton House, Monlaive, Dumfriesshire, at the age of 74.

He was the eldest son of the Rev. Sir John Robert Laurie Emilius Bayley, rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury, and for many years vicar of St. John's, Paddington, who inherited the baronetcy conferred on his grandfather, Sir John Bayley, a Judge of the King's Bench and subsequently a Baron of the Exchequer. The Rev. Sir John Bayley, in 1887, took the name and arms of Laurie of Maxwelton on succeeding to that property, his mother having been the only sister and heir of Admiral Sir Robert Laurie, the last baronet of Maxwelton. The "Annie Laurie" of the famous song was a daughter of the first baronet.

The late baronet was born on November 25, 1855, and he went to Eton as Bayley in 1869, being in the Rev. J. L. Joynes's house. He left in 1874 and went up to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degree. He was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1881, and took the name of Laurie with his father in 1887. He was major in the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, The King's Own Scottish Borderers from 1894 to 1905. In the South African War he was commandant at Modder River and afterwards at Jacobsdal, and served till May, 1902, being mentioned in dispatches, and receiving the D.S.O. and five clasps to the two medals. He was created C.B. in 1909. In the Great War he commanded the 2/5th Scottish Borderers in 1914-16. He is succeeded by his brother, Mr. Wilfred Emilius Laurie, barrister-at-law, who is married and has a son and four daughters.

The funeral will be at Glencairn Parish Church on Saturday, at 11.30.

SIR DOUGLAS SETON-STEUART

Sir Douglas Archibald Seton-Steuart, Bt., of Allanton, and late of Touch, Hereditary Armour-Bearer and Squire of the Royal Body in Scotland, died in a nursing home at Stirling yesterday after a long illness, at the age of 72. He went to Eton in 1870, and went up to Keble College, Oxford, where he took his degree with a second class in modern history. He succeeded his brother as fifth baronet in 1913. The Steuarts of Allanton are by tradition of high antiquity, but in "The Saltfoot Controversy" Mr. Riddell does not trace them farther back than the 15th century. The first baronet, Sir Henry Steuart, scholar and arboriculturist, married the sister and sole heir of Archibald Seton, of Touch, and obtained a remainder to his son-in-law, Reginald Macdonald, of Staffa, who took the name of Seton-Steuart.

Sir Douglas Seton-Steuart was the 15th owner of Touch in direct descent from the first Earl of Huntly, and was Hereditary Armour-Bearer and Squire of the Royal Body in Scotland, an office conferred by charter of King James IV. in 1488. Sir Douglas was unmarried, and the baronetcy now becomes extinct. The estate was sold last year to Mr. C. A. Buchanan, a Glasgow stockbroker, and the sale of furniture, &c., attracted antique collectors and art dealers from various countries. Sir Douglas was at one time a director of the Stirling Royal Infirmary. He was also a magistrate and was formerly a member of the Central District Committee of the Stirling County Council. He was a former president of Stirling Horticultural Society. He was an office bearer of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Stirling, where the service will be held on Saturday before the funeral to St. Ninian's Churchyard, Stirling.

Dr. Richard Ruttan, Emeritus Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research of McGill University, Montreal, and for 42 years associated with the Department of Chemistry of that university, died yesterday at the age of 75.

MAJOR T. H. HILL

SURVIVOR OF "JOHN COMPANY"

Major Thomas Henry Hill, C.I.E., late Indian Medical Department, who died yesterday at 39A, Craven-road, W., in his 87th year, if not actually the last survivor of the servants of the Honourable East India Company, was almost certainly the last resident in London whose memory of India went back to the forties of the last century. He was also but one generation removed from the victory off Cape St. Vincent in 1797, for his father, Thomas Henry Hill, was there as a midshipman in the frigate Arethusa. He subsequently joined Queen Isabella's Lancers during the Portuguese War of Succession. Taking service in the East India Company's forces, he was with Napier in Baluchistan, and was in the two Sikh wars.

Thomas Henry Hill was born on February 14, 1844, and his mother, who was of Irish descent, died during his infancy. Owing to the death of his five brothers and sisters and his father's transfer to Burma, he was placed in the Lawrence Asylum for the sons of soldiers at Sanawar, near Kasauli, in 1849 when in his fifth year, and in advanced age could well remember going to that institution. When the Mutiny broke out, there was so insistent a demand for medical apprentices that he joined what is now known as the Indian Medical Department, though he was only in his 14th year. He took his first Indian diploma in August, 1862, and a higher one in the following January.

A good part of the 17 years he spent in military duties was as a medical officer with troops on the frontier. In those days railways were unknown there, and metalled roads were so infrequent that the only relatively speedy means of conveyance other than horseback was the *ekka* (small pony trap). He had a vivid recollection of travelling in this way during the intense heat of May, 1858, from Lahore to Peshawar. Owing to the disturbed state of the frontier, the countersign system was in force from sunset to sunrise, and anyone not knowing the formula was detained as a prisoner until he could satisfy the field officer on duty. The journey, which now takes less than a day by rail, occupied a month.

In August, 1874, Hill, whose good work during outbreaks of cholera and other epidemic diseases in camp had attracted attention, was selected for work at headquarters to compile the first code of medical regulations for the hospitals of British troops in the Bengal Presidency. This was followed by a similar work for the hospitals of both British and Indian troops in the Presidency. Later he was deputed to compile a code for the whole of India. For each of these services he was thanked by Government, and received special rewards. Thereafter appointed assistant secretary to the Director of Medical Services, he did much valuable work in promoting the efficiency of the service both in peace and war, and the reforms which he proposed or supported resulted in large savings to the State.

A few examples may be given. It fell to Major Hill to revise scales of hospital establishments, equipment, and transport, and to compile and edit field service codes, and tables for the calculation of hospital diets; to bring about the consolidation and reduction by about one-half of the number of returns and reports connected with the Medical Department; to render assistance in introducing in 1880 of the station hospital system, and the provision of special wards for sick British officers in most of the large stations in India. He strongly supported the formation of the Army Hospital Corps, and the introduction of non-dieted hospitals on the line of march. It was largely due to his efforts and suggestions that the field hospital service attained a high state of mobility and efficiency.

Recognition came in his appointment as C.I.E. in 1901, and the extension of his service four years in succession beyond the usual limit. A fifth extension was offered in 1903, but for family reasons he declined the honour and retired after nearly 46 years' service. He married in 1890 Ethel, daughter of Mr. George Prussia.

The funeral will be at Golders Green Crematorium to-morrow at 3 o'clock.

MRS. ROBERT BRIDGEMAN

The Hon. Mrs. Robert Bridgeman, who died last night after a long illness at Torquay, was the mother of Viscount Bridgeman of Leigh, Home Secretary and First Lord of the Admiralty in recent Administrations. Lord Bridgeman hurried to Torquay four days ago when it was first known that his mother's condition was critical.

Mrs. Bridgeman was Marianne Caroline, only daughter of the late Venerable William Clive, Archdeacon of Montgomery, and was married in 1862 to the Rev. the Hon. John Robert Orlando Bridgeman, the third son of the second Earl of Bradford and rector of Weston-under-Lizard, Staffordshire. Lord Bridgeman, their only son, was born in 1864. Their other child, a daughter, died in infancy. Mrs. Bridgeman had been a widow since 1897.

MISS PHILIPPA BRIDGES

Miss Philippa Beatrice Bridges, F.R.G.S., died in London on Tuesday, at the age of 54. She was the author of a highly entertaining book of travel, "A Walk-about in Australia," which appeared in 1925, with a foreword by her brother, Lieutenant-General Sir Tom Bridges, then Governor of South Australia.

She was the fourth daughter of the late Major T. W. Bridges, R.A. The "walk-about" in Australia, which brought her so many delighted readers, was undertaken with no thought of making a book. "I was told," she writes at an early stage of it, "that there is a population of 2,000 white people in Papua, of whom 1,782 write articles on anthropology for the *Sydney Bulletin*." She had no desire to dabble in anthropology and kindred sciences, and yet her vivid descriptions of native tribes, their occupations, homes, conversation, and means of livelihood, and her picturesque and generally unexpected accounts of aboriginal lore and custom in various localities are valuable as the record of an exceptionally shrewd observer. Her longest and most arduous journey, from Adelaide to Darwin, took her through the lonely desert of Central Australia, and was accomplished by train, by camel, and on foot. She has much to tell in her book of tattooing, pearl-diving, cannibalism, native "wireless," sharks, the loneliness of the bush, snakes, missionary work, irrigation, and a hundred other things, and the whole narrative is set forth with fresh and spontaneous humour in a concise and assured literary style.

The funeral will be at Warblington, Havant, at a time to be announced later.

REFRESHMENTS FOR OLD BAILEY JURORS

The suggestion that a refreshment room for the use of jurors should be provided in the Sessions House, Old Bailey, was made by a juryman at the Central Criminal Court yesterday. A juryman in the Recorder's Court complained that on Tuesday all he had during the luncheon hour was a cup of tea, and it took him half an hour to get it. He pointed out that at the old Sessions House there was a buffet, and he suggested that a similar facility for getting refreshments should be provided in the present building. The Recorder (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.) told the juryman that he would pass the suggestion on to the City Lands Committee.

DOCTOR'S BAG CONTAINING DRUGS STOLEN

Special inquiries by Scotland Yard detectives were being made last night into the theft of a doctor's bag containing dangerous drugs. The bag was stolen from the doctor's car while it was standing in Upper Norwood-road. Among the contents of the bag were sample bottles of 25 drug tablets, including morphia, hypodermic syringes, and a pathological outfit. Morphia is difficult for drug addicts to obtain, and the police are convinced by the frequency of the thefts from doctors' cars that the drugs are finding a ready market.

A POLICE REQUEST

The Commissioner of Police for the City of London asks that the following message may be circulated:—

About 11.50 p.m. last Friday a gentleman endeavoured to stop a man running in Coleman-street, E.C., and called out "stop him. He has knocked a man down."

The Commissioner of Police for the City of London, 57, Gresham-street, E.C., will be glad if this gentleman will communicate with him or call at the police station, Cloak-lane, E.C., as his evidence may be valuable in the interests of justice.

CALL FOR LOWER TARIFFS

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MERCHANTS

Meeting at luncheon at the Cannon Street Hotel yesterday under the presidency of Sir Hugh Bell, the National Association of Merchants and Manufacturers resolved that the present situation at home and abroad called for serious attention; that the freest interchange of commodities and of service must be encouraged; and that this could best be effected by the lowering of tariffs throughout the world.

Sir Hugh Bell, proposing the resolution, said that the association had sought to impress the world that the wellbeing of the inhabitants must be looked for not so much from their legislatures as from the people themselves. The free movement of commodities and service of every kind was a matter of vital importance to the wellbeing of all countries as well as to Great Britain. Whatever interfered must be viewed with suspicion and be justified by overwhelming evidence that the interference was for the common good. That the present economic situation of the world was unsatisfactory could not be questioned. Unemployment was bitterly felt in America, in Great Britain, and in Germany. Some common cause or causes must be sought to explain so common a phenomenon. The huge expenditure to which the War committed the civilized nations bred extravagant habits not easily unlearned. At the same time the resulting destruction of wealth made the world less able to bear the burden of these habits. In addition, claims by the victors for the payment of War indemnities had further complicated the situation. As a result credit, both national and international, had had to be created upon an unparalleled scale. The removal of obstacles to free commercial intercourse would, in a very direct way, stimulate demand, increase production, and cause the very necessary expansion of income.

Behind unemployment was the still more fundamental question of credit. Credit must be based on the prospect of sound production. It assumed that when the time came to repay the advance there would be the means to do so. That led again to the vital importance of increasing production. It was a fundamental error to suppose there was a limit to consumption. The world at large was in want of things and if they could be supplied they would be absorbed. But there were essential conditions—the things supplied must be good, cheap, and abundant.

All economic problems led to freedom of exchange, to the cheapening of production, and to the abundance of supply. Paraphrasing Tennyson, he would say:—

> "'Tis things of which our lives are scant
> More things and better that we want.
> For things not tariffs that we pant.

From Governments they could look for help in two important respects. They could remove trade barriers and by rigid economy mitigate taxation, that other burden on industry.

THE BUDGET PROSPECTS

Lord Aberconway, in seconding the resolution, said he had some hope that there were brains in the present Cabinet which if allowed full play might enable the Government to solve our problems. We were looking forward with some nervousness to the Budget, for all agreed that our expenditure was excessive. Such sources of revenue as the income-tax and other imposts were practically exhausted. If the Government had the courage to say "we are not going to support further expenditure"—that might give more confidence. If they would only say "we are not going to allow a million and a quarter men to live on the taxpayers of this country," and objected to wages being based on a hypothetical standard of living created in the extravagant days of the War, it would not be unreasonable.

Sir Arthur Duckham and Lord Gainford supported the resolution.

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S CAMPAIGN

PROPOSAL TO RAISE £100,000

Lord Beaverbrook made the following announcement yesterday:—

"The Empire Crusade, with the enrolment of 200,000 supporters, has now satisfactorily reached the end of the first stage in its activities, and is now to move on to the stage of action. But recent events have shown us that the old parties, committed to courses of timidity, compromise, and short-sighted expediency, can never provide a vehicle for our new policy. We have, therefore, decided to set up the United Empire Party, of which, from now onwards, enrolled Empire Crusaders become founder members.

"We intend, firstly, to proceed to organization by local centres, and, secondly, to raise a fighting fund of £100,000. . . . The trustees of the fund will be the Right Hon. C. A. McCurdy, P.C., K.C., and Sir Hugo Cunliffe-Owen, Bt. Subscriptions to any amount may be sent to me at Stornoway House, 13, Cleveland-row, St. James's, S.W.1.

"A statement of subscriptions received will be published in the Press, and the expenditure of the money will be accounted for in properly audited accounts. This, in our belief, is a new departure in British political life. We intend that everything we do in the pursuit of our aim shall be done in the full light of day. We have no secret politics, we have no secret pledges, we will have no secret subscriptions. Not only every member of the United Empire Party, but every member of the British public will know precisely where every penny of our fund comes from and precisely how every penny of it is spent. This is our pledge, which we shall keep in the letter and in the spirit.

"We believe that we have made our policy plain, and in this belief we appeal to all who are concerned with the great future of the British Empire to give us their support to the measure of their ability."

AN EXPERIMENT ON THE UNDERGROUND

FREE BOOT-CLEANING

Two automatic boot-cleaning machines have been installed at Morden station on the London Underground railway, and passengers may polish their boots free of charge. If a traveller is not satisfied with the first operation of the brush, he may give repeat orders to the machine by touching an appliance, and there is still no charge.

This innovation at Morden is due to the large quantity of mud which has been brought to the station and the railway carriages by workmen employed on neighbouring building estates that are in course of development, particularly on the St. Helier estate of the London County Council. The machines have been placed between the ticket barrier and the platform, and may be used by any passenger. It was stated at the offices of the Underground Railway yesterday that if the experiment proved successful similar machines would probably be installed at stations in other areas of London where building estates are being developed.

EXCESSIVE PRESCRIBING BY PANEL DOCTORS

The Ministry of Health has been advised by the London Insurance Committee to impose a fine of £100 on four doctors who share an exceptionally large practice in one of the worst slum areas in London, on the ground that they prescribed excessively for their insured patients in the second quarter of 1928. The charge was investigated by a board of referees, which suggested in its findings that any penalty inflicted should be deterrent, not punitive, in its intention, and the London Insurance Committee has decided that a fine of £100 would not violate that principle. It is stated that an appeal has been lodged with the Ministry by the four doctors, on the plea that the penalty is excessive.

POLICE RAID ON A REGENT-STREET CLUB

People dancing at the Melton Club, Regent-street, W., early yesterday morning, were surprised when about 20 police officers entered and ordered the band to cease playing. There were nearly 100 persons present, and their names and addresses were taken. The ordinary routine of the club, including a cabaret entertainment, was afterwards resumed.

TWO NAVAL OFFICERS KILLED

A motor-car with officers from H.M.S. Medway in Portsmouth Dockyard last night fell into one of the dry docks. Paymaster Lieutenant-Commander R. W. A. Ashton (H.M.S. Medway) and Lieutenant R. J. C. G. Craig, of the Submarine Depôt, were killed.

FIRE AT TUNBRIDGE WELLS

OVER £25,000 DAMAGE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, Feb. 19

The famous Pantiles Promenade at Tunbridge Wells was the scene of a disastrous fire this morning, and the damage is estimated at over £25,000. The outbreak occurred at the Sussex Assembly Rooms, a big building at the rear of the band-stand. This was originally a leading hotel, and Queen Victoria, when Princess, stayed there with her mother, the Duchess of Kent.

The freehold owner is Lord Abergavenny. The building was used as a furniture depository and sale rooms by two local firms.

Mr. Benjamin Laslin, who has been caretaker for 32 years and occupied rooms in the centre of the building, said:—"I woke up at 4.30 and found the room full of smoke. My wife also woke up. We roused our daughter and got on what clothes we could before we dashed through the smoke and down some steps leading to the rear yard. Within a minute we reached safety, and I could see flames in the bedroom we had just left."

The alarm was given by a policeman who noticed smoke coming from the building, and the fire brigade turned out promptly. They found the central portion of the building between the front and main halls well alight. The flames shot up many feet above the building, and the firemen carried hose up an escape on to the roof. Their efforts were centred upon preventing the fire from spreading to the Corn Exchange and a garage near by.

Officers Goodwin and Dibley fell through the floor two storeys up, and crashed into the debris at the bottom of the building, where they were rescued by their comrades. They were taken to the Tunbridge Wells General Hospital suffering from concussion and shock.

Many valuable antiques were destroyed by the fire, but the main hall and the Corn Exchange were undamaged.

HISTORICAL MEMORIES

Tunbridge Wells has had Assembly Rooms from an early period of its history as a spa. In 1665, two years after Charles II. spent two months at the Wells, the Assembly Rooms at Rusthall were put to other uses, and a new Assembly Room was built at Mount Ephraim. Very soon "another hill, called Mount Sion, became a formidable rival." The hill seems to have derived its name from that of an alehouse close by, and to it went the favour of the fashionable seekers after health.

Beau Nash for a long while aimed at becoming Master of the Ceremonies at Tunbridge Wells, but Mrs. Bell Causey, "a fine but very large woman" who had hawked oranges in London, was paying 2 guineas a day for conducting the gaming-room, and she resisted Nash's schemes. About the year 1735 Nash installed himself and appointed Sarah Porter, who like himself had learned the business at Bath, to tout for subscribers for the Assembly Rooms. Sarah Porter "valued herself," says an old writer, "on being descended from the English women in the time of the Danes, who cut their husbands' throats on the first night of their marriage." Such a boast was in keeping with the whimsicality that marked everything connected with Tunbridge Wells at that period. The more eminent of the literary men and women who stayed at the Spa seem to have been in the Assembly Rooms, as one of them wrote, "an odin of old maids, lively widows, polluted bachelors, parsons, and a few of the nobility who visit the Wells to wash away sin and iniquity." But the Rector of Speldhurst, in 1771, thought the Assembly Rooms showed "a galaxy of stars in a bright nocturnal sky." Samuel Richardson, the novelist, Handel, Pitt, afterwards Lord Chatham, Colley Cibber, Dr. Johnson, Mrs. Montagu, Dr. Young, the author of "Night Thoughts," and other notable persons made use of the Assembly Rooms of their day in Tunbridge Wells.

BOXING

POLICE CHAMPIONSHIPS AT THE ALBERT HALL

(FROM OUR BOXING CORRESPONDENT)

The championships meeting organized by the Metropolitan Police Athletic Association is now open to the police forces of the whole world and, at the Royal Albert Hall, last evening, in addition to the representatives of Great Britain and Ireland, there were some challengers from Germany and France. The tournament also has become one of the most popular in London, and there was as large and distinguished a crowd to watch last night's boxing as there had been in the same building on the previous evening, when Kid Berg won his great victory over the American, Callahan.

There were five titles at stake, two of them held by the Dublin Civic Guard and the other three by London policemen. At the end of over six hours' boxing and 36 contests of three 3-minute rounds, only two of the champions had been able to hold their own, ample evidence of the keenness and severity of the fighting. Admittedly, one of them, C. Barnes, of the Metropolitan Police, was unable to defend his welter-weight title owing to being over the permitted 10st. 10lb.

Of the others, F. Cooper, of Dublin, a strong but wild swinger, was outpointed in the semi-final of the distinctly Heavy Light-weight Division of 10st. 4lb. by one of the most promising of the younger men. This was J. Mellish, of "B" Division, whose clever footwork and straight hitting enabled him to beat in the final a former Police Champion and an exceptionally hard fighter in H. Ferguson, of "X" Division. It was interesting to note in this affair of amateurs that the straight punch properly used reached its mark far quicker than the swing, and frequently ahead even of the hook, just as it had in the fight between two such first-class professionals as Berg and Callahan. This comment is not intended to question the value of the hook, and especially that master blow, the left hook, but at the very least it should be taken to encourage the blow straight from the hip or shoulder in preference to the fiercest swing. When Mellish has filled out in physique he should make his presence felt in the Amateur Championships.

Another young boxer to whom the same remark applied was H. G. Goyder, the brother of J. W. Goyder, the Light Heavy-weight Champion and very like him in style and method. H. G. Goyder's straight left and use of the short right enabled him to beat one of the best of the Germans, A. Thorie, and to give H. Bone, an experienced man, a good fight in the final of the Welters. At the moment, H. G. Goyder's height and undeveloped frame are quite as much a handicap at close quarters as his exceptional reach is an advantage at long range boxing.

The best fight at the Middle-weight was that between J. J. Chase, the Irish holder, and G. A. Marlow, of "P" Division. Marlow, another tall man who knew how to box well and to use either hand, had shown excellent form in a previous fight, and, with a very little more stamina and punching power, would have beaten Chase in the semi-final stage. Chase, however, is a compact and determined fighter, and his tireless attacks enabled him to give rather more than he received, and, much for the same reason, just to gain the decision over E. W. Egan, of "R" Division, in the final. Chase still gives one the impression that he is a first-class fighter wasted by faulty coaching. J. W. Goyder, of the City of London, was not in his best form last evening, and he very nearly fell on the way to the final to that astute spoiler, A. Jackson, of "S" Division, who surely must be one of the oldest boxers still actively engaged in the ring. In the second of the three rounds Jackson all but gave Goyder a boxing lesson. In the final Goyder outpointed R. Hearns, of Dublin.

The most exciting fighting, as usual occurred among the Heavy-weights. J. Titmus, of "A" Division, the holder, outfought M. Flanagan, of Dublin, for one round, but then relapsed into a most un-Titmuslike inactivity. Flanagan's injured eyes, however, were a serious legacy for a subsequent fight with the experienced A. J. Clifton, of the Port of London. This was a very severe fight for a veteran, and Clifton had none too much stamina left for his fight in the final with C. Michaelis, of Berlin, the only foreign boxer to reach so far. Clifton's knowledge of fighting carried him through three rounds that grew instead of lessened in intensity as the German caught some of Clifton's powerful hooks to the jaw. Michaelis well earned the applause he received at the finish; with more experience he should go even nearer to winning next year.

The Kent County Council decided yesterday to buy the freehold of Maidstone Prison, including the Government buildings outside the main walls (covering, in all, about 13½ acres), for £23,750.

THE WEATHER

FAIR: COLD

Meteorological Office, Feb. 19

General Inference from Observations at 6 p.m.—An anticyclone centred over Scandinavia will maintain fair, cold weather generally over the British Isles, with widespread frost at night.

Forecasts for To-day

London, England, S.E., E., Midlands, E.—Moderate easterly winds; fair; cold; mist or fog locally early and late; sharp ground frost at night.

Midlands, W., England, S.W., Wales, S.—Moderate north-easterly or easterly winds; fair; cold; mist or fog locally early and late; sharp ground frost inland at night.

Wales, N., England, N.W., N.E., Midlands, N., Scotland, S.E.—Light or moderate south-easterly or easterly winds; fair; cold; mist or fog locally early and late; sharp ground frost inland at night.

Scotland, S.W., Mid, Isle of Man.—Light or moderate south-easterly winds; fair; cold; sharp ground frost inland at night; fog locally.

Scotland, W., N.W., N.E., Orkneys and Shetlands, Ireland.—Moderate southerly or south-easterly winds, fresh at times locally; fair; rather low day temperature; sharp ground frost inland at night; mist locally at night.

Further Outlook.—Continuing fair and cold.

SEA PASSAGES

English Channel.—Moderate north-easterly or easterly winds; fair; local mist or fog early and late; sea moderate.

Irish Sea.—Light or moderate variable winds; fair; local mist or fog early and late; sea slight.

FLYING PROSPECTS

Air Routes (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—East to north-east winds, 10-20 m.p.h. at surface, 25-30 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Cloudy in S.E. England; mainly fine elsewhere. Visibility 1,000 yards locally early, 3 to 6 miles generally.

Sun rises, 7.7 a.m.; sets, 5.21 p.m.
Moon rises, 1.43 a.m.; sets, 9.47 a.m.
Last quarter, 8.44 a.m.
Lighting-up time, 5.51 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 6.30 a.m. and 7.7 p.m.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER

Meteorological Office, Feb. 19, 6 p.m.—The large anticyclone over Scandinavia began to give way, and pressure over the British Isles fell generally. Winds were mainly from an easterly point and moderate to fresh, but became southerly and fresh to strong in western districts later. Weather was fine generally, apart from local mist or fog.

Sunshine was fairly general, but amounts were mainly small; outstanding figures were 8.4 hours at Nairn, 8.1 hours at Banff, 7.4 hours at Troon, and 7.2 hours at Skegness.

Maximum day temperatures were mainly between 37deg. and 42deg. Ground frost occurred in places at night; outstanding grass minimum temperatures were 12deg. at Renfrew, Eskdalemuir, and Birr Castle, and 14deg. at Leuchars. Some low screen minima were 18deg. at Eskdalemuir, 21deg. at Renfrew, 23deg. at Birr Castle, and 24deg. at Leuchars and St. Andrews.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

Kensington Palace, Feb. 19, 6 p.m.—Bar., 1025.8mb. (30.29in.), rising slowly; temp., 35.2 deg.; humidity, 80 per cent.; wind, N.E. light; weather, cloudy.

Tuesday, 6 p.m., to Wednesday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 36deg.; rainfall, nil.

Wednesday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 39deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 0.8 hours.

FOREIGN WINTER RESORTS

The following reports of weather in Switzerland and Austria compiled on the spot by members of the Ski Club of Great Britain were received last evening (temperatures are Fahrenheit):—

Arosa.—Sun and frost; light powder on crust.
Châteaux D'Oex.—Six inches light powder snow on crust.
Grindelwald.—Six inches of powder snow.
Kitzbühel.—South slopes bare below 4,000ft.
Lenk.—Perfect conditions, sun, frost, and 6in. of powder snow.
Leukerbad.—Sun and frost; 3ft. powder snow on crust.
Morgins.—Perfect conditions, sun, frost, and powder snow.
Mürren.—Perfect conditions, sun, and 3ft. powder snow.
Pontresina.—Cloudy and cold; light snow falling.
Saanenmoser.—Sun and frost; warmer.
St. Anton am Arlberg.—Sun and frost; snow windswept, except in sheltered places.
Scheidegg.—Has stopped snowing; perfect conditions, sun, frost, and 2ft. powder snow.
Villars.—Perfect conditions, sun, frost, and powder snow at 5,000ft., thick mist at 4,500ft.
Wengen.—Clearing gradually; 6in. of snow.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (Day)
	Hrs.	Mm.	Deg.	Deg.	
Aberystwyth	4·7	—	29	42	Fair.
B'wick-on-T.	—	—	28	39	Dull.
Blackpool	4·5	—	28	41	Fair.
Bognor Regis	3·1	—	35	42	Bright periods.
Bournem'th	1·8	—	30	40	Dull.
Brighton	4·2	—	37	42	Bright periods.
Cheltenham	4·7	—	33	42	Fair.
Clacton	—	—	38	37	Dull.
Colwyn Bay	3·1	—	27	41	Dull, then bright.
Cromer	6·8	—	36	42	Mainly bright.
Douglas	0·1	—	35	40	Dull.
Dover	0·3	—	36	38	Dull.
Eastbourne	1·2	—	36	39	Mainly cloudy.
Felixstowe	—	—	37	38	Dull.
Guernsey	—

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BUCKINGHAM PALACE, FEB. 19

The Right Hon. Sir Frederick Milner, Bt., had an audience of The King this morning when His Majesty conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood and invested him with the Insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.

The Hon. James Fenton (Minister for Trade and Customs, Australia) had the honour of being received by The King.

Sir Robert Johnson (the Engraver of His Majesty's Seals) also had the honour of being received by The King and submitted draft designs for the new Great Seal of the Realm and its Counterseal, for His Majesty's approval.

The Queen, who was accompanied by the Princess Mary (Countess of Harewood) and attended by the Dowager Countess of Airlie, received the Presidents of Queen Mary's London Needlework Guild at 17, Carlton House Terrace, this afternoon.

145, PICCADILLY, FEB. 19

The Duke of York was present at an Evening Reception given by the Institute of Hygiene, 28, Portland Place, W., this evening.

His Royal Highness subsequently attended the Reception given by the Marquess and Marchioness of Londonderry to the Delegates to the Naval Conference, at Londonderry House.

Rear-Admiral Basil Brooke was in attendance

The Princess Royal celebrates the anniversary of her birthday to-day.

The Duchess of Grafton left 6, Chesterfield-gardens on Tuesday for Euston Hall, Thetford.

Lady Violet Benson has returned to 32, Montagu-square from Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucester.

The Estonian Chargé d'Affaires and Mme. Möllerson will hold a reception for the Estonian Colony at the Legation, 167, Queen's-gate, S.W.7, on Estonian Independence Day, February 24, from 4 to 7 p.m.

The Earl of Inchcape will return to 4, Seamore-place on Sunday from Monte Carlo, and will leave London on March 2 for Paris.

The Earl and Countess of Brecknock sailed for New York yesterday in the Aquitania.

The Countess of Northbrook returned to 36, Great Cumberland-place yesterday from Abbots Worthy House, Winchester.

Lady Celia Coates has returned to 14, Sussex-square from Helperby, York.

Viscount and Viscountess Glenapp sailed in the Aquitania yesterday for New York.

Viscountess Astor, M.P., will receive the guests at the ball of the British-American Dance Club at the Suffolk Galleries tomorrow.

The Hon. Lady Monro wishes to express her sincere thanks to all those who have written with so much sympathy and understanding. She had hoped to write to every one individually, but the number of letters has been so overwhelming that she finds it impossible to do so. She hopes, therefore, that those dear friends will accept this expression of her heartfelt gratitude and appreciation.

The Hon. Mrs. Wilson Filmer will leave Grosvenor House to-morrow for 27, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, which she has taken from the Marchioness of Blandford for a few weeks.

Sir William Himbury, who has not been well lately, has left England for the French Riviera to recuperate, and is not expected back in England until the end of March.

Mrs. John Greg and Miss Helen Greg have arrived at 5, Sussex-square, W.2, now their permanent address, from Sedgeford Hall, King's Lynn. Major Greg and Mr. Ralph Greg having left for South Africa for three months.

Mrs. Wilfrid Ashley will return to Gayfere House, Smith-square, early next month from Monte Carlo.

The Hon. Mrs. Cubitt will hold a meeting at 20, Hyde Park-gardens on Tuesday, February 25, to discuss the formation of Townswomen's Guilds in Surrey and the new building areas near London, and to meet Lady Cynthia Colville, the president.

Sir Percy and Lady Shepherd are giving a grant of £1,000 from the estate of the late Mr. William Shepherd to Lady Bertha Dawkins in response to her appeal for £100,000 for the Brompton Hospital for Consumption.

A concert in aid of the Russian Orthodox Church, Buckingham Palace-road, will be held at the Hyde Park Hotel on February 28. The artists include Gabriele Joachim, Alexander Mozjoukine, Clèo Carini, and Antoni Sala.

A dance in aid of the Home for Aged Jews and Home of Rest will be held at Grosvenor House on Saturday, February 22.

FUNERALS

CAPTAIN A. G. AGAR-ROBARTES

The funeral of Captain the Hon. Alexander George Agar-Robartes took place at Lanhydrock, Bodmin, yesterday. Prebendary T. H. Wood (the vicar) officiated, assisted by Canon the Hon. Reginald Yarde-Buller (brother-in-law). The chief mourners were the Hon. Francis Agar-Robartes, Major the Hon. Victor Agar-Robartes, and Captain the Hon. Cecil Agar-Robartes (brothers), and the Hon. Violet Agar-Robartes and the Hon. Constance Agar-Robartes (sisters).

The Hon. Everilda Agar-Robartes (sister) remained in London with her father, Viscount Clifden, while the Hon. Mrs. Reginald Yarde-Buller (sister) was prevented from attending through indisposition.

SIR WILLIAM ATKINSON

The funeral of Sir William Nicholas Atkinson took place yesterday at Coity, Bridgend. The Rev. T. Price (the rector) officiated, and the chief mourners included his two sons, Mr. Cecil Atkinson and Mr. Vivian Atkinson, and Mr. Oliver Lodge (son-in-law).

VICE-ADMIRAL C. H. COCHRAN

The funeral of Vice-Admiral Charles H. Cochran took place at Newton St. Loe, near Bath, yesterday. In addition to the family mourners, those present included:

Colonel and Mrs. Maule, Mrs. Maule-Ramsay, Mr. Charles Lascelles, Colonel Brenly Major E. B. Rawlins, Mr. and Mrs. Case Morris, Mr. Wilton Palmer, Miss Angell, Mrs. Packe, Mr. A. V. Packe, Mrs. Mainwaring, Mrs. Montgomery-Campbell and Colonel May. The Friendly Brothers of St. Patrick were represented by Brigadier-General H. Montgomery-Campbell, Mr. A. de V. Blathwayt, Major J. M. T. Reilly, Colonel Hamilton, and Colonel Sherer.

The Admiral's Scottish terrier, who had been his constant companion for 14 years, followed the coffin into the church.

MR. P. ROBINSON

The funeral took place at Waresley, Huntingdonshire, on Tuesday of Mr. Peter Robinson, secretary of the Cambridgeshire Hunt, who died on February 15 from a hunting accident. The Rev. W. M. McNeile (the vicar) and the Rev. R. S. Bagshaw officiated, and the Hunt servants were the pall bearers. The chief mourners were:—

Mrs. Robinson (widow), Miss Mary Robinson (daughter), Colonel H. M. Curtis (son-in-law), Mr. and Mrs. Edward Browne (brother-in-law and sister), Colonel and Mrs. Hornby (brother-in-law and sister), Mr. G. M. Davidson, M.F.H., and Mrs. Davidson (brother-in-law and sister), Miss Bertha Robinson (sister), Mr. Godfrey Robinson (brother), Commander Walter Bernard, R.N., and Mrs. Bernard (fiance), Mr. Arthur Evans (nephew), Mrs. C. H. Dixon (cousin), Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Clarkson (cousins), and Major W. Le Hardy.

Others present were:—

Mr. D. Crossman and Mr. G. E. C. Foster (joint Masters of the Hunt), Mrs. Crossman, Judge Farrant, Mr. Basil Briscoe, and Major and Mrs. Comerford.

Complaints have reached the Editor that unauthorized use is being made of the name of "The Times" to obtain information of social interest. Readers are therefore advised for their own protection to make sure that such information is given only to accredited members of "The Times" staff.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. D. A. F. HOME AND MISS JOHNSON

The engagement is announced between Douglas Archibald Frederick Home, Coldstream Guards, only son of Brigadier-General and Mrs. Home, of Cavenham Park, Suffolk, and Frances, elder daughter of Mrs. John Johnson, of Pinewood Lodge, Stourwood, Bournemouth, and of the late Dr. Johnson.

MR. H. F. MCCLINTOCK AND MISS M. GLEDSTANES

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place early in April, between Henry Foster McClintock, of Red House, Ardee, Co. Louth, eldest son of the late Admiral Sir Leopold McClintock, K.C.B., and Marion, younger daughter of the late Moutray Gledstanes, of Fardross, Clogher, Co. Tyrone.

CAPTAIN G. MURRAY AND MISS WHEELER

The engagement is announced between Captain George Murray, M.C., The Seaforth Highlanders, son of Mr. and Mrs. Keith Murray, Thurso, Caithness, and Betty, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Montague Wheeler, 159, Haverstock-hill, Hampstead, N.W.3.

MR. J. F. M. SUMNER AND MISS SHAW

The engagement is announced between John Francis Mario Sumner, The Durham Light Infantry, only son of Mr. F. G. Sumner, of Kineton, Warwickshire, and grandson of the late Francis J. Sumner, of Eathorpe Park, Warwickshire, and Park Hall, Derbyshire, and Mary, only daughter of the late Frank Watson Shaw, of Bombay, and Mrs. Shaw, of Russley, Wokingham, Berkshire.

BARON STEFAN KOHNER AND MISS MENKO HARTOGENSIS

The engagement has been announced between Baron Stefan Kohner, elder son of the late Baron Alfred Kohner, of Budapest, and Mrs. Prof. Fejes, of Berlin, and Miss Alice Sophia Menko Hartogensis, elder daughter of Mr. J. N. Menko Hartogensis and the late Mrs. Menko Hartogensis, of Enschede, Holland.

MR. J. W. W. BISGOOD AND MISS BANCROFT

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between John Wilfred Weare Bisgood, of Sparsholt, Berks, and Primrose Marie Helen Bancroft, only daughter of Lady McMahon, Beechwood, Petworth, Sussex.

MR. H. S. WHITMORE AND MISS MADDEN

The engagement is announced between Herbert Searle, eldest son of the late Mr. H. S. Whitmore and Mrs. Whitmore, of Tenchleys Park, Limpsfield, Surrey, and Mary Clayton, elder daughter of the late Dr. F. C. Madden, C.M.G., of Cairo, and Mrs. Madden, of Hilders, Edenbridge, Kent.

MR. G. E. HUGHES AND MISS SPICER

The marriage arranged between Mr. Guy Hughes and Miss June Spicer will take place, in Paris, on April 5.

MR. A. N. C. VARLEY AND MISS RHYS JONES

The marriage arranged between Mr. A. N. C. Varley and Miss Gwendolen Rhys Jones will take place on Saturday, February 22, at Christ Church, Westminster, at 10 a.m. There will be no reception, but all friends will be welcome at the church.

MR. R. L. JACKSON AND MISS POOLEY

The engagement is announced between Mr. Richard Leofric Jackson, third son of Mr. William Jackson, barrister-at-law, and Mrs. Jackson, of 91, Park-street, Calcutta, and Mary Elizabeth Pooley, only daughter of Mr. Charles Bloise Pooley, P.W.D., Bombay, and Mrs. Pooley.

MR. C. N. L. FERNANDES AND MISS JEFFREYS

The marriage arranged between Charles Nowell Luis Fernandes and Isabel Hope Jeffreys will take place, at St. James' Church, North Cray, on Saturday, February 22, at 2.30 o'clock.

LUNCHEONS

MRS. PHILIP SNOWDEN

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Philip Snowden entertained at luncheon at 11, Downing-street yesterday the following guests:—The Home Secretary and Mrs. Clynes, Canon and Mrs. Carnegie, Dame Maude Lawrence, Miss Haldane, Mrs. Russell James, Mrs. Skelton, Mr. Albert Newton, and Mr. H. G. Myers.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS IN LONDON

The American Ambassador and the American delegates to the Naval Conference, together with the senior advisers to the Delegation, were entertained at luncheon yesterday by the Association of American Correspondents in London in the Abraham Lincoln Room of the Savoy Hotel.

DINNER

MAJOR LONGDEN

Major Alfred Longden gave a dinner party, in connexion with the Italian Art Exhibition, in the Berkeley Restaurant on Tuesday evening. M. Paul Leon, directeur-general des Beaux Arts, France, was the principal guest, and others present were:—

Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain, Dottore Modigliani (general commissioner of the Italian Exhibition), Mr. F. Schmidt Degener (director of the Ryks Museum, Amsterdam), M. Kœchlin, Mr. Henry Harris, M. Jamot, Mrs. Emile Mond, M. Carl Dreyfus, Mr. W. G. Constable, M. Huyghe, Lord Gerald Wellesley, Mme. Verne, Sir Robert Witt, M. Pol Neveux, Lady Colefax, M. Henri Verne, M. Jean Guiffrey, and Lord Balniel.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

SIR T. W. CHITTY

A memorial service for Sir Thomas Willes Chitty was held yesterday afternoon at St. Clement Danes, Strand. The Rev. W. Pennington Bickford (the rector), the Rev. D. James Chitty (rector of Yockleton, Salop), and the Rev. J. L. E. Hooppell (vicar of St. Peter's, Hoxton-square, N.), were the officiating clergy. During the service a special Masonic Hymn beginning "Lord Most High! Creator!" was sung.

Among those present were:—

Lady Chitty, Mr. and Mrs. Phillpson-Stow, Mr. Henry Willes Chitty, Mr. J. H. B. Chitty, Mrs. Du Vernet, the Master of the Rolls, Sir William Jowitt, Mr. E. L. Cheesman (Clerk to the Attorney-General), Sir Walter and Lady Clode, Judge Sir Alfred Tobin, Sir Cecil Hurst, the Hon. A. Napier, Sir George Bonner, Lady Steel-Maitland, Lady Withers, Viscount Sumner, Mr. Justice Humphreys, Lord Riddell, Lord Tomlin, the Hon. Mary Pickford, Sir Edward Boyle, Sir Harold Morris, Mr. Justice Bateson, Miss Bateson, Sir Boyd Merriman (also representing the Northern Bar Lodge), the Hon. Katharine Thring, Sir Frederick Pollock, Lady Worsley-Taylor, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry MacMahon, Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton-Wedderburn, Sir Colville Smith (Grand Secretary of the United Grand Lodge of English Freemasons), Sir Alfred Robbins, Mr. G. Wightman Powers (Recorder of Leicester), Sir George Whitehead, Mr. R. L. Fraser (representing the London Court of Arbitration).

Sir Stanley Machin, Colonel Morton Tomlin, Sir Thomas Hughes (chairman of the Bar Council), Sir Henry and Lady Newbolt, Mr. Arthur Morley (Recorder of Huddersfield), Mr. Ernest Taylor, Mr. H. F. Deacon (Grand Lodge of Finland), Colonel H. D. Foster, MacGeagh, Mr. D. A. P. Turner (representing the Crown Office), Mr. R. R. Cook (representing the Law Society), Mr. Henry Farmer (secretary of the Royal Masonic Institute Lodge), Mr. Sydney A. White (Assistant Grand Secretary of the United Grand Lodge of England), Master Jell, Mr. P. F. Atkin (representing Gray's Inn Lodge), Mr. H. Martindale, Mr. P. S. Pitt (representing the Inns of Court Chapter), Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bucknill, Mr. H. A. Douglas (Regent Lodge), Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Ball, Master Mosley, Master Baker, Master Simmer, Captain Rawlins, Mr. Frank Mellor, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Shaw Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Grainger, Mr. T. H. Woollen (P.A.G.S. of Works), Mr. Frank Coucher (Deputy to Assistant Paymaster-General), Mr. Frederick Spooner, Mr. H. F. Manisty, Miss Manisty, Mr. G. M. Weekley, Mr. Wyndham A. Bewes (International Law Association), Mr. G. B. Baggally, Mr. Gilchrist Alexander, Miss McIlwraith, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hale, Miss Hale, Miss Graham, Mr. R. F. J. Merlin, Mr. F. Hullagh, Mr. Russell McLaren, Mr. Howard Wright, Miss Gladstone, Mr. Willoughby Williams, Mr. V. Pollakoff, the Misses Pollakoff, Mr. Hall.

Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Philip Carpenter, Mr. Coles-Preedy, Mr. R. A. Roberts, Mr. Ross-Brown, Mr. J. K. Holme, Mr. R. S. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Marks, Mr. W. N. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. W. Golbey, Mr. J. H. Thorpe, Mr. Norman Armitage, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. S. Dumas, Miss Dumas, Mr. Frank Tarver, Mr. J. A. Gonzlez, Mr. J. McCormick, Mr. Rayner Goddard, Mr. Harold G. Palmer, Master Gibbon, Mr. E. G. Roscoe, Master Greenwood, Mr. Arthur W. Bainton, Mrs. Arthur Rowlatt, Mr. and Mrs. Conway, Mr. Chalmers, Mr. Lloyd Worth, Mr. Ernest Wetton, Mr. C. E. Allsway, Mr. Charles Nicholl, Mr. T. J. Bowie, Mr. Ezerton Baring Lawford, Mr. F. G. Kingham, Mr. Schiller, Mr. P. Ware, Mrs. Boyce, Mr. G. A. Marchand, Master G. Hobbert, Master, Mr. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. Bethune, Mr. T. J. Worley, Mr. W. J. Eales, Mr. Ralph Hodder-Williams, Mr. W. E. Watson, Mr. Robert A. Gordon, Master Watkin Williams, Mr. W. Van Breda, Mr. A. Burnett Brown (Royal Masonic Institution for Girls), Mr. Maurice Beachcroft (secretary of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls), Mr. H. M. Myall, Mr. Phillip Clark, Mr. R. F. Burnand, Mr. Gilbert Lodge, Mr. J. K. F. Cleave, Major Lumley-Smith, Mr. R. A. Stevens, Mr. D. Campbell Lee, Mr. Mortimer, Mr. J. E. Young, Mr. F. W. Scott, Mr. W. F. Wright, Mrs. Maitland, Master Stanley S. Bond, Mr. Dillon Low, and Mr. F. Hind.

Ecclesiastical News and Wills and Bequests will be found on page 9

RECEPTIONS

LADY LONDONDERRY

The Duke of York and Princess Helena Victoria honoured the Marquess and Marchioness of Londonderry with their presence at a reception last night, at Londonderry House, to meet the delegates to the London Naval Conference. The house was decorated with mimosa, and Ambrose's band played.

The Marchioness of Londonderry, wearing a picture gown of embroidered yellow satin and diamonds, received the guests, who included:—

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor and Miss Sankey, the Prime Minister, Lord and Lady Aberconway, the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, the Dowager Countess of Airlie, the Earl and Countess of Airlie, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander and Miss Alexander, Evelyn Lady Allington, Sir William and Lady Allen, Viscount and Viscountess Allendale, Mrs. Amery, Lord and Lady Ampthill, Vice-Admiral and Mrs. D. M. Anderson, the Marquess and Marchioness of Anglesey, Lady Annaly, Priscilla Countess Annesley, Lord and Lady Apsley, the Earl and Countess of Arran, Lord and Lady Ashfield, Colonel Ashley, Major the Hon. J. J. and Lady Violet Astor, the Duke of Atholl, Miss Morley Fletcher, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. H. Atkinson, Mr. W. E. D. and Lady Phyllis Allen, the Hon. Anthony Asquith.

Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Backhouse, the Hon. Charles and Mrs. Baillie-Hamilton, Mr. Noel Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, Captain and Mrs. Harold Balfour, Lord Barnby, Viscount and Viscountess Bearsted, Earl and Countess Beauchamp, Miss Beaumont, Lord Beaverbrook, Sir Hugh and Lady Bell, Commander and Mrs. Carlyon Bellairs, Captain and Mrs. Rogers Bellairs, Mr. and Mrs. Wedgwood Benn, Lord Berners, the Earl and Countess of Bessborough, Sir William Beveridge, Major Sir John and Lady Birchall, Sir Henry Birchenough, the Earl and Countess of Birkenhead, Commander and Mrs. Bittleston, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Blumenfeld, Mr. and Mrs. James Bone, Mr. Robert Boothby, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Bourne, Sir Vansittart and Lady Bowater, Miss Bradley, Mr. C. Bray, the Hon. Robert and Mrs. Brand, Viscount and Viscountess Bridgeman, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Basil Brooke, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, Mr. and Mrs. John Buchan, Captain and Mrs. Lawrence Burgis, Viscount and Viscountess Burnham, Mr. and Mrs. Neville Butler, Earl and Countess Buxton, Captain Ralph Burton, Miss Cecily Byrne, Mr. Oswald Balfour, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Balderston.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Cambridge, the Hon. A. and Lady Theodosia Cadogan, Major-General A. R. Cameron, Canon and Mrs. Carnegie, Major and Mrs. Carver, General the Earl of Cavan, Captain V. Cazalet, Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain, Viscount and Viscountess Chaplin, the Hon. Anthony and the Hon. Mait Chaplin, Miss and Mr. Frank Chaplin, Lord and Lady Charnwood, Mr. and Mrs. Winston Churchill, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, General and Mrs. Clifton-Brown, Colonel and Mrs. Clifton-Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Close, Sir Godfrey Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Ian Colvin, Mrs. William E. Corey, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Craigie, Major Eric Crankshaw, the Earl and Countess of Crawford, Sir Herbert and Lady Creedy, the Marquess and Marchioness of Crewe, Mr. Harry Crocker, the Earl and Countess of Cromer, Mr. S. T. Cross, the Hon. Rosaud and Mrs. Cubitt, Lady Georgiana Curzon, the Marchioness Curzon of Kedleston, the Earl and Countess of Chesterfield, the Hon. Geraid Chichester, Colonel the Hon. F. and Mrs. Cripps, Viscount and Viscountess Chelmsford, Miss Madeline Carrol, Mr. A. Crabtree, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Cochran.

The Earl and Countess of Dalkeith, Lord Danesfort, Lord Darling and the Hon. Diana Darling, Lord Darlington, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. C. Davidson, Sir Edward and Lady Davson, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Dawson, Mr. Norman Deuano, Earl and Countess De La Warr, the Earl and Countess of Denbigh, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony de Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. James de Rothschild, the Earl of Desart, Lord and Lady Desborough, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, Captain and Mrs. Dixon, the Earl and Countess of Donoughmore, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Duff, Lord and Lady Dynevor, the Marquess of Donegall, Sir Cosmo and Lady Earle, Lord and Lady Essendon, Viscount and Viscountess Elibank, Captain and Mrs. Anthony Eden, Sir William and Lady Edge, Viscount Elmley, Lord and Lady Ernle, Commander Sir Boiton and Lady Eyres-Monsell, the Earl of Erne, Mrs. Weston Edwards.

Lord Faringdon, Vice-Admiral Sir William and Lady Fisher, Viscount and Viscountess FitzAlan of Derwent, the Hon. Evelyn and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Lady Fitzgerald, the Hon. Mrs. FitzRoy, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Flint, Lord Forres, Mr. and Mrs. Fry, Mr. Gavin Fairfax, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Russell Flory, Lord and Lady Forster, Mrs. C. J. Fox, Captain and Mrs. R. H. Fox.

Lord and Lady Gainford, Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Gates, Sir Francis and Lady Gathorne-Hardy, Mr. Gillis, Colonel Geoffrey Glyn, Major and the Hon. Mrs. Glyn, Mrs. Elinor Glyn, Lord and Lady Gorell, Mr. and Mrs. William Graham, Captain Edward Greene, Colonel Sidney Green, the Earl and Countess of Granard, Mr. and Mrs. Graves, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Greenwood, Wing Commander and Mrs. Greig, Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. John Gretton, the Hon. Mrs. Ronald Greville, Earl and Countess Grey, Colonel the Hon. Walter and Lady Evelyn Guinness, Mr. Stephen Gwynn, Mr. Gwynne, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Grenfell, Mr. Ernest Gye.

Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Hamilton, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Maurice and Lady Hankey, Lord and Lady Hanworth, Captain the Hon. Alexander Hardinge, the Marquess and Marchioness of Hartington, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Hayden, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Headlam, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Henderson, Sir Vivian and Lady Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Hodgson, Squadron Leader and Mrs. Eric Hodsoll, Sir Thomas and Lady Horder, Sir Robert Horne, Sir Samuel Hoare, Mr. Hoyer-Millar, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hudson, Major Sir Philip and Lady Hunloke, Major-General Sir Robert and Lady Hutchison, Lady Herbert, Mr. Edward Holland-Martin, Miss Horner, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Mr. and Lady Anne Hunloke, Mr. Nicholas Hannon, Sir Cecil and Lady Harcourt-Smith.

Lord and Lady Alastair Innes-Ker, Sir Thomas and Lady Augusta Inskip, the Earl and Countess of Iveagh, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Isitt.

Lord and Lady Jessel, Mr. Stanley Jackson, Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Jenkinson.

The Hon. Sir Derek and Lady Keppel, Colonel the Hon. George and Mrs. Keppel, Captain E. L. S. and Mrs. King, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Snyder King, Sir Clement and Lady Kinloch-Cooke, the Earl of Kintore, Lord and Lady Kylsant, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Keppel, the Earl and Countess of Kenmare, Sir Norman Kater, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lambert, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. G. F. Lawson, the Prince of Liechtenstein, Mrs. Ruby Lindsay, Hersey Marchioness of Linlithgow, Major and Mrs. Lloyd George, Miss Megan Lloyd George, Major-General Lord and Lady Loch, Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Locker-Lampson, the Bishop of London, Major the Hon. and Mrs. Eric Long, Major-General Sir Cecil and Lady Lowther, the Earl and Countess of Lucan, Sir Robert and Lady Lynn, the Earl of Lytton and Lady Hermione Lytton, Mr. Cecil Landeau, Viscount and Viscountess Lee of Fareham, Sir Philip and Lady Cunliffe-Lister.

Mr. De Witt Mackenzie, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald McKenna, Sir Donald and Lady Maclean, Mr. Ian Macpherson, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles and Lady Madden and Miss Madden, Mr. T. M. Makins, Mr. and Mrs. Malkin, Captain David and Mrs. Margesson, Mr. Edward Marjoribanks, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Mr. Edward Marsh, Mrs. Charles Marshall, Commander J. E. H. Maund, the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, Lord and Lady Meston, Field-Marshal Sir George and Miss Milne, Mary Countess of Minto, Mr. J. B. Monck, the Hon. Henry Mond, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Morgan, the Earl and Countess of Mount Edgcumbe, M. Alfonso Merry del Val, the Hon. Thomas Mitford, Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Colonel A. N. Macaulay, Miss Montizambert, Lady Montgomery.

Lord and Lady Newton, Sir Walter Nicholson, Sir Herbert and Lady Nield, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Norton, the Dowager Lady Nunburnholme, the Duchess of Norfolk and Lady Rachel Howard, Lord Richard Nevill.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. O'Connor, Mr. Lancelot Oliphant, Sir Hugh and Lady O'Neill, the Earl of Onslow, the Hon. William and Lady Beatrice Ormsby-Gore, Sir William Orpen, the Countess of Oxford and Asquith, Mr. Laurence Olivier.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Poole, Mrs. Alan Parsons, Lord and Lady Parmoor, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Beaumont Pease, Earl and Countess Peel, Mr. Lewis Perving, Mr. C. R. Price, Lieutenant-General Sir William and Lady Pulteney, the Earl and Countess of Portarlington, Colonel and Mrs. Powell.

Lady Queenborough.

Mr. James Raglan, Mr. John Ramsden, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Rees, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Reid, Sir John and Lady Reith, Sir Gervais and Lady Rentoul, Miss Rose Rosenberg, Major and Mrs. Ronald Ross, the Dowager Lady Rossmore, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Runciman, Earl Russell, the Hon. David Rhys, Viscount and Viscountess Ridley, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Ross, Sir Arthur and Lady Robinson.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Salisbury, Air Chief Marshal Sir John and the Hon. Lady Salmond, Sir Herbert and Lady Samuel, Lord Sandhurst, Mr. Sargent, Sir Philip Sassoon, the Earl and Countess of Scarbrough, the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury, Sir John and Lady Simon, Sir Archibald and Lady Sinclair, Colonel T. Sinclair, Miss Edith Sitwell, Mr. Skelton, Mr. and Mrs. Smithers, the Marquess and Marchioness of Sligo, Mrs. Philip Snowden, Mr. and Mrs. Somerset, Sir Josiah and Lady Stamp, Earl and Countess Stanhope, Lord and Lady Stanley of Alderley, Major the Hon. Oliver and Lady Maureen Stanley, Lady Steel-Maitland, Mr. and Mrs. Steward, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Stewart, Major R. Stirling, Captain the Hon. James and Lady Rachel Stuart, Lord and Lady Suffield, Mr. R. Sweeny, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Szarvasy, the Misses Stopford, Miss Athene Seyler.

Lord and Lady Templemore, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Thompson, Mrs. Thornecyroft, Lord and Lady Trenchard, Major and the Hon. Mrs. Tryon, Mr. Ben Turner, Mr. and Mrs. John Tweed, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Toye.

Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Upcott, Mr. and Mrs. Usher.

Sir Robert Vansittart, Sir Kenyon and Lady Vaughan-Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Vincent.

Captain A. Wallace, Sir Tudor and Lady Walters, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Warner, Miss Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Watson, Sir Ralph and Lady Wedgwood, Sir Victor and Lady Wellesley, Mr. and Mrs. William Whitelaw, Colonel Sir Clive and Lady Wigram, Sir Arthur and Lady Willert, Earl and Countess Winterton, Sir Laming and Lady Worthington-Evans, Lord and Lady Wrenbury, Sir Victor and Lady Warrender, Viscount Wimborne and the Hon. Cynthia Guest, Miss Percy Wood, Sir Rhys and Lady Williams, Colonel the Hon. Claud and Lady Florence Willoughby, Captain Wilton, Sir Edward and Lady Hilton Young.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.—Commander B. F. Adams, Mlle. G. Boisseau, Mr. Erik Colban.

AMBASSADORS.—The Argentine Ambassador, the Austrian Minister, the Belgian Ambassador and Baroness de Cartier de Marchienne, the Brazilian Ambassador, Mme. Régis de Oliveira and Mlle. Régis de Oliveira, Mme. Masaryk, the Danish Minister and Countess Ahlefeldt-Laurvig, the French Ambassador and Mlle. de Fleurian, the German Ambassador and Frau Sthamer, the Hungarian Minister and Baroness Rubido-Zichy, M. Eugene Neiky, Marquis Pallavicini, Captain and Baroness Mac-Crus, M. and Mme. Beldy, the Netherland Minister and Mme. de Mareez Van Swinderen, the Norwegian Minister, the Polish Ambassador, Count Joseph Potocki, Minister, the Portuguese Ambassador, the Spanish Ambassador and the Marquesa de Merry del Val, the Swedish Minister and Baroness Palmstierna, M. and Mme. Thyberg, the Swiss Minister and Mme. Paravicini, Louis Michell, the Turkish Ambassador and Mme. Ferid Bey, the American Ambassador and Mrs. Dawes.

AMERICA.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Atherton.

Mr. and Mrs. Ballantine, Mr. and Mrs. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Beck, Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Belin, Mrs. and Miss Milton Bronner, Mr. and Mrs. Joe R. Brewer, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles and Mrs. Burnett.

Lieutenant Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. V. Chapin, Joseph P. Cotton.

Mr. and Mrs. Noel H. Field, Commander and Mrs. Frain.

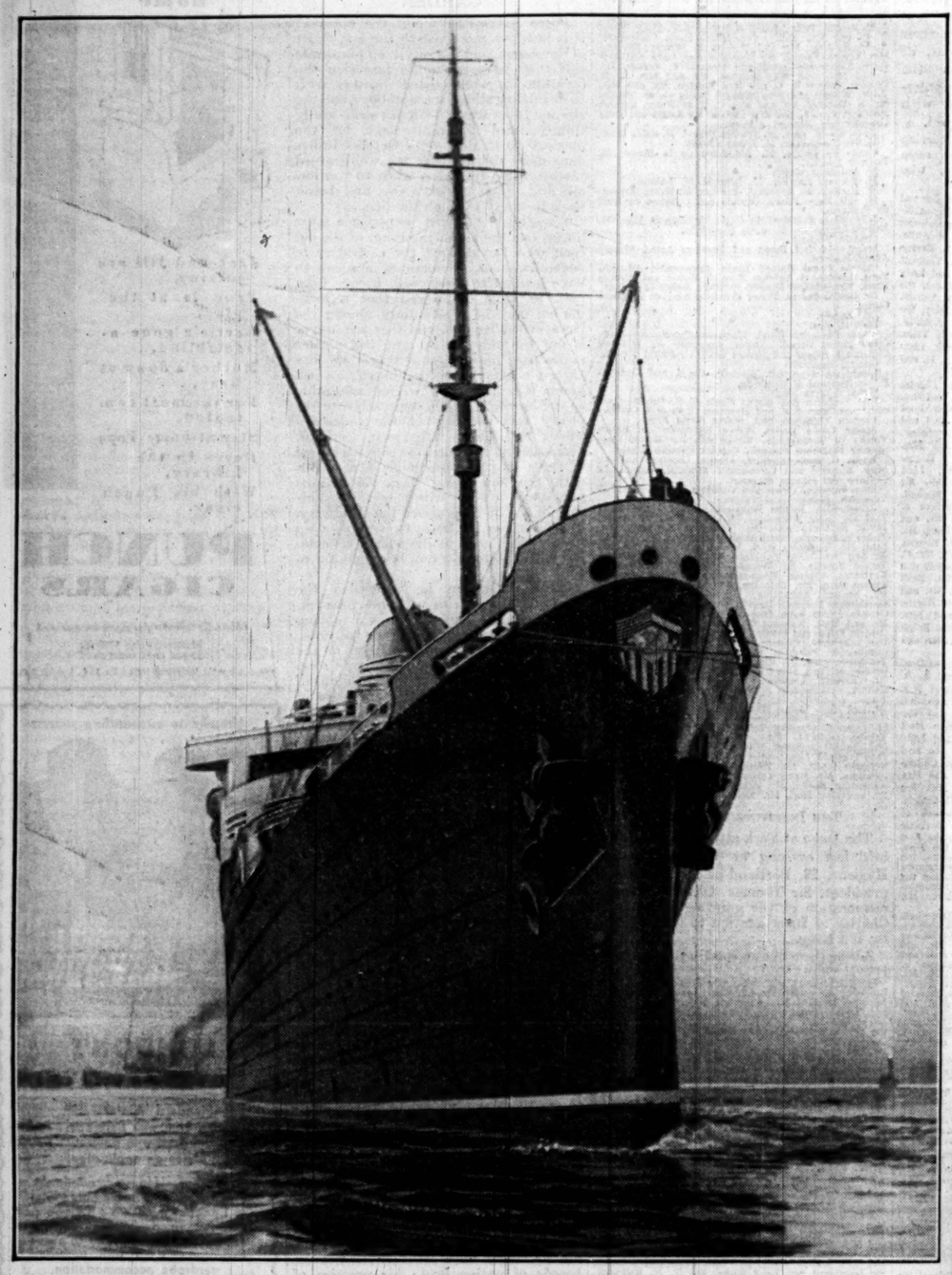
Captain and Mrs. Galbraith, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Gibson, Mr. George A. Gordon.

Miss Haines, Captain John Halla, Commander and Mrs. Ralph Hanson, Mr. Arthur S. Henning, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Hepburn, Dr. and Mrs. Higgins.

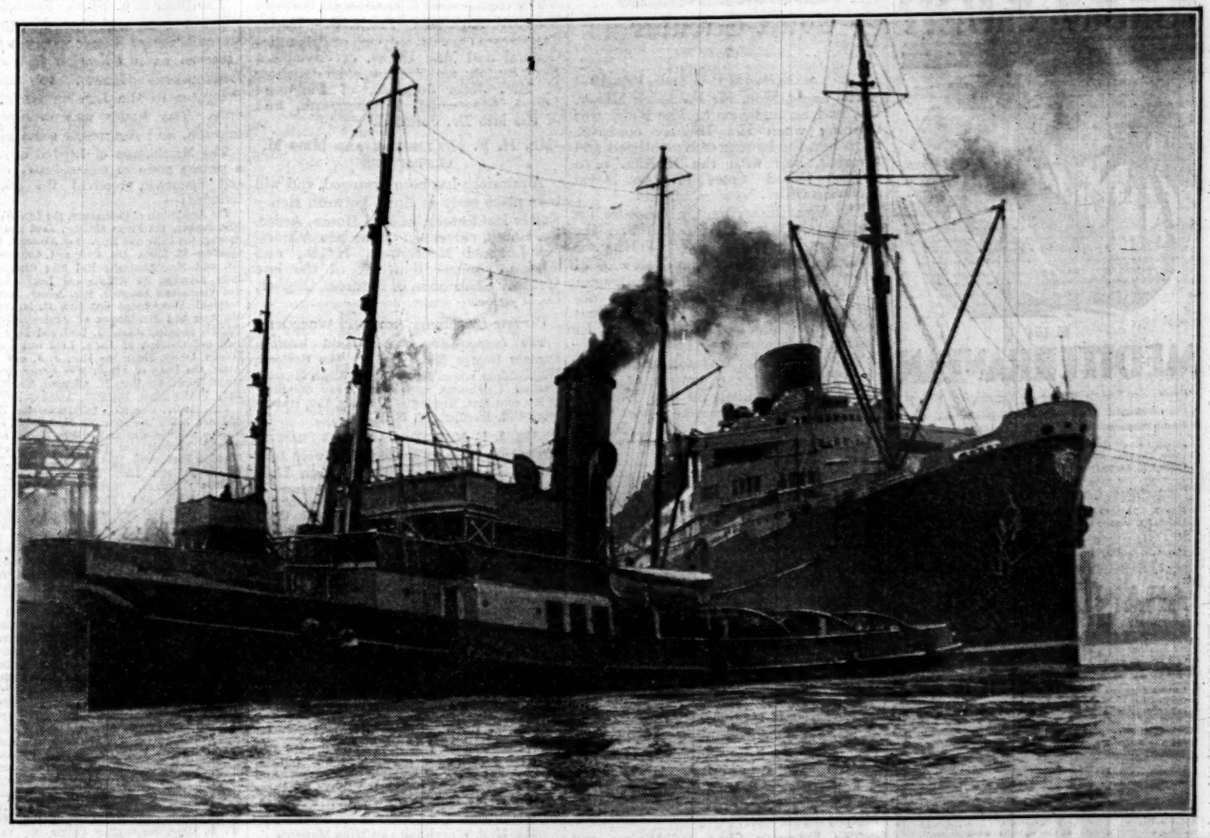
Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Jones.

Earl Howe, Dr. and Mrs. Middleton Hewat, Dr. and Mrs. Jenner Hoskin, Dr. Howitt, Dr. Jane Hawthorne, Dr. Jobson Horne, Dr. and Mrs. Remington Hobbs, Dr. and Mrs. Maynard Horne, Dr. H. W. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Horsford, Professor and Mrs. Jamieson, Dr. and Mrs. Emrys Jones, Dr. Isobel Coneland Johnson, Sir Woodburn and Lady Kirby, Dr. T. N. Kelynack, Dr. Violet Kelynack, Dr. Leonard Keith, Dame Madge Kendall, Sir Robert and Lady Lynn, Dr. and Mrs. Graham Little, Colonel and Mrs. Leake, Dr. Lempriere, Mr. Henry Lesser, Dr. Quin Lemane, Lord Meston, Lord Moyn

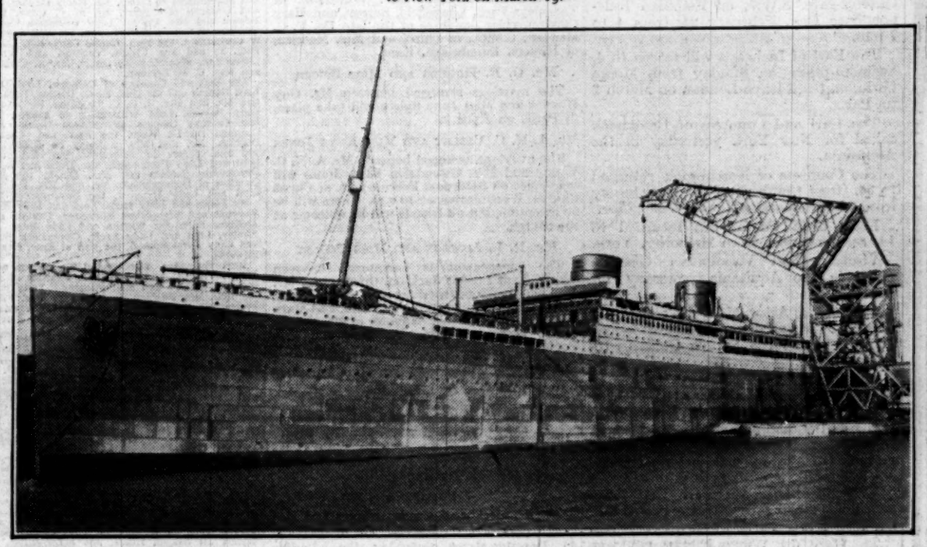
NEW ATLANTIC LINERS: THE EUROPA LEAVES FOR HER TRIALS



THE BLUE RIBAND OF THE ATLANTIC.—The Norddeutscher Lloyd liner Europa, the sister-ship to the Bremen, carried out her speed trials yesterday. She is likely to be the next contestant for the blue riband of the Atlantic, which was secured by the Bremen last summer after being held by the Mauretania for over 20 years. Our photograph shows her streamlined bow.



LEAVING THE WHARF.—A photograph showing the liner Europa, of 46,000 tons, leaving the wharf at Hamburg. Her appearance in service was delayed by the work of repairing the damage caused by fire last March. She is to leave Bremen on her maiden voyage to New York on March 19.



SIR ARTHUR SUTHERLAND, the president-elect of the Chamber of Shipping, who hold their annual meeting to-day.

WOOLLANDS
KNIGHTSBRIDGE. S.W.1

Typical of many are the three illustrations from Woollands Tailoring Salon

C.2.—Coat and Skirt. Beautifully tailored and cut on very becoming lines. The Coat, which has novelty pockets, is finished with link button and facings of White Silk Pique. Skirt with double set of flat pleats in front. Inspeckled Suitings of Navy and Black. Can be had in various sizes. Price 9½ Gns.

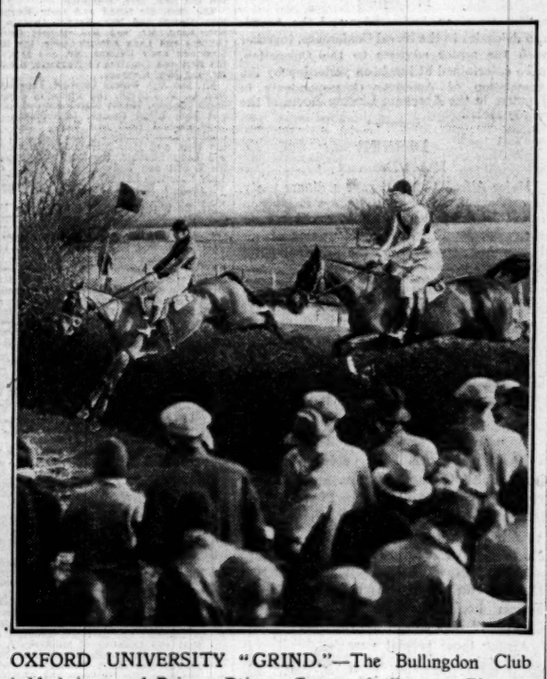
C.1.—Coat and Skirt. Tailored in Flannel Suiting. Neatly cut Coat with inverted pockets. Skirt with pleats on one side only. Stocked in several sizes in Black and Navy. Other colours to order. Price 6½ Gns.

C.3.—Coat and Skirt. Well tailored in fine Suiting. Plain Coat with link button and lined Crêpe-de-Chine. Skirt has double flare in front. Stocked in Navy and Black only. Other colours to order. In various sizes. Price 8½ Gns.

You may Park your car behind
WOOLLAND BROS., Ltd., KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.1

AN EQUESTRIAN STATUE.—The model of the equestrian statue on the Buenos Aires monument to General de Alvear, ex-President of the Argentine Republic. It is at the Emile-Antoine Bourdelle exhibition at the Leicester Galleries.

THE BRITANNIC.—The twin-screw liner Britannic, built by Messrs. Harland and Wolff for the White Star Line's service between Liverpool, Queenstown, and New York, photographed at the fitting-out wharf at Belfast. Of 27,000 tons gross, she is the largest British motor liner. She is to sail from Liverpool on her maiden voyage to New York on June 28.



OXFORD UNIVERSITY "GRIND."—The Bullingdon Club held their annual Point-to-Point at Stratton Audley, near Bicester, yesterday. Competitors taking a jump in the Past and Present race.

BUMPING RACES AT CAMBRIDGE.—A scene on the Cam yesterday when the annual University Lent races were begun in good weather. It shows the 4th Division race in progress.

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The latest and quietest hotel in the centre of the capital.
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Single Room with Bath from 70 frs.
Double Room with Bath from 100 frs.
RESTAURANT OF UNEXCELLED CUISINE.
AMERICAN BAR. GRILL ROOM.
A. MELLA, Manager,
late of the Ritz Hotel, London, and Madrid.
Telegrams: Royalhaus—Paris.

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WHAT YOU WILL ENJOY AT
CANNES
in March the ideal month.
Sunshine, Flowers, an ever-blue sea.
RACES—TENNIS—POLO
GOLF — YACHTING —
INTERNATIONAL REGATTAS.
MUNICIPAL CASINO
And, as at Deauville, the smart world sups at BRUMMELL'S.

Leipzig Fair
(March 2nd—12th)
by
Short Sea Routes
Special Cheap Tickets will be issued from London (VICTORIA STN.) from February 27th to March 5th, via
DOVER–OSTEND
THROUGH CARRIAGE, Ostend—Leipzig. 1st and 2nd class on Feb. 25th, Victoria dep. 9.45 a.m., Leipzig arr. 9.35 a.m., and Feb. 27th, 28th and March 1st, Victoria dep. 2.0 p.m., Leipzig arr. 5.58 p.m. (Sleeping Cars, 1st and 2nd class); or
DOVER–CALAIS
(Victoria dep. 4.0 p.m.—Leipzig arr. 8.23 p.m.)
Cheap Tickets on production of membership certificate at Continental Enquiry Office, Victoria Station, S.W.1, or Tourist Agents.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY

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The Times LITERARY SUPPLEMENT
Threepence—Every Thursday

HULL CORPORATION £5% REDEEMABLE STOCK 1941-1961.

Interest payable half-yearly at the Bank of England on the 1st February and the 1st August.

ISSUE OF £1,500,000 STOCK.

Authorised by the Hull Corporation Loans Act, 1851, and the Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 11) Act, 1888, 51 & 52 Vict. Cap. 131.

A first payment of Interest, at the rate of £1 10s. per £100, will be made on the 1st August, 1930.

PRICE OF ISSUE £99 PER CENT.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:

On Application	£ 5	per Cent.
On Monday, the 10th March, 1930	£24	,,
On Tuesday, the 15th April, 1930	£35	,,
On Wednesday, the 14th May, 1930	£35	,,
	£99	per Cent.

Trustees are authorised under "The Trustee Act, 1925," to invest in this Stock (subject as regards securities payable to bearer to the provisions of Section 7 of that Act) unless expressly forbidden by the instrument (if any) creating the Trust.

THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND give notice that, by arrangements made with the Corporation of Hull, and in pursuance of a Resolution of the City Council, they are authorised to receive applications for the above Stock.

The Stock will be amalgamated on the 2nd July, 1930, with the £1,500,000 HULL CORPORATION £5% REDEEMABLE STOCK, 1941-1961, previously issued; until then it will be designated "A" Stock.

If not previously cancelled, either by purchase in the open market or by agreement with the Stockholders, the Stock will be repaid at par at the Bank of England on the 1st August, 1961; but the Corporation reserve to themselves the right, on giving three calendar months' notice by public advertisement, to redeem the Stock at par on any half-yearly interest date on or after the 1st August, 1941.

The Stock will be secured upon the Revenues from Lands; Water, Gas, Electricity, Telephones and Tramways undertakings; Markets and other property of the Corporation, and on the General Rate Fund and the General Rate; and, so far as security is concerned, it will rank equally with all Stock issued by the Corporation.

The Ministry of Health requires the Corporation to make provision for the ultimate redemption of their Stock by means of Sinking Funds and to furnish returns showing the position of their Sinking Funds.

The proceeds of the present Issue are required to meet expenditure in connection with City Improvements, Housing, Electricity and other authorised purposes.

The population of the City is estimated to be 297,600; the rateable value for all purposes is £1,532,190, having been reduced in respect of industrial and other hereditaments from a rateable value of £1,774,642 by the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1929 (the "De-rating" Act); and the total net outstanding debt is £8,101,804 (exclusive of the present issue) of which £5,155,989 is in respect of reproductive undertakings.

A rate of one penny in the pound for the current financial year will produce £6,800. The average total rates at present levied in the City are 16s. 6¾d. in the pound and the amount which may be levied by the General Rate is unlimited.

The gross annual revenue of the Corporation from its undertakings and from its other properties is shewn by the accounts to be approximately £1,200,000.

The Books of the Stock will be kept at the Bank of England in London, but arrangements have been entered into whereby assignments and transfers may be made at the Hull Branch of the Bank. Dividend warrants will be transmitted by post.

Stock will be convertible after the 1st July, 1930, into Stock Certificates to Bearer, with Coupons attached, of the denominations of £100, £500, and £1,000, and Stock Certificates will be re-exchangeable for Stock, on payment of the usual fees.

Transfers and Stock Certificates will be free of Stamp Duty. After inscription the Stock will be transferable in any sums which are multiples of a penny.

Applications, which must be accompanied by a deposit of £5 per Cent., will be received at the Bank of England Loans Office, 5 and 6, Lombard-street, E.C.3, at the Hull Branch or at any other Branch of the Bank. In case of partial allotment the balance of the amount paid as deposit will be applied towards the payment of the first instalment. Should there be a surplus after making that payment, such surplus will be refunded by cheque.

Applications must be for sums of £100 or multiples thereof. No allotment will be made of a less amount than £100 Stock.

Instalments may be paid in full after allotment under discount at the rate of £3 10s. per cent. per annum. In the event of full payment being made before the 10th March, 1930, discount will only be allowed from the latter date. Default in the payment of any instalment by its proper date will render the deposit and any instalments previously paid liable to forfeiture, and the relative allotment to cancellation.

Scrip Certificates to Bearer, with Coupon attached for the interest payable on the 1st August, 1930, will be issued in exchange for Allotment Letters. These Certificates, when fully paid, may be inscribed (*i.e.*, converted into Stock); or they may be exchanged, after the 1st July, 1930, free of cost, for Stock Certificates to Bearer provided such exchange is effected not later than 1st January, 1931.

A Commission of 5s. per £100 will be paid to Bankers and Stockbrokers on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp.

Application Forms and copies of this Prospectus may be obtained at the Bank of England Loans Office, 5 and 6, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3; at the Hull Branch of the Bank of England; at all other Branches of the Bank of England; of Messrs. Mullens, Marshall, Steer, Lawford and Co., 13, George Street, Mansion House, E.C.4; or of the City Treasurer, Guildhall, Hull.

The List of Applications will be closed on, or before, Saturday, the 22nd February, 1930.

BANK OF ENGLAND, LONDON,
19th February, 1930.

This form of Application may be used.

HULL CORPORATION £5% REDEEMABLE STOCK, 1941-1961.

ISSUE OF £1,500,000 AT £99 PER CENT.

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND, E.C.2.

I/We request you to allot to me/us in accordance with the terms of the Prospectus dated 19th February, 1930, £.....

say.....pounds of the above-named Stock, and I/we hereby engage to pay the Instalments as they shall become due on any allotment that may be made in respect of this application, as provided by the said Prospectus.

The sum of £....., being the amount of the required deposit (namely, £5 for every £100 of Stock applied for), is enclosed.

Signature .....

Name in full .....
(Block letters)
State Title, if any, or whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss.

Address .....

.....

Date .....1930.

N.B.—**Applications must be for not less than £100, and for multiples of £100. Cheques should be made payable to "Bearer" and crossed thus :—**

BANK OF ENGLAND,
a/c HULL CORPORATION LOAN.

The List of Applications will be closed on, or before, Saturday, the 22nd February, 1930.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

IMPORTANT SHELL OIL ISSUE

ANOTHER CORPORATION LOAN

Underwriting arrangements were made yesterday for a public issue next week of 5,000,000 Seven per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each of the Shell Transport and Trading Company. These shares, which are the unissued balance of this class, will be offered at the price of 25s., or 1s. 3d. below the quotation of the old shares. At 25s. the yield will be £5 12s. per cent. The instalments will be spread over a period down to August 1, after which the new shares will rank *pari passu* with the existing shares. When the new issue has been made the issued capital will amount to £36,121,361, of which £2,000,000 will be in Five per Cent. Cumulative First Preference, £10,000,000 in Seven per Cent. Cumulative Second Preference, and £24,121,361 in Ordinary shares.

Hull Corporation Loan

Subscriptions are invited to-day for another home corporation loan, the borrower being Hull. The amount of the loan is £1,500,000, and it takes the form of Five per Cent. stock, redeemable 1941-61. This stock will be amalgamated on July 2 with the £1,500,000 of similar stock which was issued in January, 1926, at 100. On the present occasion the price of issue is 99. Even at this price the stock can hardly be regarded as cheap, and it would not be surprising if the underwriters were left with an appreciable amount of the issue. Yesterday it was learned that underwriters of the Five per Cent. Nigerian Loan, which was offered on Monday at 99, had been left with as much as 77 per cent. of the amount, and the scrip yesterday was quoted at ⅛ discount. About one-half of the Brighton loan was not subscribed, and, though the scrip is now quoted at ⅛ premium on the issue price of 99½, it is obviously the result of very careful nursing. Most of the recent issues stand at a discount, which shows that the prices asked have been too high. The proceeds of the Hull issue are required to meet expenditure on city improvements, housing, electricity, and for other purposes. The first payment of interest, amounting to £1 10s. per cent., will be made on August 1. Hull's population is estimated at 297,600, and its rateable value for all purposes at £1,532,190. Its total outstanding debt is £8,101,804 (exclusive of the present issue), of which £5,155,989 is in respect of reproductive undertakings. The gross annual revenue of the corporation is about £1,200,000. The average total rates at present levied in the city are 16s. 6¾d. in the pound, which is a high figure.

The Diversion of Sinking Funds

A correspondent writes to defend the practice of certain local authorities in using sinking funds for fresh capital expenditure. He points out that it is not objected to by the Ministry of Health, which has allowed the necessary power to be included in Provisional Order and private Acts of Parliament, and proceeds:—

When the Ministry gives a municipality sanction for borrowing money for capital purposes, a definite period is fixed for repayment, which depends on the life of the capital asset acquired. In the case of a sewage farm the period might be 60 years; in the case of a motor-lorry it might be five years. It is clear that 5 per cent. of the capital must be provided for every year for a 20-year loan sanction. The sinking fund allocations for this purpose would be far heavier than would normally be provided for the redemption of a stock issue. The old policy would have been to borrow *ad hoc* and pay back in 20 annual payments. But it is now more usual to borrow generally by stock issues or on mortgages, at all times keeping the total of such loans below the total of loan sanctions outstanding. The stock, &c., is issued on such terms as to repayment, sinking fund provision, &c., as is acceptable to the money market. (This is better than trying to make the money market adapt itself to the terms of the loan sanctions of the Ministry.) Sinking funds under the Ministry's loan sanctions may differ from and be far greater than the sinking fund payments to be made for the redemption of the corporation's stock. And all the time the corporation requires further loans under new sanctions for new capital expenditure. Provided, therefore, that the contractual obligations of their stock issues are scrupulously observed, there can surely be no objection to the accumulations of sinking funds in their hands being invested in such new capital expenditure. It is obviously convenient to avoid the practice of borrowing with the right hand and paying off debt with the left.

The Point at Issue

Our correspondent, however, fails to appreciate the fact that when a sinking fund is used for other purposes (however desirable and sound) than the redemption of debt it immediately ceases to be a sinking fund. Moneys placed to a sinking fund and then used for building, say, new washhouses are spent, and cannot, therefore, in any respect be regarded as available for the redemption of debt. If a sinking fund has been used up in this way moneys required to redeem a loan must be found by fresh borrowing. It is true that a Select Committee which considered the subject in 1909 expressed the opinion that the principle of diverting sinking funds was, if properly safeguarded, "financially unobjectionable," but they gave no reason to justify that conclusion. Representatives of corporations gave evidence in defence of the practice, but a number of witnesses from the City took serious objection to it. The fact that it may be convenient to raid a sinking fund in order to avoid going to the market to borrow for fresh capital expenditure has no bearing upon the point at issue.

Increased Electrical Dividend

A final dividend of 7 per cent., making 10 per cent. for 1929, is announced by the Metropolitan Electric Supply Company. This is an increase of 1 per cent. upon the rate paid for the previous two years. The raising of the rate was not expected by the market, and the company's shares, which closed in the Stock Exchange at 38s. 6d., rose after hours to 2 1-16.

Rubber Restriction Proposals

Quite a sharp rise was caused in rubber and the shares of rubber plantation companies yesterday by the message from Amsterdam given in another column stating that a meeting of representatives of rubber planting interests had adopted "almost unanimously" a proposal to stop production of rubber completely during May. Other messages indicated that the carrying out of the proposal is dependent upon its acceptance by at least 75 per cent. of the membership of the Rubber Growers' Association. The idea of effecting a curtailment of rubber supplies by this means finds a certain amount of support in Mincing-lane circles. A month's cessation of production on the part of, say, 80 or 85 per cent. of the European producers should, it is suggested, result in a reduction of 35,000 to 40,000 tons in supplies for the current year. The fact that it would be an experiment which would be quickly over and not a long-drawn-out operation, which would put a strain upon the allegiance of its voluntary adherents, has also been regarded as a favourable point, together with the precedent it would afford for British and Dutch cooperation. It seems undesirable, however, that prices should be hoisted rapidly on a proposal which has yet to be submitted to British growers. It is important to realize that the large native output will presumably be unaffected by such a scheme, and that if its effect on the price of the commodity were appreciable native planters might be encouraged to tap more freely than at present.

Inveresk Paper Report

The Wingfield Committee has issued a further circular to shareholders in the Inveresk Paper Company, in which it invites them to sign a form of proxy in favour of the committee. It is intended to use the proxies at the general meeting to carry an amendment that the report and accounts be not adopted. It seems rather premature to ask for proxies for this purpose, inasmuch as the report and accounts have not yet been issued, and therefore their contents must be unknown. We learn on inquiry that they will be issued within a few days. In these circumstances it would be prudent for shareholders to await their publication before signing any proxies.

Three Mining Dividends

A dividend of 22½ per cent. (equivalent to 2s. 3d. per 10s. Ordinary share) has been declared on account of the past year by the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa. Last year this leading South African controlling house rearranged its capital, shareholders receiving for each £1 share Six per Cent. Preferred stock to the value of 10s. and one Ordinary share of 10s. nominal value. The shareholders will thus receive on their capital as divided slightly more in respect of the past year than the 12½ per cent. which was paid for 1928 on the undivided shares. Two Indian mining companies also declared their dividends yesterday. The Mysore Gold Mining Company is paying a balance dividend of 10 per cent., making 17½ per cent. for the year. This is 5 per cent. less than for 1928. The Champion Reef, on the other hand, which last year raised its dividend from 7½ per cent. to 10 per cent., is now able to increase it further to 12½ per cent.

Tilling and B.A. Traction Accounts

As a result of the arrangements made last year with the railway companies for a co-ordination of rail and road interests, the latest balance-sheet of Tilling and British Automobile Traction, Limited, shows some changes of importance. This company, which is controlled jointly by the British Electric Traction and Thomas Tilling, has interests in motor omnibus and motor-coach services in many parts of the United Kingdom, and under the agreements referred to the railway companies have acquired an interest in these various road services equal to that of Tilling and B.A. Traction. The sale of share interests has added to the liquid character of the latter company's balance-sheet. While the cash holding has risen from £189,600 to £225,900, debtors (including amounts owing by railway companies) appear this time at nearly £1,000,000, in comparison with £28,000. In spite of the transactions with the railways the company's investments in associated and subsidiary companies are still almost as large as a year ago, the total being not quite £2,000,000. It is pointed out that as the shares sold to the railway companies stood in the books at considerably less than their intrinsic value, a surplus was realized on the transaction. This has been carried to reserve, which, as a consequence, has been raised by £742,400. Profits of the company increased from £167,200 to £192,000, but the capital ranking is this time larger, and the company is just maintaining its dividend at 10 per cent. on both classes of shares, after placing as before £10,000 to reserve. The total reserves (including the surplus at profit and loss) now amount to £887,400, which compares with an issued capital of £1,800,000.

Shipping Freights as Invisible Exports

The annual report of the Chamber of Shipping, extracts from which appear in another page, does not make cheerful reading for the nation or for any section of it, and notably owners and builders It points out that 1929 was a year of deep disappointment, that the promise of better trade offered by the small, but steady, improvement in freight rates during 1928 was not fulfilled, and that a serious decline in rates extended to nearly all trades, with the result that even new ships have been taken straight to the buoys, and some owners have now a large proportion of their fleets laid up. The difficulties of owners are intensified by the consideration that, whereas freight rates in the last quarter of the year were below the average for 1913, working expenses are stated to have remained at a level 70 per cent. above the standard before the War. While, excluding movements of bullion, the visible imports of the country exceeded in value the visible exports by £382,300,000, representing a further increase in the adverse trade balance of £30,600,000, the gross earnings abroad (not profits) of British shipping are estimated to have amounted to about £120,000,000, and, although lower than in previous years, thus helped materially to make good the difference between the values of imports and exports of commodities. For 1927 the shipping earnings were estimated at £140,000,000, and for 1928 at £125,000,000. The laying-up of unemployed tonnage occurred mainly in the closing months of the year, and the Chamber remarks that the volume laid up in the ports of the United Kingdom on January 1 of this year represented a serious loss of freight and invisible exports, an indirect loss to associated industries, and a direct loss in the wages of seamen, dock workers, and others. The loss of seamen's wages alone is estimated to be now at the rate of not less than £725,000 a year.

Costs of Shipbuilding

A year ago the Chamber suggested that, on the basis of the existing supply of tonnage, the trade of the world would need to increase from 30 to 40 per cent above the level before the War to restore to shipping the standard of prosperity then current. Actually the trade of the world has grown by only 10 per cent., whereas the tonnage and the movement of ships have increased by 32 per cent. The Chamber reaches the conclusion that there is now too much tramp tonnage afloat, and that, in particular, the larger size of cargo vessel appears to have been overbuilt. While this remark is not applied to the small oversea ships or to oil tankers, which vessels were almost alone in faring well, there have been, it is declared, indications that even for these types the economic limit of building has been reached. Last year the number of vessels on which work was started throughout the world was 1,054, representing 2,997,000 tons, which compares with an average number of 1,480 vessels, of 2,488,940 tons, launched in the years 1909-13. The basic price of building an ordinary cargo steamer is put at, broadly, from 30 to 40 per cent. above the level before the War. Shipbuilders, it is admitted, could have derived little or no profit even at these higher prices.

STOCK EXCHANGE

GILT-EDGED ISSUES DULL

GENERAL TONE FIRMER

While markets as a whole yesterday maintained the better tone which set in on Tuesday, the gilt-edged department was an exception. Several developments combined to bring about a lower level of prices, among them being the poor reception given to the Nigerian loan, the underwriting of a loan of £1,500,000 for the Corporation of Hull, the reactionary tendency of the sterling-dollar exchange, and the uncertainty regarding the destination of the newly arrived gold from Spain. Dealings began in the Nigerian scrip on a basis of ⅛ discount. The Home Railway traffics made a more satisfactory showing, though the comparison was with a period when receipts were affected by severe frost. The traffic returns of the Argentine lines were better than had been expected, the decreases being smaller than last week, while a recovery took place in the exchange. In the Miscellaneous Market Courtaulds, Tobacco shares, International Nickel, Brazilian Traction, and several other leaders improved, but Dunlop Rubber weakened. The report of the Dutch proposal to stop tapping during May was reflected in higher prices for rubber and rubber shares.

The Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion loan closed 3-16 lower at 76, and declines of ⅛ took place in the Funding and Victory loans and Four per Cent. and Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Consols. The Five per Cent. War Loan fell 1-16 to 101⅛, and small declines were marked in Treasury Bonds. The new India scrip weakened to 11-16 premium, and falls of ⅛ to ¼ occurred in the older loans. Central Electricity Board scrip was affected by selling before the call due to-morrow, the discount being increased to 1½. The traffic returns provided a stimulus to the HOME RAILWAY market, prices closing at the best points. There were gains of ⅛ in Great Western and L.M.S., ¼ and 1 in North Eastern Second Preference and Preferred Ordinary respectively, ⅛ in Southern Deferred, and ⅛ in Metropolitan. Underground Electric shares were slightly easier at 23s. 1½d.

A general recovery occurred in Brazilian loans, the 1914 Funding rising to 76, the 1889 Four per Cents. to 51½, and the 1888 Four-and-a-Half per Cents. to 61¼. Chinese bonds remained easy in tone, and the 1912 fell to 48. French railway Six per Cents. were easier, but there was support for some other European issues, including the Berlin loan (91½). The ARGENTINE RAILWAY companies announced traffics showing smaller decreases than have been the case recently, and, with the exchange firmer, the stock market made a general rally of 1 to 2 points. The Central Argentine decrease was £50,000, this increasing the aggregate decrease (now covering a period of 33 weeks) to over £1,000,000. The Leopoldina traffic was £6,096 higher, but the stock was dull at a fraction above 49. The United of Havana traffic showed a decrease of £19,949, this also showing improvement on recent figures.

OIL shares were very quiet and, while the market leaders showed little change, the tone was slightly better.

The Anglo-Dutch recommendation for a month's cessation of tapping became known about 3 o'clock in the RUBBER market, and while business showed little expansion prices took a quick upward movement, from which there was a slight reaction before the close. Rubber Trust advanced to 39s., Anglo-Dutch to 35s. bid, Allied Sumatra to 17s. 7½d., bid, United Serdang to 4s. 3d., bid, Anglo-Java to 3s. 1½d., bid, Malacca at 1½, and Kuala Lumpur to 2, the last-named being supported on French account. United Sua Betong rose to 3 3-16, and Malayalam to 25s. 6d. Rubber ceased to 8 11-32d. per lb., after rising to 8¼d., bid. TEA shares were steady in the absence of business.

The tone in the INDUSTRIAL market was again firmer. Courtaulds hardened to 2¾ bid and Imperial Tobacco to 4½, while rises also occurred in British-American Tobacco, Carreras, a number of brewery shares, United Molasses, and Leyland Motors. Coal and engineering shares remained heavy, Powell Duffryn falling to 9s., Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds to 34s. 3d., Hariand and Wolff Preference to 9s., and Platt Brothers to 6s. Celanese shares and Snia Viscosa declined, and lower prices prevailed for John Barker, Harrods, Whiteley, Hudson's Bay, and Sudan Plantations. After hours there was a sharp advance in Metropolitan Electric shares on the announcement of an increase from 9 to 10 per cent. in the dividend; the shares, which closed in the House at 38s. 6d., advanced to 2 1-16, and the general tone of the electric group became somewhat firmer. The American group was better, International Nickel, which opened at 83⅜, rising to 83¾. Brazilian Traction rose to above 8⅜, and continued in demand after hours. Margarine shares were slightly better. White Star Preference shares were better at 8s. 6d. Insurance shares were dull.

SOUTH AFRICAN shares were quiet, and showed minor movements only. Langlaagte Estates declined to 20s. and City Deep to 8s. 9d., while Brakpan and Government Areas were better at 2 23-32 and 1 11-16 respectively. In the Rhodesian group Congo Border rose to 15½ and reacted to 15⅜, while N'Changa eased after reaching 3¼ bid. Chartered were a little better at 41s. Tin shares were steady. Kinta Kellas were firmer at 8s. 6d. Rio Tinto were higher at 44. Among Indian shares Mysore fell to 12s. 6d. offered on the reduced dividend. Champion Reef remained at 9s. in spite of an increased dividend.

NEW DIAMOND COMPANY

AN ASSOCIATE OF THE DIAMOND SYNDICATE

As a result of inquiries made in authoritative quarters it is learned that the object of the Diamond Corporation, Limited, which has just been registered in Pretoria with a capital of £2,500,000 is to supplement the activities of the Diamond Syndicate. It is intended that the new undertaking should deal with the output of stones from diamond fields not already covered by the existing central trading organization—the Diamond Syndicate—and with their consumption. The control of the new company and of the Diamond Syndicate is in every way identical.

CONFERENCE OF DIAMOND PRODUCERS

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 19.—The Union Minister of Mines has called a conference of diamond producers in Cape Town for to-day in connexion with the serious straits of the diamond cutting industry. Reports from Johannesburg stated recently that the majority of the diamond cutting factories of the Rand were idle and that a steady stream of workers was leaving for Europe every week.—*Reuter.*

RUBBER PRODUCTION

PROPOSED STOPPAGE IN MAY

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 19.—A meeting of representatives of Dutch, French, Belgian, Swiss, and German undertakings interested in rubber production took place to-day to discuss means of putting into effect the decisions reached by the Anglo-Dutch Commission in London on February 7.

The proposal to stop production of rubber completely during the month of May of this year was adopted almost unanimously.—*Reuter.*

TURNER AND NEWALL'S ACQUISITION

Negotiations by Turner and Newall, Limited, for the acquisition of the Quasi-Arc Company, to which reference was made in the last report of the company, have now been successfully concluded. Accordingly, a meeting has been convened for February 28, at York, for the purpose of increasing the capital to £7,250,000 by the creation of 400,000 new shares of £1 each. The new shares will be allotted in exchange for shares in the Quasi-Arc Company. The resolution to be submitted to the meeting authorizes the directors to issue the new shares either as Preference and/or Ordinary shares as they shall determine.

Tenders for the £100,000 Five per Cent. Perpetual Debenture stock of the Aldershot Gas, Water, and District Lighting Company were opened yesterday; the issue was oversubscribed at prices ranging from £98 down to the minimum of £93 per £100.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

DECLINE AFTER FIRMNESS

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The market showed increasing irregularity to-day, and while special issues displayed strength in the early part of the session the pressure elsewhere brought about general declines later. Sales were returned at 3,478,000 shares.

Favourable business reports imparted steadiness at the opening when the strength and heavy buying of American Telephone and Telegraph and Westinghouse Electric was the feature of trading. The market subsequently developed irregularity, with active selling of oil stocks due to the increase in the production of crude oil and of copper stocks following the reduction in the Calumet and Arizona dividend which prompted selling pressure against other copper issues selling on a high yield basis. These declines were offset by the continued demand for and advances in American Telephone and Telegraph, Westinghouse Electric, and Brooklyn Union Gas, and later in the morning the entire list rallied owing to the increasing easiness of the money market, with call loans available outside the exchange at 4 per cent., while there was talk of the prospects of a large gold movement from France and England shortly owing to the persistent decline in the rate of exchange.

Firmness continued in the early afternoon when the feature was the active buying of amusement issues, based on favourable earning prospects in view of the fact that Warner Brothers reported that the quarterly earnings for the period ended November last amounted to $2.07 per share, as compared with $1.04 per share for the corresponding period of 1928. Public utility issues also advanced sharply, with American and Foreign Power and American Water Works and Electric prominent. Later an outbreak of professional selling pressure, in the effort to bring about a technical reaction converging on Steel Common, General Electric, and United Fruit, had an unsettling effect and led to active selling throughout the list. The close was easy.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Feb. 19	Feb. 18
MONTREAL on :—				
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.88¼	4.88⅞
NEW YORK on :—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.85 15/16	4.85 15/16
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86	4.86
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.82⅛	4.82
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85½	4.85½
Seven days	£1	—	4.84½	4.84½
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.91⅛	3.91⅛
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23½	5.23⅝
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.04½	40.04⅝
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.73	26.73½
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.82	26.82
Copenhagen, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.76½	26.76½
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96¼	2.96⅛
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.86	23.85⅞
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.92½	13.92½
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.28¾	19.29
Madrid, cables	100pa.	19.30	12.47	12.45
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.08¼	14.08¼
Budapest, cables	100pen	17.49	17.48¼	17.48¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.76¼	1.76½
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.50	1.50	1.50
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	37.84	37.76
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.15	11.15

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices			Closing Prices	
—	Feb. 19	Feb. 18	—	Feb. 19	Feb. 18
Atchison	234	233¾	Int.C.Amer	31	30½
Atl. Coast	170	169	KansasCity	80	79
B. & O.	116¾	117	Louisville	132	132
Do., Pref.	80¼	80	Minn., S.P.	32	32
Brooklyn M. T.	71¼	71	Miss. Pac.	90	90
Can. Pac.	213¾	215	Do., Pref.	138	136½
Ches. & O.	230⅞	233	N.Mex.1Pf.	2½	3
Ch. G. W.	13⅞	14½	Do., Pf. 1	1	1
Do., Pref.	36	37½	N.Y. Cent.	188	189½
Chi., N.W.	88⅛	88¼	Nflk. & W.	257	259
Ch.Mil.St.P.	24¼	24⅞	N. Pacific	93½	92
Ch.Rock Is.	122	123	Pennsylv'a	83¾	84½
Del.& Hud.	172	174½	Reading	129	133
Del., Lack.	146	146½	S.L. & S.F.	112½	112½
Erie	60⅛	62	S.L. & S.W.	64	66½
Do.,1st Pf.	66¾	66	S. Pacific	123½	124
G.N., Pref.	99	98½	Southern	130½	131
Ill. Cent.	129½	129½	Do., Pref.	98½	98½
Interboro'			U. Pacific	228	231
Rapid Tr.	30⅜	31	Do., Pref.	85¼	85

INDUSTRIALS

AirReduct.	130⅜	132½	Int. Nickel	38¼	37⅜
AlliedChem	272	273¾	Int. Paper	29¼	30
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	271¼	273¼	Int. Tele.	79	72¼
Am. & F. Pwr.	97⅜	96½	Kennecott	55⅝	57½
Am. Can.	140	141¾	Kresge S.S.	51⅝	51⅝
Am. Loco.	100	100½	L'gett&M.	93½	93¾
Am.Rolling Mills	96	98¼	Loose-Wle	61⅞	62
Am. Smelt.	70⅞	72	Mack Teks.	79⅝	80½
Am.Sug.R.	62	62	Montg'y W.	42½	44⅛
Am. Tel..	235⅞	236	Nash M'trs.	51½	52
Am. Tob.	233	236	Nat. Biscuit	206	210
Am.Wool'n	17¾	18	Nat.CashR.	76	77⅞
Anaconda	72	72⅜	Nat. Dairy	50⅞	50¼
Armour D.	7⅞	7⅞	N. Amer.	108⅜	106⅞
As.DryGds.	31⅛	32	Packard	17¾	18⅜
At'tic Ref.	38⅞	38½	Pan.A. Pet.	51¼	51¾
Baldwin	35⅝	36⅜	Pub. Ser. N.J.	94½	95
Barnsdall A	20¾	21	Pullman	83½	85
Beth. Steel	100¼	101	Radio Corp	45⅛	45⅛
Cde Pascoe	60	60½	R'ln'g Std.	36¼	36½
Chile Copp.	56⅛	56⅞	Ryl. Dutch	50	50¼
Chrysler	37⅛	37¾	Sears R'b'k	87⅛	90
Col. Fuel	53½	53	Shell Tran.	44¼	44⅛
Colmn. Gas	59⅜	59½	Shell Un.	21⅜	21½
Col. Graph.	30⅛	30	Sloss S. Sl.	58	58
Cons. Gas	118⅜	119¾	Std.Brands	26¾	26⅞
Cont. Can.	61¼	62¼	Std. Gas..	122	122
Cont. Oil	20	20	Std. Oil of Cal.	57	57¼
Corn Prod.	95½	96	Do., N.J.	37⅞	39⅜
Crucible	89	89	Do., N.Y.	31¼	31¾
DavisonCh.	35½	35¼	Studebaker	43½	44¼
Drug, Inc.	81⅞	81	TexasCorp.	51¼	51
Du Pont	126½	127⅛	Tex. G.Sul.	61⅞	62⅝
EastmanK.	207½	207½	Tidewater	10⅜	10⅜
Elec. P.&L.	62⅞	64¼	Un. Carbide	92	93¼
Electric Storage	74¼	74½	Un. Fruit	92	96½
Fox Film	31⅜	29¼	U.S. Ind. Al.	38½	39⅛
Gen. Elec.	75⅞	75¼	U.S. L'ther	8¾	8⅞
Gen. Foods	52⅝	52⅜	U.S. Rbr.	27¼	27
Gen.Motors	42½	43¼	U.S. Steel	195¼	197⅞
Gillette	92	94¼	Do., Pref.	142¼	141⅞
Goodrich	47¼	47½	W. Un. Tel.	215	216⅛
Goodyear	82¼	81⅝	Whse. Mfg.	179	177¼
Hud.Mot'r	55⅞	56	Woolworth	62¾	64⅛
Hud. M'trs	97	96	Worth'n Pump	83	85
Ind. Rayon	92	94¼	Youngst'n Sheet	129	130
Int. Harv'r	92	94¼			
Int. Match	77⅛	78			

KERB STOCKS

An.-Am.Oil	15⅛	15	Mid. West Utilities	33	33⅜
Assoc. Gas	42⅜	42⅜	Pennroad	15¼	15⅜
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco	26⅜	26¾	Silica Gel	29	27¼
Celanese	23	25	Stand. Oil of Indiana	50⅝	50⅝
Elec. Bond	99¼	100⅜	Swift Int.	32½	32½
Gulf Oil	133	133½	VacuumOil	90⅜	88⅛
Int. Pet.	18¼	18⅜			

BONDS

Libty. Ln., 3½%	99⅛	99⅛	Finl., 6% 1946	96¼	96¼
Do.,4½%	100⅜	100⅜	Fren.,7½% 1941	121	120⅜
Do.,(4th) 4¼%	101⅜	101½	Do., 7,'49	114⅝	114⅞
U.K.5½% 1937	104⅜	104½	Ger., 7,'49	107⅜	107¼
Do., 4% 1960-90	83½	83½	Greek,7% 1964	99¼	98¼
Arg., 6% 1959	97	96¼	Hamb'g, 6% 1946	97	97
Aust., 5% 1957	88½	89	Hungary, 7½%	44	101¼
A'stria,7% 1943	104½	104⅝	Ital., 7% 1951	99	98⅞
Belg., 6% 1955	102⅝	102⅞	Jap.,6½% 1954	103¼	103½
Do., 7% 1958	111	111	Nord Rly. 6½% '50	104⅜	104¼
Bordeaux, 6% '34	103¼	103½	Norway6% 1952	102¼	102¼
Brazil, 7½% 1952	100	100	P.L.M.,6% 1958	103⅛	103⅜
Bulg.,7,'67	78	78	Do., 7% 1958	106	106
Canada, 5% 1931	100¼	100¼	Poland,7% 1947	83¼	83⅛
Chile,7,'42	101¼	101½	Do. 8% 1950	94½	94½
Do., 6,'60	89	88⅞	Rio do Sul. 8% '46	96¼	96
Czech, 8% 1951	110	110	San P.,8% 1950	90⅝	90⅝
Denm'k6% 1942	104¼	104⅝	Seine, 7% 1942	107⅞	108
Dutch E.I. 6% '62	102	101⅞	Swed.,5½% 1954	105	104½
Do., 5½% 1953	101⅝	101⅝	Tokyo

MONEY MARKET

MORE GOLD FOR GERMANY

FRENCH EXCHANGE HIGHER

Money was in even better supply in Lombard-street yesterday than on Tuesday. Borrowers rarely found it necessary to pay more than 3½ per cent. for fresh accommodation for the night, while in the afternoon balances were offered at 3½ per cent., and finally at 3 per cent. In many cases old loans were renewed at 3½ per cent. Discount rates again displayed a weak tendency, and in order to obtain three months' fine bank bills brokers at times had to bid below 3⅞ per cent. A fair demand was reported on Continental, chiefly French, account at $313/16$ per cent. Certain of the home banks bought April bills from the market at $315/16$ per cent. The German exchange remains at a level permitting German buyers to bid a high price for market gold, and a portion of the latest Spanish gold shipment which was offered in the bullion market yesterday—about £500,000—was bought for Germany at 84s. 10½d. per ounce—a higher price than was paid for the Cape gold on Tuesday. The most notable movement among the Foreign exchanges was a rise in the Paris rate to 124.27½f.

The Bank rate is 4½ per cent., to which it was reduced from 5 per cent. on February 6. The banks' deposit rate is 2½ per cent. and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 2½ per cent. at call and 2½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)		Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)			
Day to day	For short periods	So days	Months	Months	Months
2—3½	3½	$3^{15}/_{16}$	$3^{27}/_{32}$—3⅞	$3^{7}/_{8}$—$3^{15}/_{16}$	$3^{7}/_{32}$—$3^{15}/_{16}$

Discount (Treasury Bills) (Fine Trade Bills)				
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months	4 months	6 months
%	%	%	%	%
$3^{15}/_{16}$	$3^{7}/_{8}$	4½—5	4¾—5	5—5½

BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS

	Feb. 17	Inc. or Dec.
	Guilders	Guilders
Gold and silver	464,129,000	— 84,000
Bills and advances	342,346,000	— 14,578,000
Other investments	785,689,000	— 10,029,000
Deposits	18,158,000	— 2,435,000

—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York rate moved narrowly. It fell to 84.85⅞ in the earlier hours, but subsequently rose to $84.85^{11}/_{32}$, closing unaltered on the day at $84.85^{61}/_{64}$. The discount on forward dollars was slightly narrower at $^{1}/_{32}$c. one month and $^{5}/_{32}$c. three months. A further substantial improvement occurred in Canadian dollars, the Montreal rate closing at 84.88⅛, compared with $84.89^{1}/_{16}$ on Tuesday. French francs were freely offered, and the Paris rate closed at 124.27½f., against 124.21½f. Italian lire, on the other hand, were bid for, the Milan rate being finally 92.86½, compared with 92.89½. Erratic movements occurred in the Spanish exchange, which, after moving against the peseta at the start, responded to free bidding, partly on American account, and finished at 38.82½p., against 39.35p. on Tuesday. Declines occurred in the Batavia and Shanghai rates. There was a further rise in Argentine exchange, which closed at 42.15⅝d., while the Rio exchange was slightly higher at $517/32$d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of quoting	Par of exchange	Feb. 19	Feb. 18
New York	$ to £	4.86⅔	4.857⅛—85$^{15}/_{32}$	4.85$^{29}/_{32}$—86$^{1}/_{16}$
Montreal ..	$ to £	4.86⅔	4.88⅛-4.89	4.88⅞-89⅛
Paris ..	Fr. to £	124.21	124.21-28	124.18-22
Brussels ..	Bel. to £	35.00	34.98¾-99¼	34.99-99¼
Milan ..	Lire to £	92.46	92.88-92.90	92.87-92.92
Zurich ..	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.19¼-19⅝	25.19-25.20
Athens ..	Dr. to £	375	375-375½	375-375½
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	193¼-193⅝	193-193⅝
Madrid ..	Pta. to £	25.2215	38.23-39.35	39.15-40.50
Lisbon ..	Escu. to £		108⅛-108⅝	108¼-108⅝
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.11⅝-12¼	12.11⅝-12⅛
Berlin ..	M. to £	20.43	20.36¾-37⅛	20.36¾-37⅛
Vienna ..	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.49-34.53	34.49-34.54
Budapest ..	Pen. to £	27.89	27.79-27.82	27.78-27.83
Prague ..	Kr. to £	164.25	164-164¼	164-164¼
Warsaw ..	Zloty to £	43.38	43⅛-43⅜	43.34-43.39
Riga ..	Lats to £	25.2215	25.20-25.30	25.24-25.29
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-820	818-819
Constant.	Pst. to £	110	1,040-1,070	1,040-1,070
Belgrade ..	Din. to £	253.2215	2757-2767½	2757-2767½
Kovno ..	Lit. to £	48.66	48⅛-49	48⅛-49
Sofia ..	Lev. to £	673.659	668-675	668-673
Reval ..	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.18-18.24	18.18-18.24
Oslo ..	Kr. to £	18.159	18.18-18.18½	18.17½-18⅛
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.11⅝-18¼	18.11⅝-18¼
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16-18.16½	18.15¼-16⅝
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	97$^{7}/_{16}$-97$^{9}/_{16}$	97$^{7}/_{16}$-97$^{9}/_{16}$
Bombay ..	Per rup.	18d.	1/5$^{29}/_{32}$-$^{15}/_{16}$	1/5$^{29}/_{32}$-$^{15}/_{16}$
Calcutta ..	Per rup.	18d.	1/5$^{29}/_{32}$-$^{15}/_{16}$	1/5$^{29}/_{32}$-$^{15}/_{16}$
Madras ..	Per rup.	18d.	1/5$^{29}/_{32}$-$^{15}/_{16}$	1/5$^{29}/_{32}$-$^{15}/_{16}$
Hong-kong	Per dol.		1/1⅞-1/1¾	1/1⅞-1/1¾
Kobe ..	Per yen	24.58d.	2/0¼-2/0⅝	2/0¼-2/0⅝
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/11½-2/0⅛	1/11½-2/0⅛
Singapore	Per dol.	2/—	2/3$^{29}/_{32}$-$^{15}/_{16}$	2/3$^{29}/_{32}$-$^{15}/_{16}$
Batavia ..	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12-12.12⅛	12.12-12.13⅛
Manila ..	Per dol.	23.066d.	2/0$^{9}/_{16}$	2/0$^{9}/_{16}$
Rio de Jan.	Per mil.	5.899d.	5$^{53}/_{64}$-5$^{59}/_{64}$	5$^{53}/_{64}$-5$^{59}/_{64}$
B. Aires ..	Per dol.	47.577d.	42$^{13}/_{16}$-42$^{7}/_{8}$	42$^{13}/_{16}$-42$^{15}/_{16}$
Valp'so ..	$ to £	40	39.79	39.75
M'video ..	Per dol.	51d.	43⅛-43⅝	43⅛-43⅝
Lima† ..	Sc to £	Par	22⅝ prem.†	22⅝ prem.†
Mexico ..	Pesos to£	9.76	10.15-10.40	10.15-10.40

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90-$3.03 to 100kr. ; Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia ..	96 0 0	95 8 9	94 17 6	94 6 3
New Zealand ..	96 0 0	95 9 10	94 17 6	94 6 3
Africa and Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 2 6	97 10 0	96 17 6

SELLING RATES

	Cable Transfers	Demand
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	97 10 0	97 2 6
New Zealand	97 10 0	97 2 6
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

No bullion movements were announced by the Bank of England yesterday. For the week to February 19 there has been a net influx of £12,681, as shown below :—

Arrivals		Withdrawals	
	£		£
Feb. 12—		Feb. 13	Nil
Sovs. ..	25,000		
Feb. 14	Nil	Feb. 14	Nil
Feb. 15—		Feb. 15—	
Bar gold ..	8	Bar gold ..	8,608
		Sovs. ..	2,000
Feb. 17 ..	Nil	Feb. 17—	
		Bar gold ..	1,719
Feb. 18	Nil	Feb. 18	Nil
Feb. 19	Nil	Feb. 19	Nil
		Net influx ..	12,681
Total ..	£25,008	Total ..	£25,008

Net influx for 1930 to date, £4,645,548 ; efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market £565,000 of BAR GOLD, of which £40,000 was West African and about £500,000 Spanish, was available. It was sold at 84s. 10½d. per oz., a rise of ¼d. Germany took £548,000 and the balance was bought by the home and Continental trades.

SILVER was easier on some Chinese and Continental selling : the cash price declined 4d. to $191^{3}/_{16}$d. per oz. and the forward quotation $^{3}/_{16}$d. to $191^{5}/_{16}$d.

INDIAN STERLING TENDERS

BOMBAY, Feb. 19.—A *communiqué* issued to-day states that tenders amounting to £25,000 at ls. 5 15-16d. have been received and allotted fully. Tenders for £500,000 at 1s. 5 29-32d. have also been received and allotted to the extent of approximately 95 per cent. Lower tenders have been rejected. A total of £500,000 will be offered for tender on February 27 on the same conditions.—*Reuter.*

COMPANY RESULTS

INDIAN MINING DIVIDENDS

TILLING AND B.A. TRACTION REPORT

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum) :—

Company	Div.	Corresponding div.	Date payable	Total for year	Prev. year
	%	%		%	%
Champion Reef	12½	10	Mar. 15	12½	10
Gold Mining Kinta Kellas Tin					
Dredging ..	2nd Int. 5	Nil	Mar. 5	—	—
Metropolitan Elec. Supply	Fin. 7	6	—	10	9
Mysore Gold Mining ..	Fin. 10†	15	Mar. 29	17½	22½
North Cent. Wagon	Int. 6	Same	—	—	—
U.S. Deb. Corp. ..	Fin. 9†	9	—	15†	15

‡ Less tax at 2s. 1·5d. in £.
† On increased capital.

Manchester Commercial Buildings.—Final dividend of 10d. per share, making 1s. 4d. for year (same).

Manchester Bonding Warehousing.—Final dividend of 2s. 4d., making 3s. for year, and bonus 1s. 6d. (same).

Winterbottom Book Cloth.—Final dividend of 1s. 8d. per share and a bonus of 1s. 4d., making 20 per cent. for year on increased capital.

United Turkey Red.—Final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 3 per cent., less tax, making 6 per cent. for the year (against 10 per cent. for 1928), carrying forward £43,000 (against £44,552).

Edinburgh and Canadian Investment Trust.—Revenue for year to January 15 last, £12,176 (against £15,910) ; dividend of 5½ per cent., less tax, on Ordinary shares (the same) ; £3,000 transferred to reserve (against £5,000).

Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa.—Dividend of 22½ per cent. (equal to 2s. 3d. per 10s. Ordinary share) payable on and after March 26. In June, 1929, the share capital was reorganized, shareholders receiving for each £1 share held Six per Cent. Cumulative Preferred stock of the value of 10s. and one Ordinary share of 10s. (For 1928 the dividend was 2s. 6d. per £1 share, or 12½ per cent.).

BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS

	Feb. 17	Inc. or Dec.
	Guilders	Guilders
Gold and silver	464,129,000	— 84,000
Bills and advances	342,346,000	— 14,578,000
Other investments	785,689,000	— 10,029,000
Deposits	18,158,000	— 2,435,000

—*Reuter.*

BRITISH LAND COMPANY

The accounts of the British Land Company for the year ended December 31 show a net profit of £37,548 (against £21,585 for 1928), making, with the amount brought forward, a total of £40,659. It is proposed to pay a dividend of 6 per cent. (the same), together with a bonus of 1½ per cent. (against 1 per cent.). Sales during the year amounted to £26,053 (against £28,022). Meeting, February 28.

ALLIED DAIRIES

The net profit of Allied Dairies, Limited, Manchester, for the year ended February 2 amounted to £15,430 (against £15,799 for the preceding period) and £2,199 was brought forward. A dividend of 7½ per cent. is proposed on the Ordinary shares (the same), £2,000 (the same) is to be written off preliminary expenses, and £3,000 (against £5,000) transferred to reserve, while the balance forward is £1,561. Meeting, February 27.

LANCASHIRE UNITED TRANSPORT AND POWER

The gross profits of the Lancashire United Transport and Power Company for 1929 amounted to £88,785 (against £82,412 for 1928). The amount placed to depreciation account is £19,307. The report states that it is necessary to make a large allocation for depreciation in order to provide for the reinstatement of the road when the tramways are abandoned. The name of the company is to be changed to the South Lancashire Transport Company.

PROPERTY AND ESTATES COMPANY

The accounts of the Property and Estates Company for 1929 show a net profit of £9,239 (against £11,448 for 1928). The usual dividend of 4½ per cent. on the Preference shares takes £3,303, and the directors now recommend a dividend of 5 per cent. (the same), togther with a bonus of 10 per cent. (against 15 per cent.), on the Ordinary shares, requiring £4,701. No allocation is made to reserve (against £10,000), the carry-forward being increased from £3,770 to £5,005. Meeting, March 12.

DRAGE'S

The directors of Drage's, Limited, furnishers, report that the net profit for the year 1929 amounts to £2,290, as against £10,911 for 1928. After paying the final dividend of 5 per cent., less tax, on the Preference shares (making 10 per cent., less tax, for the year) and 15 per cent., less tax, on the Preferred Ordinary shares, the directors recommend a dividend of 6⅔ per cent., less tax, on the Ordinary shares, leaving a balance of £105,755 to be carried forward, as against £83,738 for 1928.

SMITHFIELD MARKETS ELECTRIC SUPPLY

The directors of the Smithfield Markets Electric Supply Company report that the net profit for 1929, after placing £500 to Debenture stock redemption fund, amounted to £8,072 (against £10,778 for 1928, after placing £3,000 to the above-mentioned fund). A final dividend of 5 per cent., is proposed, making 8 per cent., for the year (the same), the general reserve is to receive £3,000 (against £6,000), and the balance forward is £2,781 (against £2,508). Reductions in rates were made during the year which consequently affected revenue. The output increased. Meeting, February 26.

A. AND S. HENRY AND CO.

A profit of £22,901 is reported by A. and S. Henry and Co., textile fabric manufacturers and general warehousemen, for the year ended November 30 (against £42,451 for the preceding year), to which are added £14,632 brought forward and a surplus on suspense items of £155,738, as mentioned in the circular issued by the company in November last. Out of the total of £193,361 thus given, Debenture interest takes £6,000 and the year's Preference dividend £5,000. The balance of £160,361 is carried forward, no dividend being proposed on the Ordinary shares (the same as for each of the three preceding years). Meeting, February 26.

ANGLO-INTERNATIONAL BANK

The profit of the Anglo-International Bank for 1929 amounted to £117,695 (against £108,085 for 1928). It is proposed to place £10,000 to the reserve for premises amortization and £100,000 (against £125,000) to contingency reserve, the balance of the profit being added to the carry-forward, making it £28,227. The balance-sheet shows current, deposit, and other accounts at £4,415,183 (against £5,139,035 at December 31, 1928), and acceptances and guarantees at £2,567,615 (against £2,147,924). On the asset side, cash is shown at £129,904 (against £111,851), money at call at £405,000 (against £350,000), balances with bankers abroad at £196,683 (against £345,561). Advances are shown at £3,761,474 (against £4,438,783), excluding a reserve of £50,000 to subsidiary company. Meeting, February 28.

MORGAN, SQUIRE, AND CO.

The first accounts of Morgan, Squire, and Co. (1929), covering the period from January 26, 1929, to February 1, 1930, show a net profit of £25,305. After payment of the Preference dividend, the directors propose to pay a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the Ordinary shares, to write £5,189 off preliminary expenses, to transfer £2,000 to reserve for deferred payments account, to transfer £1,000 to taxation reserve account, and to carry forward £1,301. During the year the directors acquired a substantial holding in Herington Limited, drapers ; the item of £20,359 appearing in the balance-sheet relates to this investment. The directors have tentatively arranged with the Royal Insurance Company for a long lease upon part of the premises now in course of construction by that company. Meeting, February 27.

WINTERBOTHAM, STRACHAN, AND PLAYNE

The accounts of Winterbotham, Strachan and Playne, Limited, for the year ended January 31 show a net profit of £44,673 (against £43,719 for the preceding year) and a balance brought forward of £16,709. A dividend of 10 per cent. is proposed for the third successive year on the Ordinary shares, and £6,000 is again to be added to the reserve fund. The balance forward is £16,383. The company holds almost the whole of the share capital of Hunt and Winterbotham, Limited, Strachan and Co., and William Playne and Co., woollen and worsted manufacturers, dyers, spinners, wool scourers, and carbonizers. These shares are valued in the balance-sheet at £467,213. A statement is issued with the accounts summarizing the combined assets and liabilities of the three above-mentioned companies. This shows an excess of assets over liabilities of £556,085, nothing being included in the assets for goodwill. Meeting, February 28.

GAMAGES (WEST END)

The second report of Gamages (West End) states that since the last general meeting in October last very rapid progress has been made in the erection of the company's building in Oxford-street, and it is hoped that the store will open for business in the early autumn. The third call on the capital, amounting to 3s. 6d. a share on both the Preference and Ordinary shares, will be made on April 6, and the directors estimate that the final call of 5s. a share will be made in June next. The balance-sheet, which is made up as at January 31 last, shows that the further expenditure during the year to that date on the Oxford-street building amounted to £219,832, which, together with interest amounting to £6,250, chargeable to building account, is added to the previous expediture of £11,138, making the total of the item £237,209. The lease of the Oxford-street property stands at £22,925. Preliminary expenses amount to £32,853 and underwriting and brokerage charges to £29,844. Cash stands at £51,518. Meeting, February 26.

BLUEMEL BROS.

The net profit of Bluemel Bros., cycle and motor accessory manufacturers, for the year ended September 30 last amounted to £17,262 (against £21,230 for 1927-28), to which is added £6,237 brought forward. As previously announced, the distribution for the year on the Ordinary shares is 12½ per cent. on an Ordinary capital of £90,000 (against 22½ per cent. on a capital of £60,000, a capital bonus equal to 50 per cent. having been distributed). Transfers are to be made of £500 to superannuation fund and £100 to benevolent fund, while the carry-forward is £7,450. Goodwill, &c., has been extinguished by appropriating £29,049 out of general reserve. A revaluation has been made of the assets and this shows increased values for certain assets. It is proposed to adopt the revised figures only so far as they are applicable to the factory buildings and land, which have appreciated by £27,362. It is proposed to add this sum to general reserve, which will then amount to £29,314. There is also a dividend equalization reserve of £20,000. Meeting, February 27.

PROVIDENT MUTUAL LIFE

The report of the Provident Mutual Life Assurance Association for 1929 states that the total premium income for the life assurance fund was £873,275—an increase of £33,562 over the previous year. A total of 17,643 new life assurance policies were issued for £1,943,265 at an annual premium of £80,141. After deducting reassurances the amount retained by the association was 17,041,265 at an annual premium of £80,022. Twenty-nine Deferred annuities for £1,300 have been granted. The claims by death amounted to £178,514 ; the claims by survival under endowment assurances amounted to £187,961, including in both cases bonus additions. The net rate of interest on the funds was £4 17s. per cent. (against £4 12s. 5d. per cent.). The balance of income over expenditure for the year amounts to £615,702. The amount of the life assurance fund at the end of 1929 was £7,139,000—an increase of £616,000. The board have decided to maintain the increased rates of bonus at the rates declared in 1928 as follows :—(a) Whole life policy-holders whose age (nearest birthday) is 65 or more at the date of death—50s. per cent. per annum, (b) whole life policy-holders whose age (nearest birthday) is less than 65 at the date of death—45s. per cent. per annum, and (c) endowment assurance policy-holders—40s. per cent. per annum. Meeting, March 5.

TILLING AND BRITISH AUTOMOBILE TRACTION

The accounts of Tilling and British Automobile Traction for 1929 show a net profit of £192,017 (against £167,206 for 1928), and £22,926 was brought forward. After allowing for the fixed dividend on the Participating Preference shares for the year and the interim payment on the Ordinary shares, it is proposed to pay a further dividend of 2 per cent. on the former shares, making 10 per cent. for the year (the same), and a final dividend of 6 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, making 10 per cent. for the year (the same). The reserve again receives £10,000, and the balance forward is £24,943. Negotiations have been concluded with the railway companies for the co-ordination of road and rail interests in the area of the majority of the omnibus undertakings associated with the company. The railway companies have acquired an interest in these companies equal to that of Tilling and British Automobile Traction. Agreements for the purpose of carrying these arrangements into effect have been entered into with the railway companies. As the shares sold to the railway companies stood in the books at considerably less than their intrinsic value, a surplus was realized on the transaction, and this has been carried to reserve. The balance-sheet shows this surplus, including discount on Debenture stock redeemed, at £742,427, and this sum increases the reserves to £852,507, excluding the allocation now to be made from 1929 profits. Meeting, February 28.

BRITISH OIL LIGHTING AND HEATING

The report of the British Oil Lighting and Heating Company for the period from October 12, 1928, to December 31, 1929, states that there was a net loss of £17,851 after writing down the stocks in hand to the cost of labour and material only. The net loss on the trading account amounted to £10,407, of which factory overhead expenses less sales amounted to £6,101 and sales organization expenses to £4,306. The loss, it is stated, was due to the highly technical nature of the inventions. The arrangements for manufacturing lamps and stoves set out in the prospectus proved quite useless. The contracts were cancelled, and as legal action in connexion therewith is pending, no further comment can be made at present. The directors then decided that the company should manufacture, and by arrangement with a London firm of sheet-metal workers, experienced in this class of work, secured suitable premises situated on the Thames, and later additional premises adjoining the Southern Railway at Earlsfield. In confunction with this firm, they proceeded to have these factories equipped and manufacture commenced. During the first 12 months of operation of the company proper steps were not taken to ensure that the articles being manufactured were of a marketable nature. It was at one stage necessary to suspend production for a considerable period while experiments were carried out, and this accounts for the large figure of factory overhead expenses, which it has been necessary to write off. A large amount of expense was incurred in organizing the sales department before, in fact, there was any possibility of making sales. In November, 1929, the directors realized that drastic changes in the management were necessary and these changes were carried out. The whole organization of the company and factories has been carefully examined and considerable alterations resulting in the reduction of expenditure have been effected.

BRADFORD DYERS' ASSOCIATION

As already published, the Bradford Dyers' Association, Limited, reports trading profits for 1929 of £538,255 (against £817,994 for 1928), while the net profit was £271,100 (against £541,024) ; the dividend for the year has been reduced from 11¼ to 8½ per cent., and the amount carried forward from £376,851 to £339,204. Included in the 1928 profits was an unspecified amount representing a provision in respect of E.P.D. and Corporation Profits Tax, of which there is no counterpart in this year's report, now to hand. The report states that the profits for 1929, after deducting all charges prior to Debenture stock interest and Preference share dividend, were equivalent to 4.4 per cent. per cent. per annum on the capital employed (against 8.3 per cent.), the capital employed amounting to £7,468,000 (against £7,298,143). The value of each of the 2,239,557 Ordinary shares, based upon the excess of assets over liabilities, is given as £1 9s. 5d. (against £1 10s. 1d.). During the year 69,194 Ordinary shares were issued in connexion with the acquisition of shares in a subsidiary company. The balance-sheet total shows a reduction from £8,317,101 to £7,998,280, book debts have fallen from £609,494 to £547,429, and sundry creditors from £609,102 to £463,070. The chief asset, namely, land, water rights, buildings, plant, machinery, and office furniture is shown (less amounts written off at £3,733,621), while investments and loans are shown at £1,065,886, and shares in subsidiary companies (at cost of shares and cost to the association of goodwill and trade marks assigned to any such companies) at £2,089,699. A year ago the chief asset, plus patent rights trade marks, and goodwill, appeared at £4,746,681, and investments and loans (including interest in companies owned by the association) at £2,288,434, there being no separate item for shares in subsidiaries. The reserve fund is likewise reduced from £311,114 to £300,000, and the dividend equalization fund from £135,648 to £217,036, while the investments contingency fund has been reduced from £250,000 to £100,000. Meeting, February 28, at Bradford.

UNDERGROUND RAILWAYS

RESULTS FOR PAST YEAR

The annual report of the Underground Electric Railways was issued last night together with the accounts for last year of the common fund companies—namely, the Metropolitan District Railway, the London Electric Railway, the City and South London Railway, the Central London Railway, and the London General Omnibus. The results of these companies for 1929 compared with the preceding year are shown below :—

—	1929	1928	Inc. or Dec.
	£	£	£
Traffic receipts, &c. ..	15,097,592	14,941,553	+ 156,039
Expenditure ..	12,288,229	12,046,381	+ 241,848
Net receipts ..	2,809,363	2,895,172	— 85,809
Misc. receipts ..	1,080,003	1,052,917	+ 27,086
Net income ..	3,889,366	3,948,089	— 58,723

After deducting interest, rentals, &c., £1,724,304, a decrease of £86,121 on 1928, appropriations to reserve for contingencies, &c., £547,659, an increase of £50,159, and dividends on Rent Charge, Guaranteed and Preference stocks, £466,977, the same as for 1928, the balance available for the common fund was £1,150,426, a decrease of £22,761. Including £460,508 from last account, an increase of £46,040, the total amount available for dividends on the Ordinary stocks and shares and for other purposes was £1,610,934, an increase of £23,279. The dividends paid on the Ordinary stocks and shares represented an average rate of 5.69 per cent. in 1929, the same as in 1928, and absorbed £1,127,147, leaving a balance to be carried forward of £483,787, an increase of £23,279.

It is shown in the returns that the total sum appropriated to reserves for contingencies and renewals was £813,357. Of this £265,698 was charged to expenditure, and £547,659 was appropriated to reserves for contingencies and renewals. In 1928 £803,770 was appropriated to reserves for contingencies and renewals, £306,270 was charged to expenditure, and £497,500 was appropriated to reserves for contingencies and renewals. Under the common fund agreement, no distribution of the fund can take place until full provision has been made for the prior charge securities of all the companies. The available common fund, amounting to £1,150,426, represents therefore the margin by which all such securities were covered in the year 1929.

The total capital of the common fund companies amounted to £62,787,620. In addition the capital of the Lots-road Power House Joint Committee amounted to £3,175,000. The accumulated reserves of the common fund companies now amount to £6,201,326. In addition, the trustees of the Lots-road Power House Depreciation Fund hold £376,253 as reserve. A total of £2,220,000 was expended by the common fund companies on improvements and additions during the year. Further expenditure on capital account is estimated at £1,993,000.

The balance-sheet for the Common Fund Companies as a whole as at December 31 last is as follows :—

LIABILITIES

	£
Capital (Net)	59,124,624
Temporary Loan	1,000,000
Interest and dividends payable ..	383,140
Sundry Creditors, &c.	2,957,144
Sinking Fund for Deb. Stk. ..	386,458
Reserves for Contingencies and Renewals	4,627,387
Renewal Funds	1,579,930
Balance available for Dividends ..	1,317,736
	£71,520,428

ASSETS

	£
Railways, Rolling Stock, &c.	63,740,377
Temporary Loan (Secured)	1,745,000
Cash	1,400,930
Investments	2,265,465
Stock of Stores, &c.	944,997
Sundry Debtors, &c.	1,424,459
	£71,520,428

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

WEAKNESS IN LEAD AND SPELTER

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Feb. 19.—WHEAT.—The cargo market was practically neglected at barely previous rates. For a part cargo of 10,000 quarters, No. 2 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), per Nohata, B/L. Jan. 26, Avonmouth paid about 41s. 6d. late yesterday. A cargo of No. 1 and No. 2 Northern Manitoba (Pacific), afloat, was offered at 44s. and 43s., respectively, and No. 2 and No. 4 Manitoba, arrived, at 42s. 9d. and 41s. 3d., while for Pacific (half soft and half Western white), March, 42s. was asked. Rosafe, 63½lb. (new), afloat, was obtainable at 39s. 3d., and, Baril, 63lb., at 38s. 6d. For Australian on the way, 42s. was required. Parcels were steadier at 3d. to 6d. per quarter advance on better closing American advices, and an improvement in the Argentine exchange rate, but trading continued within narrow compass. No. 2 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), per Atlantic City, afloat, sold at 42s. 6d., and Rosafe, 63½lb., on passage, per West Wales, at 37s. 3d. Hull paid 39s. for Rosafe, 63½lb., on passage and shipping shipped, and to Liverpool, 63lb. per W. L. Radcliffe, was dealt in at 37s. 7½d.

In the wheat futures market trading was quiet, and prices closed 3d. higher for the old contract and unchanged to 1d. lower for the new contract. Business was done in the new contract at 37s. for March and 37s. 4d. for May.

Per 480lb.	Open'g values	1.15 values	3.15 Call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	OLD CONTRACT				
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March ..	41 0	40 9	40 6	40 6	40 3
May	— —	— —	40 6	— —	— —
	NEW CONTRACT				
March ..	37 6	37 3	37 2	37 0	37 0
May ..	38 0	37 8	37 7	37 5	37 6

MAIZE was firm and mostly 3d. per quarter dearer on higher offers at first hand and an improvement in the Argentine Exchange. Trading, however, continued inactive. For La Plata, afloat, 25s. 3d. to 25s. 6d. was required ; 25s. 9d. for Feb. and March ; and 26s. 3d. for April-May and May-June. Parcels were rather harder to buy, and there was little demand. La Plata, May-June sold at 24s. 9d. ; and Feb.-March to Liverpool, at 25s.

BARLEY was quiet at recent prices. Some business was completed recently in Californian at prices ranging from 38s. to 35s. for good samples, while Polish, Feb.-March, sold at 21s. 6d. to 22s.

OATS continued quiet. La Plata, afloat, was offered at 14s. 3d., and March at 14s. 6d., while for German (on sample) 14s. 6d. was paid late yesterday.

MARK-LANE was poorly attended, with trading quiet and the general trend of prices easier. Home-grown wheat was quiet at 37s. to 38s. per 504lb. Imported descriptions were obtainable at lower prices. Except for the lower grades of Manitoba shipments from the Atlantic were no longer offered. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), ex ship, was offered at 46s. 9d. ; No. 2 at 45s. 9d. ; No. 3 at 44s. 6d. ; No. 4 Manitoba at 43s. 9d. ; No. 5 (Atlantic), 42s. 6d. ; No. 6 at 36s. ; Rosafe, 63½lb., 40s. 3d. ; 64lb., 40s. 6d. ; Barusso, 63½lb., 41s. ; and Australian, 43s. 6d. per 496lb. Flour remained quiet at late rates. London straight run, 37s. to 38s. ; country straight run, 30s. to 32s. per 280lb. Maize was obtainable at lower prices. La Plata, landed, 26s. 6d. ; ex ship, to arrive, at 25s. 6d. ; and No. 4 yellow flat African, 26s. 6d. per 480lb. Barley was quiet at about late rates. English malting, 28s. to 46s. ; English feed, 25s. to 26s. ; Californian, 36s. to 42s. ; and Smyrna, landed, 40s. to 43s. per 448lb. Persian and Russian, ex ship, 20s. 6d. per 400lb. Oats were in quiet request. English, 16s. 6d. to 19s. ; and Scotch, landed, 20s. per 3cwt. La Plata, landed, 16s. 3d. ; ex ship, 15s. 3d. ; black La Plata, landed, 15s. 3d. ; Chilian tawny, 16s. 6d. ; Chilian white, 22s. ; German, ex ship, 16s. 6d. ; and South Russian, 14s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. per 320lb. Wheat-feed quiet and the turn easier. Middlings, 5s. to 5s. 3d. ; fine middlings, 7s. 9d. ; and bran, 5s. 9d. to 6s. 3d. per 112lb. Oatmeal quiet at recent quotations. Fine, Mid Lothian, 19s. ; Aberdeen, 13s. 6d. ; American, 15s. to 15s. 6d. ; and rolled oats, 15s. to 17s. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were in poor request at unchanged prices to 6d. per qr. advance. Sellers offered No. 1 N. Manitoba, Feb., 44s. ; No. 2, 44s. 3d. ; No. 3, 43s. ; No. 4, 42s. 3d. ; No. 5, 39s. 3d. ; No. 6, 32s. 9d. ; No. 1 N. Manitoba, Vancouver, Feb., 44s. 1½d. ; No. 2, 43s. 1½d. ; No. 3, 42s. 3d. ; No. 2, hard winter, Feb.-March, 41s. 9d. ; Baril (63lb.), Feb. and March, 38s. ; Rosafe (63lb.), Feb. and March, 39s. ; April, 38s. 9d. ; afloat, 38s. ; white Western Pacific, Feb.-March, 44s. ; afloat, 40s. 6d. ; and Australian, afloat, 41s. 6d. The only sale reported was Rosafe (63lb.), afloat, at 37s. 7½d. Spot parcels were quiet and unchanged. Graded wheat futures opened 1d. to 2½d. higher in sympathy with firmer over-night American advices, but gradually weakened under general liquidation and a lack of support. Later there was some buying on better opening advices than expected from North America, and prices improved slightly, the close being steady with values 1d. to 2d. per cental higher on the day. Sales amounted to 350 loads.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

Per 100lb.	Opening values	Business done : Highest	Lowest	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March ..	7 11¼	7 11¼	7 9¾	7 10¼	7 10
May ..	8 3	8 3¼	8 1⅝	8 2¼	8 2
July ..	—	8 6¼	8 4⅝	8 5⅛‡	8 4¾‡

‡ Net cash terms.

MAIZE :—Shipment parcels of La Plata were dull and neglected, sellers asking 3d. per qr. advance. La Plata, afloat, was 25s. 3d., value ; Feb.-March, 25s. 1½d., sellers, 24s. 10½d., buyers ; March-April, 25s., value ; April-May, quoted, 25s. 3d. ; May-June, 25s. ; and Dan.Gal/Fox, March-April, 25s. 6d. African was nominal. Spot parcels of La Plata were quiet and partially ½d. per c

COMPANY MEETINGS

BOVRIL, LTD.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL YEAR

RECORD SALES

THE PROBLEM OF WORLD CATTLE SUPPLIES

POSITION IN THE DOMINIONS

LORD LUKE'S ADDRESS

The THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Bovril, Limited, was held yesterday at River Plate House, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C.

LORD LUKE of PAVENHAM, K.B.E. (chairman of the company), presided.

Mr. J. H. CRISP (joint secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—It is with pleasure that we meet you here again and have the opportunity to present to you such a very satisfactory report and set of accounts. With your permission, we shall take them as read. Owing to changes in the form of the account, necessary to comply with the recent Companies Act, it is a little more difficult than usual to draw comparisons, but, later on, I shall endeavour to answer any questions you may put to me.

If you turn to the right-hand side of the balance-sheet you will find that the large figure previously shown under "goodwill, properties and interests in associated companies" has been split up into four items in the new accounts; the actual total for the four shows an increase. The "stock of cattle, raw materials and manufactured products" at £1,763,769 shows a reduction on that of the previous year. "Sundry debtors, loans and advances for the purchase of cattle, &c.," stands at £896,829, while the cash at £252,405 shows an increase of £70,382.

On the debtor side of the balance-sheet you will note the capital is the same, but the First Series of 5½ per Cent. Eight-Year Notes has been reduced from £299,850 to £255,000. During the period of high-money rates in December last it occurred to us that some holders might desire to have cash for their notes, and, in response to a circular, noteholders offered £44,850 and had their notes redeemed at 101. The reserve at £1,160,000 indicates the addition of £60,000 approved at the last meeting.

LARGER PROFIT

In the profit and loss account, the "gross profit on trading" at £603,196 shows an improvement; whilst the "dividends, interest and commission from associated companies" is £73,620, compared with £54,190 in 1928. To the staff pension funds, &c., we have again added £20,000. The directors' fees include my own remuneration, which was fixed in general meeting at £2,500 net; the company pay in addition 9s. in tax on the gross figure—4s. income-tax and up to 5s. supertax.

This brings us down to the profit of the year at £390,717, as against £366,897 for 1928. The gross profit, you will notice, was shown after advertising had been deducted. Advertising is considerably larger, but as our additional sales are many times the amount of the extra advertising we have no cause of complaint. (Hear, hear.)

GROWTH OF SALES

Not only did the sales of Bovril in 1929 surpass all previous records, but the increase was at an accelerated pace. The year showed a larger increase over its predecessor than had been achieved in any previous year with the one exception of 1919, when conditions were abnormal. We had been restricted with regard to overseas sales in 1914-1918, and went forward with a bound when the restriction was removed.

The goodwill figure, which now stands out by itself in the accounts, is, of course, a very large one. Twenty years ago it might perhaps have been considered too large; but, as I have said before, the company's stand against profiteering during the War gained for Bovril such an appreciation in public good will as to transform the whole position. I to-day regard the goodwill figure as fully justified, and I think those who are best qualified to judge the strength of the hold which Bovril has on its friends the consumers will agree with me.

We are constantly hearing of excess production and the consequent slump in the prices of commodities—tin, wool, rubber, wheat, sugar, tea, cocoa, coffee, for instance. Beef is one of the few products I can think of that are not even keeping pace with the consumption requirements, and, bear in mind, it is not a seasonal crop. If you want to have grown cattle available you have got to organize it at least four years ahead.

THE PROBLEM OF BEEF SUPPLIES

One of the problems with which this country will be faced in the not far distant future will be that of securing adequate supplies of first-quality beef. In a few years, when the United States enters the South American market as a buyer, thereby reducing our supplies from that source, we shall have to fall back on either increased home or oversea British production.

It is important, therefore, that serious steps should be taken to increase the quantity and improve the quality of the beef the Dominions can in future spare for us, especially in Australia and South Africa, as it is only in the Southern Hemisphere that suitable pasturage is available.

When in Australia in the latter half of last year I spoke on this subject in Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, and West Australia. I pointed out that the best present markets of those States for beef lay in their own great cities; that they have only a very small surplus, if any, for outside; and that, if they are to develop an export market for good-quality beef, it will take years to build up their herds.

BRITISH BULLS IN THE ARGENTINE

The Argentine started buying our best bulls last century and have been buying them ever since. They have now so improved their cabanas that they have a local supply of all the secondary bulls they require; a few hundred of the very best annually will be all they will require to buy from here.

Those who have not been in the Argentine have little idea of the scale upon which they carry on in that country the industry of stock raising. There were over 7,900 pedigree Shorthorn bulls added to the Argentine Herd Book register in 1929, bringing up the total of the entries to 140,000 males, and, in addition, there are the other classes, Aberdeen Angus, Hereford, &c. The addition to the Herd Book of imported Shorthorn cattle during the year was 149 bulls. That, of course, would only be a portion of the Shorthorn cattle imported from here during the year, but breeders in this country must have noticed a disinclination on the part of the Argentines to buy any bulls but the very best.

At the Buenos Aires Rural Annual Show in August there were, as usual, 700 or so of the very best Shorthorns competing, and the champion bull, "Esther Bletchley Challenge 16th," won the Grand Championship over all classes exhibited. He was described by Mr. John Crombie, the British gentleman who went out to judge, as follows: "He made a superior Grand Champion at Palermo and it would take a tremendous good bull to beat him for similar honours at Royal English Shows." The bull was bred and exhibited by Nicolas Bruzone and Sons, Limited, who also bred the 1928 champion.

CHAMPION BULL PURCHASED

We were fortunate in securing this 1929 grand champion bull for our own estancias at a price of only about £3,000. In years when there has been more competition for the purchase of the champion much higher prices have been paid. For instance, in the year the Prince of Wales was at the Rural Show the champion bull sold for £14,000.

What I want to draw attention to is that, though the Argentine will still take the very best bulls from here, a market must be found for bulls from this country, which, though of equally good blood, will not fetch four, or even three, figures. It is worth our while to see that they go to Australasia and South Africa, and it is worth the Dominions' while to try to obtain them.

A CATTLE-BREEDING SUGGESTION

A sum of £34,000,000 was some years ago earmarked for emigration and development. Would it not be possible to allocate at least £100,000 a year from that fund to buying from our breeders more of their bulls, and then, having made the purchase, to allot them for payment in four years without interest to New Zealand, Queensland, West Australia, New South Wales, Cape Colony, Rhodesia, &c.? It would then rest with those countries, with their great pastoral areas, to import the bulls and organize the distribution to their own cattle breeders through the local graziers' and breeders' associations. Also, could not something more be done on similar lines with this fine stock on our home cattle farms to the exclusion of the scrub bull?

At any rate, unless something is done, now that the Argentine is ceasing to buy the bulls in numbers, the industry of producing them here will decay, and it is a pity our farmers should be further discouraged, especially in this matter of fine cattle breeding, in which they have proved they can do better than any one else in the world. Surely this is a form of emigration that would be thoroughly appreciated in Australia.

THE ARGENTINE AND AUSTRALIAN COMPANIES

The Argentine Estates of Bovril, Limited's herd has been gradually creeping up in size as well as quality; the last record sent home showed the stock to be 310,000, which I think must be the largest herd under one ownership in the Argentine. The numbers on the Bovril Australian estates are considerably smaller, though the area of land is so much greater than the Argentine holding.

I told you at the last meeting that each year since the War had shown an increase in the export of Bovril, and again I can say that in 1929 oversea sales have exceeded 1928 and its predecessors. We have every reason to be pleased with our world-wide sales progress.

CHAIRMAN'S WORLD TOUR

In the latter half of 1929 I went round the world visiting many of our agencies. I arrived in Canada last August on my way to Australia. Not having time to go to the United States on that occasion, I invited certain of those with whom we do business to see me on my way through Canada, and business friends from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago met me in Montreal. I was apologetic at bringing them so far to save my time, but found that they were quite pleased to pay a visit to Canada, especially at that time of the year. On that trip I did not enter the United States, unless I could have been said to be doing so on landing at Honolulu, the American island between Vancouver and Auckland, New Zealand. With the exception of that and Egypt and the short cut across France I did not land anywhere that was not purely British on my journey round the world.

Just before reaching the island of Fiji we had a day cut out of the calendar. We had a dance on board on Tuesday evening, and it ended early on Thursday morning. I have heard of people wondering where the day disappears to, but, of course, we had it in little bits. For instance, 48 days of 24½ hours would account for it.

To-day there are probably more electric signs in New York than in any other city, but Canadian and Australian cities make a good nightly display. Seeing them brought back to my memory that the oldest electric motion sign in the world is our Bovril one in Ludgate-circus, put up in 1892. We had one up on the west side of Trafalgar-square prior to that, but when the building came down we transferred it to the south side of the square, so that the one you see there to-day is not in its original position.

REFRESHMENT DEPÔTS AND BOVRIL

A considerable number of people have written to us—usually in a strain of surprised indignation—asking why they cannot now obtain Bovril at the depôts of one of the multiple-shop catering companies. (Hear, hear.) The reason is very simple. We did not consider we would be justified in paying the exorbitant sum required as the price of retaining Bovril on the menu. (Hear, hear.)

But there is not the least need for anyone to be deprived of his or her cup of Bovril. You will find it always at your service in the excellent refreshment depôts of the Aerated Bread Company and its associated interests, of the Express Dairy Company, of Messrs. Slaters, the Mecca Café Company, the Bodega Company, of Messrs. Levy and Franks, and other leading caterers, and in nearly all the principal restaurants and hotels and railway refreshment rooms throughout the country. (Hear, hear.) It may interest you also to know that Bovril is in regular use in more than 3,000 hospitals and public and nursing institutions in Great Britain and Ireland.

We all know the saying "Business is business" and the kind of spirit it is supposed to imply, but I take leave to doubt whether it is the kind of spirit that really proves good business in the long run. I am quite certain that, in the case of a proprietary article like ours, the associations surrounding its ownership and its business methods are exceedingly important, and I think the high standard of dealing we have tried to maintain has gone a long way towards giving Bovril the place it holds in public esteem. Personally, I should not think life in business worth while on any other terms. (Hear, hear.)

VALUE OF TEAM WORK

You cannot get results without wholehearted cooperation and good team work in the running of a business. I have for many years mentioned our able and energetic managing director and the heads at Old-street and branches, who together form a team I am very proud to be working with. (Hear, hear.)

You will have read in the report of the death of our esteemed colleague Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Sloggett. He joined the board about 11 years ago, having just previously been Director-General of the Army Medical Service in France, where he was also Chief Commissioner of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and British Red Cross Societies.

You will also have noticed that Viscount Hailsham has been elected to a seat on the board, and, in accordance with the articles of association, his election will come up for confirmation to-day.

BOVRIL SLOGANS

We continue to challenge public attention with our ever-changing slogans, and public appetite for them seems to grow with every fresh one we put out; in fact, it would seem to require a new tit-bit every week. Among our most recent efforts I may, perhaps, quote:—

"Bovril is warmest when it's coldest."
"Seven days make one week. Bovril makes one strong."
"Don't only *hope* for the best. Take Bovril."
"Bovril may save you weeks of weakness."
"Take Bovril or take the consequences."
"To get better, better get Bovril."

In the railways you may have noticed:—

"Travel free—from colds on Bovril."
"The fastest train—on Bovril."

DIVIDENDS AND RESERVE

You will see from the first page of the report that we had disposed of £178,397 in interest and interim dividends, out of the £461,853 of profits available. After paying the balance of dividend on the 6 per cent. Preference and 7½ per cent. Ordinary shares, we recommend a dividend of 8 per cent. on the Deferred shares, making it up to 13 per cent. on the year, and the placing of £60,000—the same as last year—to reserve, bringing that up to £1,220,000. This will leave us with a slightly larger carry-forward at £75,955. (Cheers.)

The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

THE DUKE OF ATHOLL'S REMARKS

HIS GRACE the DUKE of ATHOLL, K.T., G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. (the vice-chairman).—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen,—It is quite unnecessary for me to add anything to what Lord Luke has said with regard to our business, as he has gone into it so very thoroughly and in such a happy way. We have had the most successful year we have ever had, and the reason for that is not very far to seek, because it is a thoroughly sound business; it is properly organized and honestly worked, and this is, of course, in the first place due to the personality, if I may say so, the business capacity and the wonderful capacity for work of our chairman. (Cheers.)

One result of that is that like begets like, and I think nobody would care to remain on the board and feel that he was not, however small his weight might be, trying to pull it, on account of the example set by our chairman. Naturally that example goes much farther down, and the result is that he extracts—somehow as he extracts Bovril out of an ox—loyalty out of his staff; so we are a very happy family, and I think that is really the reason for the success of the business.

LORD LUKE'S PEERAGE

Although it has nothing to do with the resolution on the paper, I am sure I am only voicing what everyone here would like me to say, and that is how pleased we were to see Lord Luke's name in the *Gazette* a few months ago. (Cheers.) Peers are made—some happen of course—I happened—(loud laughter)—but some are made for one reason and some are made for others. There is, however, no doubt of this—that if all the peers were made peers for the good work that they have done for their fellow-men as Lord Luke was made a peer, the House of Lords would be a very much stronger place than it is at the present moment. (Cheers.) It is all for the good of the company when we see men not only of wide sympathies like Lord Luke, but also, like him, of great business capacity, coming in to help in the councils of the nation. (Cheers.) I beg formally to second the resolution.

The CHAIRMAN, having thanked the Duke of Atholl and the shareholders, invited questions, and, in the absence of question or comment, put the motion to the meeting, and it was carried unanimously.

RE-ELECTION OF SIR JAMES CRICHTON-BROWNE

The DUKE OF ATHOLL, in moving the re-election of Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., as a director of the company, said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I think really it is unnecessary for me to say anything with regard to recommending Sir James to be re-elected a director. I think myself that it would be just as easy from my point of view to suggest that one's father, at the end of the year, should be asked to continue to be your father for the following year. (Loud laughter.) I cannot imagine anyone suggesting that the "Father" of our board should act in any other capacity than the one he now holds. (Cheers.) His pluck, his cheeriness, his knowledge, and his keenness are perfectly invaluable to us, and they really are, I may say, to our board what coals are to a fire. (Laughter.) He is, of course, also useful in other capacities. He is the most merciless castigator that I know of any medical cubist who may happen to have different artistic ideas from his own in the manufacture of Bovril. (Laughter.)

The CHAIRMAN seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously

SIR JAMES CRICHTON-BROWNE'S SPEECH

SIR JAMES CRICHTON-BROWNE, M.D., F.R.S., said that he had been recalling that an Irish gentleman who, like their chairman, Lord Luke, was interested in hospitals and charities, upon one occasion, when appealing for funds for a special hospital, said: "Ladies and gentlemen, most public institutions have their ups and downs, but unfortunately, in the case of this hospital, the downs have been in the ascendant." (Laughter.)

Well, it must, he thought, be satisfactory to them that day to realize that in the case of the public institution with which they were concerned (that is to say Bovril) the ups had been in the ascendant, for the consumption of Bovril last year was higher than it had ever been before. Its praises were in all men's mouths and in all women's also. It grew steadily in public favour. (Cheers.)

The fact was there, that the sales of Bovril during 1929 had exceeded all previous records, and in view of that fact he was not going to trouble them with much of the testimony as to its merits that was constantly flowing in from all quarters, but there were one or two incidents illustrative of its utility that he would like to mention.

THE LOST AUSTRALIAN AIRMEN

They would recollect that the fliers by the Southern Cross came down in the wilds of Australia last April and were given up as lost. Well, when they were ultimately discovered by the relief aeroplane, in the first parcel of food dropped to the starving men was Bovril, which proved immediately restorative.

Major Court Treatt, in his expedition to the Sudan last autumn, took with him a supply of Bovril, and he wrote to say that he found it excellent, unaffected by climatic conditions, and invaluable in cases of sickness or debility after fevers.

That was in the tropics, and in contrast to that it must be remembered that Shackleton went armed with Bovril on his Antarctic expedition, and that Bovril formed part of the outfit of the good ship Discovery in which Sir Douglas Mawson was at present adventuring in the Antarctic, and that the evidence was clear that at very low temperatures the proteins and amino-acids contained in Bovril were eminently sustaining. (Cheers.)

"EXCELSIOR" WITH A THERMOS

He had just been reading Stefansson's book on his Arctic travels, in which he said that for six months he and his companion lived absolutely and exclusively on animal food, and that they never were in better or more vigorous health. Stefansson's experiences in snow and ice almost suggested that if "Excelsior" had provided himself with a thermos of Bovril he might have returned safely from his Alpine excursion.

RHEUMATISM IN CHILDREN

The body-building power of Bovril generally was well established, and of that he need say nothing, but he would like to point out a special service Bovril could render in connexion with the nutrition of children. They would probably have noticed that the prevalence of diseases of the heart in connexion with rheumatism had been engaging the special attention of the Ministry of Health. Diseases of the heart and circulatory system held the first place in the causes of mortality in this country. They were nearly twice as fatal as cancer. Well, as regards heart diseases, a large proportion of them originated in rheumatic infection in early life between the ages of five and 15, the true nature of which was often overlooked. The child was pale and seedy, complained of growing pains, as they are called, or aching in the joints, twitchings, or suffered from loss of appetite, but no particular notice was taken of what seemed a trifling ailment for which even interruption of school attendance seemed unnecessary, while all the time the seeds were being sown of crippling and perhaps deadly disease.

NUTRITION THE BEST PROTECTION

No doubt a micro-organism was at work, taking advantage of defects of inheritance or environment, but the point to note was that the healthy and well-nourished child did not become rheumatic, but was able to resist the infection, while always during these rheumatic invasions there was loss of weight. The best protection against rheumatic invasion was good nutrition that maintained resistance, and the best treatment when invasion had occurred was good nutrition and rest, and so he believed that in the fight with rheumatism Bovril combined with fatty food—for one food helped another—might prove very efficacious.

No one could read the newspapers nowadays without observing the frequent fatalities from heart-failure. Owing to the insidious attacks of rheumatism in childhood to which he had been referring, there were a great number of damaged hearts about, and there could be no question that owing to traffic and locomotive conditions, the hurry-scurry of modern life, and inordinate athleticism, the strain on the heart was greater now than it had ever been before. Although a patriotic Scotsman, he had no hesitation in saying that in any tendency to heart strain or failure he would prefer a cup of hot Bovril to a glass of whisky of the most superior brand.

POTASSIUM RAYS ESSENTIAL TO HEART FUNCTIONING

Recent scientific research had shown that other metals besides radium were radio-active, and that potassium was one of these, giving off B rays, which were essential to the functioning of the heart. Potassium could, of course, be derived from various dietetic sources, but Bovril, it appeared, contained just the right proportion of it.

PREVENTING THAT "SINKING FEELING"

There was a large consumption of Bovril in the City. They might hope that it had helped to keep up City men's hearts in the recent crisis, and that it would pull them through the tragedy of the coming Budget. Dropping into poetry, like Silas Wegg, one would say:—

"Bovril's the cordial,
For every ordeal." (Cheers.)

RE-ELECTION OF VISCOUNT HAILSHAM

In conclusion, Sir James Crichton-Browne proposed the re-election to the board of Viscount Hailsham, P.C. It was, he said, a great gratification to the directors that Viscount Hailsham had accepted a seat on the board of Bovril, Limited, and it must be a source of satisfaction to the shareholders to know that a distinguished statesman and jurist, who had also had practical training and education in food production, was henceforth to assist in the guidance of their affairs. (Hear, hear.) He accordingly proposed the re-election of Viscount Hailsham as a director of the company.

The CHAIRMAN seconded the resolution and it was unanimously approved.

On the proposition of Mr. DOUGLAS HANKEY, seconded by Mr. KERBY, the auditors, Messrs. Jackson, Pixley and Co., were reappointed.

LONG SERVICE AWARDS

The CHAIRMAN proceeded to present staff long service awards for periods of service of 30 years and upwards. In doing so, he said that he regarded it as a very pleasant duty, and it was one which he had had the pleasure of discharging for a good many years. During the year under review another 10 members of the staff had qualified for that award, making 60 or 70 in all who had done so. They were:—Mr. A. Waters, the export manager at head office; Mrs. Crowhurst, the senior factory forewoman; Mr. Aldridge, Mr. Baillie and Mr. Frier, of the factory staff; Mr. F. E. Patchett, of Liverpool; Mr. J. Cruickshanks, of Glasgow; Mr. H. L. G. Briggs and Mr. R. F. Craighead, of the head office travelling staff; and Mr. W. J. Shaw, their depôt manager in Belfast. They had included Mr. Frier in the list although he was not now a member of the staff. He had retired after more than 20 years' service just before the awards were instituted, and they felt that it was rather hard that he should lose his award by a few months only. (Hear, hear.)

VOTE OF THANKS

SIR ROBERT ARMSTRONG-JONES said that he would like to propose a vote of thanks to the chairman for his statesmanlike address, to the vice-chairman for his interesting and humorous remarks, and to Sir James Crichton-Browne, that distinguished physician whose eloquence had charmed them so often. He would like to add that in his opinion Bovril was a great temperance advocate; it made for contentment, vigour and sobriety. He believed that it was General Gordon who said that digestion ruled the world; they knew that the kitchen ruled digestion, and Bovril ruled the kitchen. (Laughter and cheers.) He would like to say how much he appreciated the slogans and epigrammatical phrases which met the eye of the traveller.

Mr. THOMAS A. LEIGH seconded the vote, and it was supported by Mr. HANKEY and carried amid cheers.

A brief acknowledgment by the CHAIRMAN concluded the proceedings.

OLYMPIA, LTD.

SATISFACTORY FINANCIAL RESULTS

COMPLETION OF EXTENSIONS

MR. PHILIP HILL ON EXHIBITION FACILITIES

The FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Olympia, Limited, was held yesterday at Olympia, Kensington, W.

Mr. PHILIP E. HILL (chairman of the company) presided.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I am glad to meet you at Olympia this morning for the purpose of our first annual meeting. It affords you the opportunity of seeing what the directors have done with your money and the facilities which we have been able to provide for the more successful holding of trade exhibitions for British industries generally, and I sincerely hope that the traders and manufacturers of this country and of our Colonies will not only appreciate but profit through the developments which we have effected.

THE FINANCIAL YEAR

I take it the report and accounts as circulated may be taken as read. They cover a period of 12 months, during eight months of which the company has been in control. The net revenue for the year is £101,750 0s. 6d., and it is quite clear that if we had carried the financial year to March 31, as we originally intended, our actual profit would have exceeded the prospectus estimate, but in view of the fact that it was necessary to issue further capital in order to pay for our extensions the board considered it advisable to end the financial year at December 31 last, so that our next financial year will embrace a clear period of 12 months. Unfortunately, we shall not have the full use of the new extension for the whole of this period, but only for the term of occupation by the British Industries Fair, the Ideal Homes Exhibition, and the Motor Manufacturers' Show.

ESTIMATED NET REVENUE FOR 1930 AND 1931

Our estimate of the net revenue available for the current year ending on December 31, 1930, is £142,500, and our further estimate for the year ending December 31, 1931, when the new extension will be more substantially, if not fully, let, is £162,500. Both the figures for 1930 and the additional estimate of 1931 are, I am convinced, well on the conservative side. The net revenue for 1930 will, after discharging the interest on the mortgage on a portion of the property, be sufficient to cover the dividend on the existing Preference share capital and that now proposed to be issued nearly twice, and will allow us to distribute in the current year about 12 per cent. on the Ordinary shares and in future years I think the Ordinary shareholders may reasonably anticipate a larger distribution.

EXHIBITION AND RESTAURANT ACCOMMODATION

Olympia can accommodate the largest exhibition, having a floor area of 670,500 sq. ft., or approximately 16 acres. To give you some idea of what this means for an exhibition, I believe that if you visit the British Industries Fair and make a tour of the various stands, by the time you finish your inspection you will have walked nearly six miles. The buildings are modern, well lighted and heated, and everything has been done that is possible for the comfort of those visiting the various exhibitions.

The catering is in the hands of the well-known caterers J. Lyons and Co., Limited, under an agreement. The restaurant accommodation comprises eight large restaurants with most up-to-date service and kitchens, and capable of seating some 3,000 persons at a single sitting. In addition to these, there are some 12 large refreshment buffets, special chocolate stalls, cigar kiosks, workmen's canteens, and a wholesale department at the service of the exhibitors.

SPACIOUS MODERN WORKSHOP

We have recently erected a spacious modern workshop within the precincts of Olympia, which comprises five floors and has a total floor area of about 27,000 sq. ft.

Generally everything possible has been done for the comfort of exhibitors and the public visiting the exhibitions, and with a view to administering the affairs of the company in a most economic and up-to-date manner. Our policy will be to administer Olympia as a property company. We are not proposing to take part in the promotion of either exhibitions or entertainments, but to leave this to our tenants and lessees. We have not sought to increase unduly our rents—on the contrary, I think that the whole of our tenants are sitting under distinctly favourable agreements.

DEVELOPMENTS PRACTICALLY COMPLETED

In conclusion I would like to point out that we have practically completed all the improvements and developments which we had foreshadowed. We have carried out our undertaking to the Government with regard to the British Industries Fair, and I believe we have achieved, with the help of Sir James Carmichael, a record in building construction for this country, and our thanks are due to our architect, Mr. J. Emberton, for the efficient service he has given us. We are also indebted to our managing director, Mr. R. G. Heaton, and our general manager, Mr. J. Fortescue, and the staff of Olympia generally for the results produced and during an unusually difficult period occasioned by the magnitude of the developments which have been successfully carried out.

Now that you are here I hope that you will take the opportunity of looking over the British Industries Fair, and if any of you would like to make a more thorough examination of the building the managing director and his staff will be only too pleased to show you over.

"A SHOWROOM WORTHY OF OUR EMPIRE"

Apart from the financial results we have achieved and the increased revenue which has been created for the future, we have rendered our country an invaluable service in providing it a showroom worthy of our Empire.

Mr. LOUIS NICHOLAS seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

WM. FRANCE, FENWICK & CO.

DIVIDEND OF 6 PER CENT.

BEST RESULTS SINCE 1924

ACQUISITION OF NEW TONNAGE

SIR GEORGE HIGGINS ON THE FREIGHT OUTLOOK

The TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING of Wm. France, Fenwick and Co., Limited, was held yesterday at Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C.

SIR GEORGE HIGGINS, C.B.E., chairman of the company, presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. C. Warren) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The annual report of the directors and the balance-sheet have been in your hands for some days, and I presume you will, as is usual, take them as read. (Agreed.)

Before referring to the accounts, I have to apologize for the absence of two of the directors. Mr. Cecil Pelly is at present in Ceylon, and he asked me, before he left England, to explain his absence. He is one of the original directors of the company, and I believe this to be the first general meeting he has failed to attend since the inception of the company in 1901. Mr. Harald Peake, a new director, whose election I shall later on ask you to confirm, is also in the East and is, therefore, much to his regret, unable to be present.

You will observe that the balance-sheet is drawn up in a different form from that adopted in previous years. This is necessary in order to conform to the provisions of the Companies Act, 1929. The steamers are shown separately and the other assets are subdivided so far as is necessary in accordance with the new Act.

THE FLEET OF COLLIERS

I think it may be interesting and advisable to state that the average age of the fleet of colliers (I am excluding three small old steamers that are retained for a special purpose, and which stand at an extremely low book value) is under eight years. The book value has been brought down to a figure which, in our opinion, is somewhat below the current market value for this class of tonnage. The average age will of course fluctuate as our present building programme is completed, and if and when any more of the steamers are sold.

During the year 1929 we sold one of the older colliers at a figure beyond her book value, and the surplus realized has been credited to reserve account. The two new steamers I mentioned, when addressing you a year ago, have been delivered and have proved a valuable addition to the fleet, and, since the directors' report was drawn up, a third 4,000-ton vessel has been completed, and we have another vessel to carry 3,700 tons due for delivery in May.

GROWTH OF THE COMPANY'S TRADE

You may be somewhat surprised at the amount of new tonnage we have ordered. We have, in the last two years, contracted for five new ships to replace four we have sold and one other, the sale of which we are now negotiating. The total tonnage of our new vessels exceeds the total of those sold, but our trade has considerably grown, thanks to some extent to our connexion with Yorkshire collieries, and successfully to carry out our contracts it is essential for us to have the most modern and economical fleet of steamers of a convenient size.

Included in the figure of £581,814 13s., under the heading of shareholdings in and advance to associated and other companies, is our holding in colliery shares to which I referred last year, and to which attention is called in the directors' report. I do not think I can usefully add to what has already been said on previous occasions on this subject. We gain considerable trading benefits in this connexion, and I believe that we shall see the shares we hold appreciate from the low value at which they have lately stood. I may, however, say that the company in which our largest colliery interest is held is now doing very much better. I think I may say it is doing reasonably well, and I am hoping we shall not have to wait very long before we see a return on the capital we have invested.

ALL THE NEW TONNAGE PAID FOR

Under the heading of British Government securities you will notice a reduction of about £80,000. Stocks to this value have been sold in order partly to pay for new tonnage, and the cash realized for old vessels sold has been used in the same direction. It is satisfactory to note that all the new tonnage delivered to us has been paid for in full without the necessity of borrowing, and the remaining vessel will be financed from the resources of the company. Some instalments fell due since the balance-sheet was drawn up, so the amount for steamers on the credit side of the balance-sheet does not actually represent to-day's book value of the fleet.

Before leaving the balance-sheet I would draw your attention to the reserve account. Last year this stood at £132,500, and we have, as previously stated, added a small sum realized above her book value by the sale of one of the steamers, and in order to bring the reserve account to a round sum of £150,000 we have utilized £15,638 9s. of the year's profits for this purpose.

LARGER DISPOSABLE BALANCE

Turning to the profit and loss account, I was rash enough last year to indicate some improvement for the year under review, and I am glad to be able to announce that my forecast has been realized, and our disposable balance amounts to £58,573 18s. 5d., which is nearly £20,000 better than the previous year. This is the best result since the year 1924. A still better result would have been attained but for serious delays and damage caused to our steamers by ice in the River Elbe during the very severe weather experienced a year ago.

Our ships have been kept constantly occupied throughout the year, and we found it necessary to take a steamer on time charter in order properly to fulfil our contracts.

During the year we carried 820 cargoes, representing a total tonnage of 2,079,946 tons of coal, the greater part of which was conveyed to London and near Continental ports.

The exports of coal to near Continental ports rose from 19,127,147 tons in 1928 to 25,828,979 tons in the year under review, and to this, to a great extent, is due the improvement in our profit and loss account. There was also a considerable demand for the small class of tonnage for the carriage of timber from the Baltic, and, though we did not participate at all in that trade, vessels that are generally in competition with us were attracted to the Baltic, causing a shortage of tonnage of the collier type, which had the effect of raising rates of freight during the summer and autumn months.

THE OUTLOOK

It is more than usually difficult this year to forecast what the result of the current year's trading is likely to be. We are in the dark as to what effect the Coal Mines Bill and legislation generally may have upon trade, and particularly the export coal trade, in which we are so largely interested. Furthermore, much depends upon whether we can secure prompt loading and discharging. At the moment we are experiencing unfortunate delays in this respect, which we hope and believe are only passing difficulties which will shortly be overcome.

As is frequently the case at this time of year, the freight market to-day is distinctly depressed, and I am afraid that, for owners of the bigger class of cargo steamers, the position is extremely serious. So far as can be seen in our own trade there is no occasion for undue pessimism. We have booked a fair quantity of business, larger than was the case this time last year, for the carriage of coal over the current year at rates which should leave a reasonable profit, and if in the summer and autumn there is a return to the level of freights ruling last year there is no reason why we should not be able to show a favourable result when we next present the company's accounts. But, as I said just now, we are so much in the dark that I dare not prophesy as to what the future has in store for us.

FREEDOM FROM SERIOUS ACCIDENTS

The steamers belonging to the company have all run satisfactorily throughout the year, and great credit is due to our officers, engineers and crews, who have performed their duties to our entire satisfaction. The trade in which they are engaged is an arduous one entailing entering and leaving port at least twice a week, and sometimes more often, so that it is very much to the credit of those who navigate the ships that they have run free from any serious accidents.

To the staff ashore, including the marine superintendents, our thanks are also due, for though it has been a good year it is only, especially in busy times, by constant care and diligence that a fleet such as ours can be operated profitably.

There is one official I must specially mention and he is our esteemed secretary, Mr. Warren. The time has now arrived when Mr. Warren feels that he must retire from office, and he has handed in his resignation, which your directors have most regretfully accepted. Mr. Warren has been with this company and its predecessors for close upon 40 years, and during that period has rendered most faithful and valuable services. He has been secretary since January, 1909, and he has throughout his service given of his best, and has always had the good of the company uppermost in his thoughts. Therefore I feel sure I shall be anticipating your wishes when, on behalf of the directors and the shareholders, I say to him that we are one and all most grateful to him for the services he has rendered, and we wish him many years of wealth to enjoy the rest he has so well earned. (Hear, hear.)

I now beg to move: "That the report of the directors now produced, together with the annexed statement of the company's accounts to December 31, 1929, duly audited, be now received, approved, and adopted," and I will ask Mr. K. R. Pelly to second the resolution. Before putting it to the meeting, if there are any questions shareholders wish to ask me I will answer them to the best of my ability.

THE COLLIERY HOLDINGS

Mr. K. R. PELLY, M.C., seconded the resolution.

Mr. GRIFFIN said he desired a little more information about the shareholding in the collieries. Did the company own the collieries outright or did they simply own shares in collieries the shares of which were quoted on the London Stock Exchange? Was the depreciation to which the chairman had alluded the difference between the cost of the shares to the company and the price at which they could sell them now? He also desired to know how many years the depreciation had been going on, and how far back it was since the chairman could have told the shareholders that the item was intact. If they owned collieries outright he supposed that the board had considered how the company were going to be affected if the proposed compulsory amalgamations came into force.

The CHAIRMAN replied that the company did not hold any collieries entirely.

Mr. GRIFFIN said he was in the colliery business himself, and the people in it were very worried about these things. His holding in the company was a very small one.

The CHAIRMAN said that France, Fenwick and Co. owned colliery shares which they acquired, he thought, in 1924. Some of the shares were quoted on the Stock Exchange and others were not. With regard to amalgamation the collieries in which they had their principal holdings had already effected an amalgamation a few years ago, and he did not think it was at all likely—he was expressing his own opinion entirely—that they would be required to enter into further amalgamations. There was already a big group of four collieries.

MAJOR J. LESLIE, D.S.O., M.C., said he thought that what Sir George Higgins had said was substantially correct so far as they could make out. If amalgamations were enforced probably the size of the units in which the company had their principal shareholdings would be considered sufficiently large.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN moved: "That the payment of a dividend at the rate of 5½ per cent. on the Preference shares up to December 31, 1929, be approved and confirmed, and that warrants for the half-year July-December, 1929, be paid on March 1, 1930."

MAJOR LESLIE seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN moved: "That a final dividend of 4 per cent., less income-tax, on the Ordinary shares, making with the interim dividend paid on September 1, 1929, a total distribution of 6 per cent., less tax, for the year ended December 31, 1929, be declared and paid to the Ordinary shareholders appearing on the register at this date, and that the said dividend be paid on March 1, 1930."

Mr. H. M. STOBART, C.B.E., D.S.O., seconded the motion, which was unanimously approved.

The CHAIRMAN moved, and MAJOR LESLIE seconded a resolution "That Mr. J. D. Stobart be re-elected a director of the company and that the appointment of Mr. Harald Peake as a director of the company be hereby confirmed."

The resolution was carried, and on the motion of Mr. C. R. FENWICK, seconded by Mr. C. I. HIGGINS, Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co. were reappointed auditors of the company for the ensuing year.

SHAREHOLDERS' CONGRATULATIONS

Mr. R. W. E. DIXON said that the shareholders had had presented to them a very excellent report and they were very greatly interested in the speech of Sir George Higgins. He felt sure that it would be their desire to place on record that they conveyed to Sir George and his co-directors their cordial congratulations and thanks for the services rendered by the board during the past year. The fact that the company paid an increased dividend demanded every commendation; it was a great accomplishment in these strenuous and critical times. The chairman had already made reference to the fact that Mr. Warren, the secretary, was now retiring from the company, and he thought that it would also be the wish of the shareholders to include in the vote of thanks to the chairman and directors their thanks to Mr. Warren for his great zeal and interest on behalf of the company. In bidding Mr. Warren farewell they hoped that he would have good health and long life, and that he would have many days of happiness and enjoyment in the seclusion of his private life.

Mr. J. E. DAWSON seconded the resolution, which was carried with acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN said that the directors were extremely gratified that the shareholders had thought well of what they had done. It had been rather a difficult year. The company had been very full of business all the year, and they were delighted that their efforts had been crowned with a certain amount of success. It was extremely gratifying to the board to feel that they had the shareholders behind them. He was a little nervous about the coming year. At the moment things were very bad indeed in the shipping trade, as every one knew, and the industry did not know where it was from day to day. He could only say that they had promise of fairly good things, and he hoped that this time next year they might still be able to hold their end up and show the shareholders good results. (Cheers.)

The proceedings then terminated.

BANK IN DIFFICULTIES IN FRANKFURT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

FRANKFURT, F

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Settlement Dates			
Ticket ..	—	Mar. 4	Mar. 18
Pay-day ..	To-day	Mar. 6	Mar. 20

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929		Name of Security	Closing Prices		Rise or Fall
56⅜	52	Consols, 2½% ..	53⅛	53⅞	—⅛
88⅛	81⅜	Do., 4% ..	85⅛	85⅝	—⅛
103¼	99⅞	War Loan, 5% ..	101⅜	101⅞	—⅛
101⅞	99⅛	Do., 4% ..	101½	101¾	—⅛
91¼	82½	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	87¼	87⅜	—⅛
95⅛	90	Victory, 4% ..	92¾	92⅞	—⅛
98⅜	90	Do., 5m. Bds. ..	92⅜	92⅝	—⅛
80¼	72⅞	Conversion, 3½%	75⅞	76⅛	—⅛
100	93	Do., 4% ..	95⅞	96⅛	—⅛
100⅛	99⅝	Treas. 5½%, '30	100¼	100½	..
101⅛	97¾	Do., 5%, '33-35	101	101¼	..
100	96⅛	Do., 4%, '30-35	99⅝	99⅞	..
98⅜	94⅜	Do., 4½%, '32-34	99	99¼	..
97½	93⅞	Do., 4%, '31-33	97¼	98	..
60¼	55	Irish Land, 2½%	56	57	..
66	60¼	Do., 3% ..	61½	62⅛	..
65⅜	60	Local Loans, 3%	62¼	62½	—⅛
84¼	80	T'vaal, 3%, '23-53	82	84	..
266	239	Bank of England	247	250	..
82⅜	77¼	Egyptian, 5% ..	80	82	..
71¼	60	India, 3½% ..	57½	58½	—½
61¼	50½	Do., 4% ..	52	53	—½
51½	44	Do., 2½% ..	41	43	..
101⅞	98	Do., 5% ..	98½	99½	..
92¼	80¼	Do., 4%, '60-90	80½	81½	—¼
109	102⅛	Sudan, 5½% ..	106	107	..
69⅜	60	Leds. Corp., 5% ..	61¼	62⅜	..
76¼	70	Do., 5½% ..	72⅝	73⅝	..
104⅜	99¼	Do., 5%, '40-60	100¼	101¼	..
104¼	100	Corp. of Lon., 5%	100½	101½	..
63¼	59	Met. Water, "B"	62½	63½	..
67	58¾	Do., "A" ..	63½	65½	..
85⅛	81	Met. Cons., 3%	83½	84½	..
75½	67½	Do., 2½% ..	69	70	..
64	58	Pt. of Lond., 3% "A" ..	59½	60½	..
83¼	76¼	Do., 4% "B"	78	79	..
100¼	93	Do., 4½% ..	94	95	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½	98	Aust., 6%, '31-41	98	99	..
99¼	90½	Do., 5%, '45-75	90	91	..
91¼	86¼	Can., 4%, '40-60	88¼	88⅝	..
85¾	78⅜	Do., 3½%, '30-50	82¼	82¾	..
95¼	91⅛	Cape, 4%, '16-36	94½	95	..
82⅛	78¼	Do., 4%, '29-49	80¾	81¼	..
81⅛	78¼	Do., 5%, '33-43	79¾	80¼	..
113⅝	108½	G.Cst., 6%, '45-70	108¾	109¼	..
104⅛	99	Kenya, 5%, '48-58	100	100½	..
85½	81⅜	Natal, 3½%, '34-44	82⅛	83	..
76⅞	72½	Do., 3%, '29-49	74¼	75⅛	..
88	85⅛	N.S.W., 3%, '55	84½	85½	..
77	69¼	Do., 3½%, '30-50	69⅞	70½	..
94⅜	90½	Do., 4%, 1933	92	93	..
99⅛	88¼	Do., 5%, '45-65	87⅞	88½	..
102	92	Do., 5½%, '47-57	90	91	..
104	98⅝	N.Zeal., 5%, '46	100½	101	..
107⅞	91⅞	Do., 4½%, '45	92¼	92⅝	..
89⅛	82⅛	Do., 4%, '43-63	85	85½	..
88⅜	84⅛	Do., 3½%, '40	87½	88	..
80¾	75⅞	Do., 3%, '45-65	78½	79	..
84⅜	72⅛	Queensland, 5%	75⅞	76⅛	—⅛
100	93	Do., 4%	95⅞	96⅛	—⅛
104⅛	98⅝	S.Af., 4%, '45-75	100	100⅛	..
90	81½	Do., 4%, '43-63	85¼	85¾	..
99⅜	89	S.Aust., 5%, '45-75	88	89	..
103⅛	97⅞	S.Rd., 5%, '34-49	100	100⅜	..
85⅛	79½	Tas's, 3½%, 1940	81	82	..
89⅛	84⅛	Vict., 4%, '45-65	86	89	..
79¼	70	Do., 3½%, '29-49	70½	71½	..
99⅜	91	W.Aus.5%, '45-75	88	89	..
90½	86	Do., 3½%, '20-35	86½	87½	..
81⅜	72	Do., 4%, '42-62	71½	72½	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up Prices Feb. 17		Name of Security	Closing Prices		Rise or Fall
84		Arg., 4% Resision ..	83½	84½	+¼
80¾		Do., 4%, 1900 ..	80⅛	81⅛	..
91		Do., Port Cap., 5% ..	90½	91½	..
105		Austrian, 6% ..	102¼	103¼	..
110½		Belgian, 7% ..	110	111	..
91¼		Berlin (City of), 6% ..	91	92	+½
50¾		Brazil, 4%, 1889 ..	50⅝	51⅜	+⅛
55¼		Do., 4%, Rescision..	53½	54⅛	+⅛
63		Do., 5%, 1913 ..	63½	64⅜	+⅛
75		Do., 5% Fdg., 1914	75½	76⅜	+⅛
81½		Do., 5½%, 1927 ..	81¼	82⅜	..
56½		Buenos Aires, 3½%	56	57	..
80½		Bulgaria, 7% ..	79	81	..
92½		Chile, 6%, 1926 ..	92½	93½	..
85½		Do., 5%, 1911 ..	85	87	..
99		Do., 7½%, 1922 ..	102	104	..
99		Chinese, 5%, 1896 ..	98½	99½	..
85¾		Do., 4½%, 1898 ..	85	84	—¼
49¼		Do., 5%, 1912 ..	47	49	—1
61¼		Do., 5%, 1913 ..	61¼	62¼	..
60½		Do., Shanghai-N., 5%	59	61	—1
26		Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	25	29	..
29½		Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	28	31	..
112		Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	111½	112½	..
78		Egyptian Unified ..	77	79	..
104		French, 5% ..	20	20½	..
20		Do., 4% ..	19¾	20¼	..
106		Midi, 6% ..	105	106	—⅛
105¾		Nord, 6% ..	105	106	—⅛
106		Orleans, 6% ..	105	106	—⅛
105¾		P.L.M., 6% ..	105	104	—⅛
107⅜		Seine (Dept. of), 7%	107½	108½	..
105¼		German, 7% ..	105	106	..
59		Greek Monopoly, 4%	58	61	..
76½		Do., 5%, 1914 ..	75	77	..
101¼		Do., 7% Refugee ..	101½	102½	..
88¾		Do., 6% Stabilization	89	90	..
101		Hungarian, 7½% ..	100½	101½	..
17¾		Italian, 5½% ..	17¼	18¼	..
103		Do., Cdt. Consort."B"	102	104	..
73½		Japan, 4% 1899 ..	73½	74½	..
91¼		Do., 5% 1907 ..	91¼	92¼	..
99½		Do., 6% 1924 ..	99½	100½	..
92½		Tokyo (City of), 5½%	92½	93½	..
27		Do., "A" ..	26¾	27¾	+1
81		Peru, 6%, 1928 ..	80½	81½	..
90½		Polish, 7% ..	90½	91½	+½
42¼		Portugal, 3%, 1st Ser.	41¾	42¾	..
47½		Roumanian, 4% Cons.	47	48	..
3¾		Russian, 4%, 1889 ..	3	4	..
4		Do., 5%, 1906 ..	3	4	..
103		Siamese, 6%, 1924 ..	102	103	..
142½		Turkish, 4% Unified..	141¾	143	..
65		Uruguay, 3½% ..	64	66	+½
11¾		Peruvian Corp. ..	11⅝	12⅛	..
53½		Do., Pref. ..	53	53½	..
105½		German Potash, 7% ..	105	106	..
82		San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	82	83	+¼

BRITISH RAILWAYS

		Great Western ..	91¾	92½	+½
		Do., 4% Deb.	78	79	..
		Do., 5% Gtd.	95	96	..
		Do., 5% Pref.	91¼	92¼	..
52		L.M.and Scottish ..	51¼	52½	+½
		Do., 4% Deb.	76¼	77¼	..
		Do., 4% Gtd.	75½	76½	..
		Do., 4% Pref.	70¼	71¼	..
11⅜		L. and N. East., Def.	11⅜	11⅝	+⅛
33		Do., Preferd. ..	33¼	34	+1
		Do., 5% Deb.	56¼	57¼	..
		Do., 4% 1st Gtd.	72¼	73¼	..
		Do., 4% 1st Pref.	67¾	68¾	+½
		Do., 4% 2nd Pref.	60	61	+¾
64		Metropolitan ..	64	65	+¾
74½		Met. Dist. ..	74½	75½	..
304		Southern, Def. ..	31⅝	31⅞	+⅛
73		Do., Prefd. ..	73	74	..
		Do., 4% Deb.	76¼	77¼	..
		Do., 5% Gtd.	95	96	..
		Do., 5% Pref.	99¼	99¾	..
23/3		Underground, £1 ..	22/10½	23/4½	—1⅛d
109		Do., Income ..	106⅛	108½	—1

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

83		Antofagasta, Cons. ..	81	83	..
—		Argentine Gt. Western	78	80	..
—		Argentine N. Eastern ..	25½	27½	..
94½		B.A. Gt. Southern ..	92½	94½	+1
83½		B.A. and Pacific ..	83	85	+1½
74		B.A. Western ..	73	75	+2
222		Canadian Pacific ..	220½	221½	..
80		Central Argentine ..	78	80	+¼
75		Central Uruguay ..	71½	73½	–½
18		Cordoba Central ..	16½	18½	..
27		Do., 2nd Pref. ..	27	30	+1
28½		Costa Rica ..	28	29	..
80½		Entre Rios ..	79	81	..
—		Int. Cent. America ..	30½	34½	..
50		Leopoldina ..	49	51	..
8		Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	7	9	..
4½		Nitrate (Bearer) ..	4¼	4½	+⅛
183		San Paulo ..	180½	184½	..
24		United of Havana ..	24½	26½	+½

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	7½	..	Lloyds, A...	60/6	+6d
Alexanders	3⅝	..	Martins ..	7¼	..
Anglo-S. Am.	6¾	..	Merc. Ind. C	13	..
Bk. of Aust.	11⅝	–¼	Midland, £1	80/0	..
B. Ld. & S.A.	8¾	..	Do., £12	9/6	..
Bk. of Mtl.	64½	+½	(£2 10s. paid)	9⅝	..
Bk.of N.S.W.	58⅜	..	National ..	2¼	..
Bk. of N.Z.	56/6	..	Nat. Dist. B.	99⅛	–1⅛
Barclays, A	8	..	Nat. Egypt	3⅞	..
Do., B	55/0	..	Nat. India	45	..
Do., D.C.O.	26/6	..	Nat. Prov.&4	13⅛	..
B. Overseas	5¼	..	Rly. of Can.	64⅝	..
Can. Com.	54⅜	..	Stand. S.A.	149⅛	..
Char. India	16¾	..	Un. of Aust.	10⅜	–⅛
District	3⅞	..	Un. Discount	8 15/16	..
Eng. S. & A.	6⅝	+⅛	Westminster	76⅜	+3d
Hambros ..	9	..	Do., £1 ..	50/0	–3d
Hongkong ..	116	..	Wms. Dens &4	42/0	–3d

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	19	..	Nthn. Assur.	16	–⅛
Atlas Assur.	12⅞	–⅛	Phœnix, f.p.	14	–⅛
Britannic ..	15	..	Prudential ..	21¾	..
Com. Union	23⅞	–⅛	Do., "B"	38/3	..
Eagle Star ..	11¾	..	Royal ..	71⅝	–⅛
Empire Life	74/6	..	R. Exchange	6	..
Gen. Accdt.	14½	–⅛	Scottish "A"	16¼	..
Guardian ..	9⅛	..	Sea ..	74/6	–6d
Ldn. and L.	27¼	–¼	Sun Insur. ..	37¾	–¼
Ldn. Assur.	10	..	Sun Life ..	54	..
N. Brit. & M.	33½	..	T'vaal's(50/-)	6	–1⅛

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton	0 7½	..	Engl. Cotton	2⅛	..
Bleachers ..	21/3	..	Fine Spinners	25/3	..
Borax, Def. ..	15⅝	–1⅛	Hoyle, J. ..	2¼	..
Brad. Dyers	26/3	..	Impl. Chem.	25/6	..
Brit.Celanese	1 1⅛	..	Do., Defd.	6/0	–1⅛d
Do., 2nd Pf.	10/0	–6d	Jute Ind., Pf.	2 1/0	..
Brit. Dyers	5/3	..	Linen Thread	11/3	..
Brit. Enkn. ..	18	..	Lister ..	14 9/16	..
Calico Print.	13/6	..	Patons & B.	1 13/16	..
Can. Celanese	3⅜	..	Rylands ..	21/9	..
Cn're Amer.	5⅛	+⅛	Salt Union ..	1 17/16	..
Courts ..	64/3	..	Shirts (Sil'ne)	2/6	..
Cook, Son ..	8/6	–6d	Snia Viscosa	11⅛	–6d
Courtaulds ..	2⅜	+1/32	Wardle&Dav	1 15/16	..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. In.	26/6	–3d	Hydro Elec.	4¾	+1/8
Atlas ..	26/4½	–9d	Johnson&Ph.	33/6	..
Barcelona Tn.	24	..	Metro. Elec.	2 1/16	+2/9
B'mouth&Pl.	61/0	–9d	Mex.Lt.Com.	74	..
Brazil Trac.	40⅜	+⅛	Do., 1st Pf.	74	..
Brit. Insul'd	77/0	..	Mid.Counties	27/9	..
Brush Elec.	127	..	Newc'le Elec.	25/6	..
Callender's ..	32⅝	..	Perak River	10/0	..
City of Lond.	33/0	..	Siemens ..	24/0	–6d
County Lond.	44/0	..	Telegr. Const.	26½	..
English Elec.	3/6	..	Vic. Falls ..	2 15/16	..
Gen. Elec. ..	45/9	–3d	Whitehall Pf.	24/5	..
Hawley's Trd.	6 1/16	+1/16	Yorkshire ..	32/3	..

MISCELLANEOUS

A.& E. Trad.	15/0	..	Imp. Smelt	19/0	..
Am.Dentl.Df.	4/3	..	ImperialTob.	4⅜	+1/16
Apollinaris ..	9/0	..	Imp.Tob.Can	40/6	..
Assd. Cement	26/3	..	Int. Nickel	39¾	+1/4
Austin, B. Pf.	15/3	..	Kreuger & T.	29¼	+⅛
Bovril, Def.	58/6	+3d	Lever, 7% Pf.	22/9	..
Brit. Alum.	45/6	+3d	Leyland, M.	27 7/32	+1/32
Brit. Am.Tb.	5 21/32	+1/32	London Brick	57/6	+3d
Brit. Match	25 1/16	..	Maple& G.Df.	15/0	..
Brit.Oil Cake	53/3	..	Marconi Mar.	2 1/16	–1/16
Brit.PortCm.	2¼	..	Do., Can. ..	1 3/16	..
Brit. Ropes ..	3/6	..	Marg. Union	3 11/32	+1/32
Cab.&W."B"	30	..	Mather & P.	2 9/32	+1/32
Do.,7½%'A'	62	..	Nairn,M.& G.	2⅜	..
Do.,5½%Pf.	96	..	Napier ..	42/6	–7½d
Carreras,"A"	9	..	P. & O., Def.	48/3	..
Cd. Graph.	6¼	..	Phillips (G.)	1 3/32	..
Crittall ..	11¾	..	Pinchin J'son	48 1/2	–7½d
Cr.&Bl., 1 Pf.	12/3	–1½d	Prim. H'gts.	28/6	..
Cunard St'm	21/0	..	Rolls-Royce	45/0	..
Dennis Bros.	40/0	..	Rover (6-) ..	7/9	–1½d
Dunlop Rbr.	12/10½	–4½d	Royal Mail	24	..
E.Ready'G.B.	17 1/2	..	Singer ..	26.0	–3d
Finlay, Jas.	4 3/16	..	Sm.& Arg.Mt.	8/6	..
Furness, W.	34/9	..	Sth. Met. Gas	101	..
Gas, Lt. & C.	18/6	..	Spillers ..	23/6	..
Gaumont Br.	16 1½	–1½d	S.T.D., Pref.	12.0	..
Globe Tel.	21¼	..	Swed.Match.B	17⅛	..
Gramophone	4¼	+⅛	Turner & N'l.	9.0	–⅛
Guy Motors	15/9	–3d	Utd. Dairies	51/3	..
Harrisons&C.	6½	..	Un. Molasses	5¼	+1/32
Imp. Airways	21/5	..	Utd. Tob.(B.)	4 3/16	..
Imp.Con.Gas	370	..	Wall PaperD.	43/6	–3d

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal. A'th'te	5 4½	–1½d	Howard & B.	14 4½	–4½d
Armstrong ..	0/8	..	Lambert ..	35/6	..
Babcock&W.	60/6	–3d	Pease & Ptns.	3 7½	..
Baldwins ..	3/0	..	Powell, Duff.	6/3	–9d
Bengal ..	10/6	–3d	Rhodia, West	6.0	..
B.S.A. ..	10/0	..	Ruston & H.	7/6	..
Bolsover ..	17/6	..	S. Speakman	11 3	..
Brown(John)	3/3	..	Staveley ..	20/3	..
Cammell Ld.	2/0	..	Stew.&L.Def.	25/10½	..
Consett ..	9/6	..	S. Durham ..	22/0	..
Dorm.Long	5 7½	–1½d	Swan.Hunter	21/6	..
Ebbw Vale ..	1/3	..	Tata, Deb. ..	97½	..
Guest, Keen	34/3	–6d	Thomas, R.	2 4½	–1½d
Hadfields ..	8/6	–3d	Vickers ..	77/6	..
Hartl.&W.P.	9/0	–6d	Weardale,Df.	19/3	..
Hopkinson ..	36/3	..	Yk.Am.A&D	7/6	–1½d

BREWERIES

Allsopp ..	23/0	+3d	Ind. Coope ..	60/3	+9d
Bass, Ratcl.	61/3	–9d	Meux's ..	35/6	..
Benskin's ..	31/0	..	Mitch's & B.	54/0	..
Cof.Lon. Def.	9/0	..	S. Africa ..	58/6	+1/0
Courage ..	61/6	..	Taylor Wlkr.	51/0	..
Distillers ..	64/0	+1/0	Threlfalls ..	51/0	..
Guinness ..	100/6	..	Walker P.&C.	16/6	..
Hoare ..	61/6	+3d	Watney, Del.	54/0*	+6d

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B ..	17/6	..	Lewis's Pfg.	21/6*	..
Army & N. ..	39/0	..	Lipton ..	4/3	..
Barker ..	63/0	–9d	Lyons, "A" ..	4 1/16	–1⅛
Boots Pure D	6⅛	..	Maple ..	35/7½	..
Bovril, Def.	58/6	+3d	Mac.& Webb	14/0	..
Debenhams ..	9/3	–3d	Maypole,Def.	5/7½	..
Gordon Htls.	14/0	..	Savoy Hotel	35/6	..
Hallods ..	69/6	–1/6	Selfridge, Pf.	25/3	..
Harrds(B.A.)	18/9	..	Spiers&P10/9	17/3	..
Home&C.A.0	16/6	..	Waring & G.	24/6	–1/0
Internat. Tea	20/6	–6d	Whiteley ..	59/0	–1/0

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	37/0	–1/0	Daleyds' ..	11	–1¼
Arg.Sthn.Ld.	20/0	–6d	Forestal ..	16/3	+3d
Aust. Est. M.	53	..	Goldshr. Mt.	31/3	..
Aust.Mrc.f.p.	7⅜	..	Hudson's B.	4	–⅛
Brit. N. Born	7/9	..	Kassala Cot.	6/6	..
Cty. Ld. Real	18/3	..	N.Z.L. & ..	1/09	..
Cordova ..	1/6	..	Sudan Plants	3 1/16	–1/8

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	17/9	+7d	Ct. Asiatic ..	4/7½	+1½d
An.-Dutch ..	35/0	+6d	Lgnut ..	2	..
An.-Java ..	3/1½	..	Malacca ..	2⅛	..
An.-Malay ..	1 5/8	..	Malayalam ..	25/6	–1/0
Bah Lias ..	15/6	+1/16	Mendaris ..	15/16	–1/32
Bajoe Kidoel	1 11/16	..	Merlimau ..	2/9	..
Batu Tiga ..	1⅜	..	Pataling ..	1/9	..
Bertam Cons.	4 4½	..	Perak ..	3/6	+3d
Bukit Mert'm	3 1½	..	Remban Jelei	25/0	..
Castlefield ..	5/3	..	Rubber Tst.	39/0	+1/6
Cons. Malay	5/6	+4½d	Sarawak ..	2/0	..
Duff Devt..	2 3/32	..	Selangor Un.	2 1/16	..
E. Asiatic ..	2 4½	..	Semnah ..	1⅛	..
Elmhurst ..	1 11/16	..	Silalang ..	1⅝	+1/8
Gula Kalumpang	1⅛	..	Straits Rbr.	2 9/32	+1/32
Highlands ..	1 9/16	+1/16	Sum. Para..	3/0	..
Java Invest ..	1 1/16	..	Tandjong ..	1⅛	..
Java United ..	1⅜	..	Tanjong Kal.	1 5/32	+1/16
Jugra&Carey	16/3	–1/0	Telogoredjo	1⅜	..
Kapar Para	1⅜	..	U. Serdang	4/3	+1½d
Kuala Lump.	2	+⅛	U. Sua B'tg.	3 5/16	..
Labu ..	1 11/16	..	U. Sumatra	2/0	+1½d
Lanadron ..	15/16	..	U. Temiang	2/6	..
Linggi ..	1 9/32	+1/32	Vallambrosa	14/3	+6d

TEA

Amal. Est...	21	..	Eastn. Prod.	4 1/8	..
An.-Ceylon..	1 11/16	..	Empire ..	2 1/16	..
Assam Co. ..	30/6	..	Galalla ..	2 5/16	+6d
Assam Front.	19/3	..	Imperial Tea	1⅝	–1/32
Bogaw'tawa ..	3⅛	..	Jhanzie ..	2	..
Brahmap'tra	2 7/32	..	Jokai ..	3 1/16	..
Brit. Indian	2 9/16	..	Jorehaut ..	3 1/16	..
Budla Beta ..	3⅝	..	Lanka Plant.	3 1/16	..
Carolina ..	2⅛	..	Lebong ..	3 1/16	..
Ceylon Plant.	5	..	Lungla ..	12/3	..
Chargola ..	9 1/16	..	Makum ..	1 13/16	..
Chubwa ..	3⅛	..	Nedeeth ..	37/0	–6d
Cons. T. & L.	22¼	..	New Dimbula	6	..
Darjeeling ..	2 9/16	..	NuwaraEliya	5⅝	..
Darj. Cons..	3	..	Pabbojan ..	4 1/16	..
Deundi ..	14/3	..	Scot. Tea &L.	61/0	+1d
Dooars ..	2¼	..	Singlo ..	2⅛	+1/32
Doom Dooma	3 15/16	..	Travancore ..	2⅜	..
Eastn. Assam	3 5/16	..	Upper Assam	2	..

OIL

A.-Ecuador ..	2 3/32	..	Lobitos ..	1⅞	..
A.-Egypt, B	2 1/32	–1/32	Mex. Eagle ..	12/6	..
A.-Persian ..	4 1/16	..	Do., 7% Pf.	8/3	..
Apex Trin..	17/32	+1/32	Phœnix,£1 sh	12/9	..
Attock ..	1¾	+1/16	R. Dutch ..	32	..
Brit. Indian	2 9/16	..	Shell ..	4 31/32	..
Budla Beta ..	3⅝	..	Do.(2/-)..	4 1/64	..
Carolina ..	2⅛	..	Steaua Rom.	8/9	..
Ceylon Plant.	5	..	Trinidad C.	4/6	+1/0
Chargola ..	9 1/16	..	Trinidad L.	3 25/32	..
Chubwa ..	3⅛	..	U. Brit.Trin.	6/4½	..
Creole ..	1 3/16	..	Ural Caspian	2/6	..
Kern River ..	5/6	+1½d	V.O.C. ..	2 29/32	+1/32

NITRATE

Aguas Blanc.	2d.	..	Liverpool ..	8/9	..
Alianza ..	4⅛	..	New Dammgl.	18/0	..
Brit. & S.Pac.	15/0	–2/6	Pan d'Azucar	7/8	..
Lautaro, Pf.	27/16	+1/16	Rosario ..	3/0	–6d
Do.,Delaware	6¾	..	Tarapaca ..	6/6	..

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af.& Europ'n	17/6	..	Modder.Deep	17/32*	..
Anglo-Amer.	1 19/32	+1/32	Modder. East	1 1/4*	..
An.-French ..	1 1/32	..	Mozambique	11/0	..
Brakpan ..	2 23/32	+1/32	Natal N. Col.	1⅛	..
C.Mining, Br.	18	..	New Jagers..	2 1/16	..
City Deep ..	6.9	–3d	New Modder.	4 3/16*	..
Cons. Dmds.	10/9*	..	New State A.	1 19/32*	..
Cons. G. Fds.	2 1/32	..	Nourse ..	8/6*	..
Cons. M. R.	15/3*	..	Randf'n E.	5/3*	..
Cons. M. Sel.	18/0	..	Rand Mines	1 1/16	..
Crown ..	3 5/16*	..	Rand Select.	14/0*	..
Daggafontein	1 5/32	..	Rob. Deep, B	7/9	..
De Beers, D.	9¾	+1/16	S.A.Gold Tst.	1 9/32	–1/32
Durban Deep	10/9	–3d	S.A. Town.	9/0	..
East Geduld	1⅞	..	S.W. Africa	14/6	..
East Rand ..	10/3	..	Springs ..	3¼*	..
Geduld ..	3 3/16*	..	Sub. Nigel ..	1 29/32	..
Gen. Mining	5/8	..	T. Cons. Lds.	1 5/16	..
Govt. Areas	1 11/16	..	Union Corp.	3 9/16	..
J'b'g'C'nsInv	44/9	+3d	W. Rly.n Deep	1 7/8*	..
Knights ..	9/0*	..	Vereen'g Est.	2 1/8	..
Langlaagte ..	20/0*	–6d	Village Deep	7/6*	+3d
Meyer & C.	1/2	..	W. Rd. Cons.	6/0	..
Modder, B..	15/0*	..	West Springs	15/3*	..

RHODESIAN MINES

BwanaM'K'b	22/1½	–4½d	Rho. Cong.B.	15⅜	+⅝
Cam & Motor	1 6/16	+1/32	RhodK't'nga	1⅞	..
Chartered ..	41/0	+3d	Rhod. Sel.Tr.	2⅜	..
Gd. F. Rhod.	9/10½	..	Roan Antel.	9/16	+1/32
Leangwa ..	6/3	–1½d	Schukwe ..	4/6	..
Lonely Reef	1 5/16	..	Shamva ..	2.0	..
N'Changa ..	3 7/32	+3/32	Tang'ikaCon.	1 15/16	..
Rhod.Ang. A	1 29/32	–1/32	Wankie Coll.	1 9/32	..
Rhod. B.H.	2/0	..	Zambesia Ex.	2*	..

NIGERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN MINES

Anglo-Cont.	11/0	.

Government and Gnal., 4% Prefd., 68‡
Govmts. Sth. and other Sec., 4½% Deb., 81¼
Industrial and Gen., 238 309
Do., 4½% Pref., 82 2
Internat. Financial Soc'y., 6% Pref., 96½
Internat. Sleeping Car Share, 7/9 -/7½
Lake View, 5% Pref., 83‡
London and New York, 237
London and S. American, 16/9
Do., 5% Pref., 16½ 16/- 15/10½
L.M. and S., Stk. Convrsn., 4% Pref., 47‡
Melbourne City Props., 43/-
Merchants, 200
Municipal, 4½% Deb., 81½
Nelson Financial, 12½% Ord., 178‡
Omnium, 5% Prefd., 87½
Parent, 5% Ord., 1/-
Do., Defd., 1/2½
Premier, 16½
Do., 4½% Deb. 84 4‡
Railway Share, 17/- 8 80 78
Rhodesia Rlwys., 40/-
Rubber Plantations, 38/11½ 7/10½ 8/11½ -/3 -/15½ -/6 4/- -/3 -/4½ 9/- 8/6 9/-
Sagbike, 10% Pfd., Pref., 22/9
Scott. Amer. Invest., A., 25/16/9
Sec. Consolidated, 5% Pref., 82½
Sec. Guardian, 120‡
Sec. Industrial, 4½% Pref., 8
Sec. Lond. Scottish Amer., 105½‡

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

(Canadian and Foreign Inv., 27/6 -/4½
Daily Mail, 62/6 ½ -/6
Dundee and Lond. Invest., 5% Pref., 89▲
English and Internat., 81‡, Pref., 89½‡‡
Ext. Inc. Inv., 8/6 -/6
Lond. and Holyrood, 5% Pref., 83½ 5¼
N. of England Trustee Deb. and Assets, 81½% Deb., 61½▲
Second Anglo Celtic, 5% Prefce., 80½ 2

GAS

Aldershot, 4% Pref., 71‡‡
Alliance and Dublin, 94½
Barnet, 7% Max., 113½
British, 4% Pref., 84
Croydon, Max. Div., 85 4
European, 13¾ ½
Gas Light and Coke, 18/3 -/4½ -/1½ -/1½ -/4½ -/4½ -/6 -/6 -/6 -/6
Do., 3% Deb., 58½ 7½ 8½
Do., 5% Deb., 99½‡‡
Hong Kong and China, 14½ 5¼
Nunnerlies, 100
S. Met., 100½ ½ ½ 1
Do., 4% Deb., 100 -/- 1 100½
Tottenham (2½% Stand.), 103½‡‡

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Hornsey, 5% Prefce., 82½‡‡

INSURANCE

Commercial Union, 23⅞ 1⅞ ⅞ ¾
Employers', 74/6 -/10½ -/6 -/10½
Equity and Law Life, 11¼ ¼
General, 14‡
Guardian, 10½‡
Legal and General, 157½
Life, and Mercantile, 33⅞ ⅛ ⅞
Northern, 5% Deb., 97
Pearl, fully pd., 12¾ £12/16/9
Do., partly pd., 12⅝
Phœnix, fully pd., 28▲ ¾
Prudential, "A," 22 1¼ 2 ⅛
Do., "B," 37/9
Reinsurance, 16/6
Royal Exchange, 6
Royal, 77½
Scot. Union, "A," 16¼ ¼ ⅜
Sun, 37¼
World Auxiliary, 22/9 2/-‡

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Prudential, New "A," fully-pd., 20⅜ ¼ ¼
Do., Certs., 80/- 9 82/6 pm

IRON, COAL, AND STEEL

Amald. Anthracite, 5/3†† -/3 -/6 -/12½
Amalgamated Wolfram Securities, "A," -/9 -/6‡
Do., 4% Deb., 61
Babcock and Wilcox, 60/3 -/3 -/6 -/6 -/7½ 1/- 60/9 -/4½
Baldwins, 3⅜ -/- 3/- 2/10½ -/9 -/10½
Do., 5% Pref., 85½ 6
Do., Non-Convert., 6½% Deb., 58¼ 9
Do., Convert. 6½% Deb., 76⅝ 7
Bengal, 10/11½ -½
Beyer, Peacock, 13/6‡
Cammell Laird, 3⅝
Do., 5% Pref., 5⅛
Consett, 6% Deb., 90¼
Cory (Wm.), 57‡
Dorman, Long, 5/7½ -/9
Do., 5½% Deb., 84
Graysott Share, 17/- 8 80 78
Hadfields, 40/-
Indian Plantations, 38/11½ 7/10½ 8/11½ -/3 -/15½ -/6 4/- -/3 -/4½ 9/- 8/6 9/-
Sagbike, 10% Pfd., Pref., 22/9
Scott,

DRAWING OF BONDS

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

POTASH SYNDICATE of GERMANY SEVEN per CENT. STERLING BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that, in carrying out the operation of the Sinking Fund in respect of the above Loan, the following BONDS were this day DRAWN by lot by Mr. Walter Frederick Murfy (of Messrs. Scurer and Harris), Notary Public, for repayment at 102½ per cent. on 1st May, 1930, when interest thereon will cease :—

SERIES "A."

£1,000.—Nos.

42	152	382	726	736	780

6 Bonds at £1,000 each £6,000

£500.—Nos.

1421	1490	1615	1757	1933	2118
2228	2317	2479	3057	3388	3498
3604	3777	3974			

15 Bonds at £500 each £7,500

£100.—Nos.

5098	5270	5288	5984	6099	6185
6353	6565	6568	6701	7433	7444
8374	8583	8586	9103	9108	9272
9285	9347	9356	9434	9564	9657
10269	10284	10306	10565	10585	10587
10609	10614	10656	10670	10739	10813
10869	11018	11616	11667	11713	11734
12164	12547	12765	12815	12841	12869
13210	13212	13401	13522	13552	13593
13616	13642	13693	14219	14230	14266
14416	14427	14460	14504	14690	14699
14947	15061	15206	15235	15291	15309
15533	15636	16803	17508	17515	17760
17883	18487	19203	19214	19246	19275
19279	19283	19488	19534	19562	19592
19592	19733	19816	19837	20008	20077
20189	20259	20321	20708	20764	21148
21237	21259	21414	21518	21783	22028
22270	22292	22293	22314	22364	22470
22568	22594	22893	22943	23607	23801
23884	23992	24611	24971	25046	25878
25938	26652	26657	26664	26687	26859
26867	27049	27251	27367	27436	27505
27517	27571	27759	27845	28156	28308
28341	28430	28502	28510	28855	29191
29231	30097	31033	31057	31194	31286
31328	32024	32178	32854	33013	33195
33241	33413	33481	33709	33849	33910
33969	34010	34135	34662	34708	34786
35032	35837	35870	35874	36904	36919
37046	37097	37717	38042	39099	39946
39959	39993	40080	40119	40120	40894
40914	41066	41112	41175	41597	41690
41773	42045	42243	42436	42502	42604
42656	42683	42703	42860	43110	43634
43826	43852	43880	43919	44385	44658
44890	44969	45085	45168	45508	45544
45741	46110	46129			

225 Bonds at £100 each £22,500

£50.—Nos.

46265	46341	46390	46829	47120	47337
47340	47400	47695	48070	49017	49193
49325	49407	50053	50155	50173	50189
50310	50365	50515	50605	50639	50983
51927	52176	52243	52479	52503	52621
52646	52691	52756	52790	52895	52952
53284	53342	53362	53372	53582	53830
53921	54339	54586	54843	54852	54973
55049	55253	55359	55660	55710	55829
56132	56345	56438	56490	56705	57017
57118	57555	58001	58179	58343	58367
58733	58919	58920	59290	59497	59574
59613	60072	60137	60215	60383	60409
61017	61024	61534	61651	62057	62321
62640	62759	62847	62914	62961	62968
63133	63229	63351	63497	63516	63806
63850	63998	64082	64237		

100 Bonds at £50 each £5,000

£20.—Nos.

64700	64736	64853	64891	64998	65079
65321	65465	65502	65589	65875	66361
66375	66462	66885	67028	67212	67274
67394	67461	67516	67907	68736	68793
69047	69144	69373	69559	70014	70273
70454	70660	70841	70968	70981	71060
71325	71432	71746	71828	71853	72224
72340	72500	72847	73026	73110	73298
73571	74212	74422	74796	75024	75052
75175	75181	75354	75445	75484	75532
75661	75778	75920	75988	76070	76271
76311	76364	76603	76625	76676	76684
76860	77085	77417	77529	77600	78015
78201	78556	78627	78747	78931	79635
79709	79922				

86 Bonds at £20 each £1,720

£42,720

These Bonds, which must be accompanied by all the relative coupons due subsequently to 1st May, 1930, may be presented for payment at the offices of any of the undermentioned Bankers :—

J. HENRY SCHRODER and Co., 145, Leadenhall-street, LONDON, E.C.3.

HOPE and Co., AMSTERDAM.

CREDIT SUISSE, ZURICH.

LEE HIGGINSON and Co., J. HENRY SCHRODER BANKING CORPORATION, NEW YORK.

The Bonds are repayable at the option of the holder either in Sterling or an equivalent amount in Dollars calculated at the fixed rate of exchange of $4.86 to the £. The holders are entitled at their option to demand payment of either the Sterling amount or the Dollar amount at any of the above-mentioned offices, but where payment is demanded of the Sterling amount elsewhere than in London or of the Dollar amount elsewhere than in New York, the sums payable will be converted into local currency at Bankers' buying rate for sight exchange on London or New York as the case may be. Bonds presented for payment in London must be left three clear days for examination.

Notice is also given that Bonds amounting to £41,000 of Series "A" and £41,920 of Series "B" have been purchased, withdrawn from circulation, and cancelled.

J. HENRY SCHRODER and Co.

London, 17th February, 1930.

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT FIVE per CENT. TREASURY CONVERSION LOAN, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the terms of this Loan the undermentioned NUMBERS of BONDS, amounting to £17,150, have been this day DRAWN by lot for payment on the 1st April next, when interest thereon will cease :—

BONDS of £100.

6	15	78	83	180	218	249	294
348	349	352	377	418	455	573	576
607	635	725	748	817	853	941	1009
1047	1138	1146	1166	1191	1212	1246	1262
1412	1447	1462	1488	1490	1507	1542	1582
1656	1694	1730	1763	1791	1822	1889	1907
1945	1970	2026	2091	2117	2150	2188	2214
2243	2268	2397	2480	2482	2531	2539	2686
2753	2764	2819	2837	2879	2953	2973	2987
3003	3032	3059	3105	3141	3149	3218	3225
3311	3360	3510	3577	3578	3598	3606	3659
3660	3694	3704	3762	3848	3916	3930	3941
3962	3992	4008	4067	4102	4111	4115	4169
4190	4201	4221	4225	4246	4263	4376	4387
4414	4423	4424	4434	4442	4498	4506	4576
4580	4631	4633	4670	4762	4812	4835	4849
4863	4874	4894	4945	4978	5038	5043	5659
5108	5116	5181	5192	5227	5261	5334	5347
5414	5449	5482	5515	5521	5567	5587	5669
5724	5804	5834	5861	5878	5906	5913	5947
5959	5972	6008	6015	6030	6071	6099	6120
6144	6192	6203					

BOND of £50.

6233

Total :—

171 Bonds of £100 each £17,100

1 Bond of 50 each 50

£17,150

For BARING BROTHERS and Co., Limited.

F. BARING, Managing Director.

No. 8, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 17th February, 1930.

Present :—Dr. R. Blaney Lafone, Jasmine Finlassay, and H. A. Woodbridge (of the firm of H. de Pinna and John Venn, Notaries), 38, Gresham House, E.C.2.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

CANADA IRON FOUNDRIES Limited.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that, in confirmation by the General Meeting of April 17th, 1930, a DIVIDEND of 6 per cent. on the Preference Shares and 3 per cent. on the Common Shares has been declared PAYABLE on May 10th, 1930, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on April 30th, 1930.

By Order of the Board.

H. GERKINSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

Dated at Montreal, February 5th, 1930.

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT 4½ Per CENT. GOLD LOAN of 1898 for £16,000,000.
ROYAL SIAMESE GOVERNMENT 4½ per CENT. STERLING LOAN of 1905 for £1,000,000.
ROYAL SIAMESE GOVERNMENT 4½ Per CENT. STERLING LOAN of 1907 for £3,000,000.
ROYAL SIAMESE GOVERNMENT 7 Per CENT. STERLING LOAN of 1922 for £2,000,000.

Notice is hereby given that the COUPONS and DRAWN BONDS of the British Issue of the Chinese 4½ per Cent. Gold Loan of 1898, and the coupons and drawn bonds of the Siamese Sterling Loans of 1905, 1907 and 1922, due March 1, 1930, will be PAID on and after that date (subsequent Saturdays excepted) at the office of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 9, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.3, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3.

Coupons and drawn bonds must be left three clear days (excluding Saturdays) for examination previous to payment, and lists of the numerical order upon lists which may be obtained upon application.

Provincial holders should forward coupons and drawn bonds through their bankers for collection, as they will not be paid through the post.

For The HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

N. J. STABB } Managers.
H. D. C. JONES }
9, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.3.
February 19, 1930.

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT 4½ per CENT GOLD LOAN of 1898 for £16,000,000.

Notice is hereby given that the COUPONS due 1st March, 1930, and the Bonds drawn for Redemption at par on 1st March, 1930, of the German Issue of this Loan, will be PAID on and after Saturday, March 1st, at 5, Threadneedle-street (Second Floor), the temporary office of the Coupon Department of the Midland Bank Limited, Overseas Branch, London, E.C.2.

Coupons and Bonds drawn for Redemption must be listed on forms which may be had on application, and must be left at least three clear days (excluding Saturdays) for examination previous to payment.

Provincial holders should forward Coupons and Bonds drawn for Redemption through their Bankers for collection, as they will not be paid through the post.

THE CHAMPION REEF GOLD MINES of INDIA, Limited.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Company held to-day it was resolved :—

"That, subject to audit, a DIVIDEND for the year ending 31st December, 1929, of 1s. 3d. per share be and is hereby declared PAYABLE on the 15th March 1930, to the shareholders on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 19th of February, 1930, and that such dividend be paid less income-tax at 4s. in the £."

By Order of the Board.

F. H. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

5 and 6, Queen-street-place, London, E.C.4.

19th February, 1930.

THE MYSORE GOLD MINING COMPANY, Limited.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Company held to-day it was resolved :—

"That, subject to audit, a balance DIVIDEND for the year ending 31st December, 1929, of 1s. per share be and is hereby declared PAYABLE on the 29th March, 1930, to the shareholders on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 19th of February, 1930, and that such dividend be paid less income-tax at 2s. 1.5d. in the £ (after allowing for relief in respect of Dominion tax)."

By Order of the Board.

F. H. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

5 and 6, Queen-street-place, London, E.C.4.

19th February, 1930.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS (continued)

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of the CITY of RANGOON 5½ per Cent. LOAN, 1923.

COUPONS due on the 1st March next should be presented at Lloyds Bank Limited, City Office, 20, King William-street, London, E.C.4, where listing forms may be obtained.

Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.

THE SALVADOR RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.

FIVE per CENT. PRIOR LIEN DEBENTURES.

Notice is hereby given that COUPON No. 60, due 1st March, 1930, will be PAID on and after the due date at the Anglo-South American Bank, Limited, 117, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2. Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.

By order,

F. C. TILLBROOK, Managing Director and Secretary.

Offices of the Company : Dashwood House, 69, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2. 19th February, 1930.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

LENA GOLDFIELDS, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that at a Meeting of Noteholders of Lena Goldfields, Ltd., held on the 6th January, 1930, the said Meeting was adjourned until the 27th January, 1930, when it was RESOLVED FURTHER to ADJOURN the MEETING until the 28th February, 1930, it being decided that no Noteholders should, previously to the holding of such adjourned Meeting, institute any proceedings against the Company for the time being, and that a Committee of Noteholders, namely, Messrs. G. E. Philcox, V. Osborne, W. E. Francis, and F. W. O. Day, should be a Committee to represent and act for all Noteholders, in the terms set forth in such Resolution.

And notice is therefore given that such adjourned Meeting will be held at 12 o'clock noon on Friday, the 28th February, 1930, at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., for the purpose following, to consider, and, if approved, to pass the following Resolution :—

That the Company having referred its differences with the U.S.S.R. to arbitration no Noteholder shall institute any proceedings against the Company for interest in arrear now or hereafter or recovery of any principal sum now or hereafter due or alleged to become due in respect of any of the Notes, or take any other proceedings against the Company pending the arbitral award and six months thereafter without the assent of the Committee first had in writing, and upon at least three months' written notice to the Company, such Committee consisting of Messrs. G. E. Philcox, V. Osborne, W. E. Francis, and F. W. O. Day, who are hereby authorized to represent and act for all Noteholders, with full powers to confer and cooperate with the Directors for the protection of the rights and security of the Noteholders as regards the Company, the U.S.S.R. or the creditors, and if it is thought necessary the Committee to employ Solicitors and Counsel to represent the Noteholders before any Court of Justice or the Arbitral Tribunal, and to act generally as it thinks best in the interests and on behalf of all the Noteholders, and that the said Committee shall have power to fill up vacancies or add to its number, to settle procedure and to agree with the Company that loans made to the Company with the approval of the Committee for carrying on the Company's business and for administration, legal or arbitral purposes shall rank ahead of and in priority to the Notes.

By Order of the Board,

G. E. HOUNSOM, Secretary, 4, London-wall Buildings, London, E.C.2.

Dated the 19th day of February, 1930.

The persons present at the adjourned meeting, whatever their number or the value of the Notes held by them, will form a quorum, and a resolution passed by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the persons voting at such meeting, upon a show of hands, or, if there be a poll, in writing by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the value of the Notes given on such poll, will bind all Noteholders with regard to any modification, abrogation or compromise of the rights of Noteholders.

Holders of Notes who desire to attend the meeting personally may and should deposit their Notes with the Company at its above-mentioned office, or with a London bank or depository previously approved by the Company, on or before 1 p.m. on Wednesday, the 26th February, 1930. Against the deposit of such Notes, the Company will issue a certificate, which will enable the said Noteholder to attend the meeting, or, if he so wish, will issue a certificate in favour of a Director or Noteholder to act as his proxy. The Notes so deposited must remain with the Company, bank or depository concerned until after the meeting and any adjournment thereof shall have been held.

If Noteholders wish to attend the meeting and to produce their Notes thereat, they are requested to attend at least half an hour before the meeting begins, as the necessary particulars connected with their Notes have to be carefully checked.

The Company will be obliged if all Noteholders would forward a statement to the Company of their names, addresses, and occupations.

MARINE and GENERAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—Notice is hereby given that the 78th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Marine and General Mutual Life Assurance Society will be held at the Society's Offices at 48, Finchurch-street, London, E.C., on Wednesday, the 5th day of March, 1930, at one o'clock in the afternoon precisely.

By Order of the Directors,

HOWARD T. CROSS, Actuary and Secretary.

20th February, 1930.

OLD CASTLE IRON and TINPLATE Co., Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company to be held at Llanelly, on Friday, the 28th day of February, 1930, Messrs. Marwick, Mitchell and Co., who have been duly nominated by a member in accordance with Section 132 of the Companies Act, 1929, will be proposed for appointment as Auditors for the ensuing year.

W. ROBSON BROWN, Secretary.

THE LAGUNAS NITRATE COMPANY, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Lagunas Nitrate Company, Limited, will be held at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, in the City of London, on Friday, the 14th day of March, 1930, at noon, when the following Resolutions will be proposed as Special Resolutions :—

RESOLUTIONS.

1. "That the Capital of the Company be reduced from £900,000, divided into 180,000 Shares of £5 each, to £180,000, divided into 180,000 Shares of £1 each, and that such reduction be effected by cancelling Capital which is unrepresented by available assets to the extent of £4 per Share upon each of the 180,000 Shares of the Company which have been issued and are now outstanding and by reducing the nominal amount of all the Shares in the Company's Capital from £5 to £1 each per Share."

2. "That upon such reduction of Capital taking effect the Capital of the Company be increased to £227,500 by the creation of 227,500 new Shares of £1 each, ranking for dividend and in all respects *pari passu* with the 180,000 reduced Shares."

3. "That the Articles contained in the printed document submitted to the Meeting and for the purposes of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and adopted as the Articles of Association of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of the existing Articles."

A print of the new Articles referred to in the above Resolution No. 3 can be inspected at the offices of the Company at any time during business hours.

Dated this 19th day of February, 1930.

By Order of the Board,

SABIONCELLO & COMPANY, Limited, Secretaries.

Stone House, 128/134, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

PORT OF HAVANA DOCKS COMPANY 5 per Cent. FIRST MORTGAGE 30 YEAR GOLD BONDS DUE FEBRUARY 1, 1941.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Bank Farmers Trust Company, 22, William-street, New York City, New York, U.S.A., for the sale to the trustee in accordance with the provisions of the Indenture of Trust and Mortgage of Port of Havana Docks Company dated February 1, 1911, at a price not exceeding the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon of a sufficient number of bonds to invest the sum of Ten Thousand Six Hundred Fifty Nine Pounds Two Shillings and Four Pence (£10,659 2s. 4d.) in the Sinking Fund. All tenders of bonds are to be submitted in terms of pounds sterling on the basis of a percentage of principal plus accrued interest to April 11, 1930, when payment will be made for bonds purchased in pounds sterling drawn on London.

Proposals must be received before twelve o'clock noon on March 17, 1930, and should be directed as follows :—Proposals to Sinking Fund of Port of Havana Docks Company, City Bank Farmers Trust Company, 22, William-street, New York City, U.S.A. The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

CITY BANK FARMERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

By : JAMES H. PERKINS, President.

New York City, Dated February 4, 1930.

TRANSFER BOOKS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

ARTIZANS LABOURERS and GENERAL DWELLINGS COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED as regards Ordinary Stock from the 26th February, 1930, to the 12th March, 1930, both days included.

By Order,

WALTER HAYWARD, Secretary.

1, Cromwell-road, South Kensington, S.W.7.

CEREBOS, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from 22nd February to 6th March, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

JAS. S. HUTCHISON, Secretary.

Registered Office, Greatham, via Stockton-on-Tees.

HENLYS (1929), Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the 7½ per Cent. Cumulative Participating Preference Shares will be CLOSED from the 22nd to the 28th February, 1930 (both days inclusive), for the preparation of the half-year's Dividend payable on the 1st March, 1930.

By Order of the Board,

E. H. KENNY, Secretary.

Glasgow Terrace, Grosvenor-road, S.W.1.

HENRY C. STEPHENS, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Ordinary Shares will be CLOSED from the 21st February to 6th March, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

E. H. MOFFATT, Secretary.

1, Frederick's-place, London, E.C.2.

20th February, 1930.

METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the REGISTER of ORDINARY SHAREHOLDERS will be CLOSED from the 20th February to the 5th March inclusive, for the purpose of preparing the Warrants in respect of the Final Dividend payable on the 8th March, 1930.

By Order of the Board,

A. J. G. BEAUMONT, Secretary.

16, Stratford-place, W.1.

POOLE CORPORATION FIVE-and-a-HALF per CENT. REDEEMABLE STOCK.

In order to prepare the dividend due 31st prox. the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the night of the 1st March the stock being ex-dividend on and after the 3rd March.

Lloyds Bank, Limited, 39, Threadneedle-street, E.C., 20th February, 1930.

TILLING-STEVENS MOTORS, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS in respect of the 7½ per Cent. Cumulative Participating Preference Shares will be CLOSED from the 22nd to the 28th February, 1930, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Board,

ANDREW YUILL, Secretary.

Victoria Works, Maidstone.

THE CONSOLIDATED GOLD FIELDS of SOUTH AFRICA, Limited.

SIX PER CENT. SECOND PREFERENCE SHARES.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Six per Cent. Second Preference Shares of the above-named Company will be CLOSED from Saturday, 1st March, 1930, to Wednesday, 5th March, 1930, both days inclusive, for the purpose of balancing the books for payment of a dividend for the half year ending 31st March, 1930.

And notice is also hereby given to Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer of the above-mentioned Preference Shares that Coupon No. 88 will be paid on and after 1st April, 1930, in London, by the Midland Bank Limited, 5, Princes-street, E.C.

Coupons can be left at the above address to permit of four clear days for examination.

Income tax at the rate of 2s. 7.54d. in the £ will be deducted from this dividend.

By Order,

J. BRADSHAW } Joint
H. G. SIDGREAVES } Secretaries.

49, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

19th February, 1930.

TRANSFER BOOKS (continued)

TUNBRIDGE WELLS CORPORATION THREE per CENT. STOCK.

In order to prepare the dividend due 25th prox. the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the night of the 1st March, the Stock being ex-dividend on the 3rd March.

Lloyds Bank Limited, 39, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

20th February, 1930.

THE BAHIA BLANCA and NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

The Directors of the Bahia Blanca and North Western Railway Company Limited hereby give notice that the REGISTER of MEMBERS and Debenture Stockholders of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday, the 1st March, to Friday, the 14th March, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

E. TRISTRAM HARPER, Secretary.

River Plate House, 7, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C.2.

19th February, 1930.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

A WEST-END SUITE HOUSE, entirely refurnished and redecorated in the best style. Three suites of bed room and sitting room and eight bed-sitting rooms, four bath rooms. Direct lease for 30 years at ground-rent £80 per annum. Takings £46 per week in rents alone. Substantial mortgage arranged.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 3).

A High-class GUEST HOUSE, BOURNEMOUTH Central; 12 rooms; good garden; net £250 year. Price £1,250.—HOLMES, 495, Oxford-street, Marble Arch.

ALL BEST HOTELS, SUITE HOUSES, Tea Rooms, & Restaurants.—Call on WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

BAKERY London for SALE, Wholesale English and Continental; turnover £13,000, showing handsome profit; easily managed; audited figures.—Write Z.8.95, care of Deacon's, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.

COAL.—Well-known, old-established London Coal Business.—Controlling Interest for Disposal; good dividend record; railway wharves, horses, motor and petrol lorries, spacious wharf accommodation; continuity of management could be arranged.—Write Box F.354, The Times, E.C.4.

DAIRY, lovely growing part SURREY; very old established family business; suit gentleman as investment to run under manager; £3,000.—HOLLAND, 307, Gray's Inn-road, W.C.1.

EASTBOURNE.—Several excellent PRIVATE & HOTELS, from £500 to £15,000.—ABATT and Co., 35, Cornfield-road.

FAMILY and COMMERCIAL HOTEL for Disposal by society through domestic reasons. The Hotel was one of the old posting houses, and is situate on main motoring road in HAMPSHIRE. There is a firmly established, good-class trade, and Chartered Accountant's figures, which can be seen, show a consistent and steady turnover. Good lease at an advantageous rent. Price £5,500, all at, includes valuable inventory.—Bona fide purchasers apply vendor's Sole Agents, ALAWAY and JETKINS, 20, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1.

FOR SALE, fully licensed small very old-established good-class HOTEL in own grounds on cliff, facing sea and South.—Particulars, Hill, Solicitor, Budleigh Salterton.

GENUINE BUSINESS for SALE, manufacturing repairing and selling antique furniture; audited figures; good turnover and profits. £1,500.—Write Box 0275, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

HIGH-CLASS CONFECTIONERY BUSINESS and CAFE for disposal, with Freehold Premises.—Mr. WILMSHURST, Accountant, Hereford.

HOTEL (Torquay) and GARAGE; 23 beds; main garage 10 cars and five lock-ups, three pumps; main road; few doors from G.W. Railway station; large dance room; tennis court. Freehold; going concern; only £6,500 all at; bargain.—HOLLYMAN, 347, Torquay-road, Paignton.

ILL-HEALTH compels disposal at FIRST REASONABLE OFFER of splendid Freehold 12-roomed GUEST HOUSE at Great Malvern. Present net profits over £500 per annum. Inspection can be arranged with from £1,000 to £2,000. Must be sold. Genuine and exceptional opportunity.—Write Box A.99, The Times, E.C.4.

LEASE and GOODWILL of 660-bed and BREAKFAST HOUSE or FURNISHED FLATS; going concern; first-rate investment; price £1,850, including lease and furniture.—Write Z.2.60, 103, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

MAYFAIR.—Attractive SERVICE SUITES serving breakfast only; valuable 18 years' lease; hot and cold basins and up-to-date furnishing; profit £500 year with little trouble; bargain, £2,000.—LUXFORD, 34, Oxford-street (next Frascati), W.1.

PRINTING BUSINESS (letterpress and bookbinding) in small country town; modern freehold building and well-equipped plant; owner retiring.—Write Box 0.1980, The Times, E.C.4.

RETAIL WIRELESS.—Shop, showroom, living accommodation; good market town; low rent; large scope.—Rapkins, Guildford, Surrey.

SOAP MANUFACTURING BUSINESS for SALE; established 16 years; recently registered.—Write Box G.495, The Times, E.C.4.

TWO and LUNCHEON ROOMS close to the BRITISH MUSEUM, trading over well-established business taking £50 per week; 21 years' lease. Price £1,000 complete.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022.

WELL-KNOWN and much-advertised West End ESTATE AGENTS' BUSINESS for private DISPOSAL, with extensive country practice. Nett profits about £1,800 per annum, Accountant's figures. Genuine reasons. Price £5,500, including valuable lease of ground-floor offices, furniture and fittings. Experienced manager retained if desired.—Write Box 0.1981, The Times. Bankers' and solicitors' references required.—Write, first instance, "Rostrum," Box 473, Willings, 86, Strand, W.C.2.

PRIVATE HOTEL in favourite suburb of London, overlooking common; 16 bed rooms, sitting room, large lounge, dining room, three bath rooms, &c., and flat let at £110; in excellent repair and well equipped; takings average £2,600. Price, including lease, furniture, &c., £2,950.—Apply HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., Ltd., 33, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.1.

GUEST HOUSE, 4, Wilton-road, EASTBOURNE); 15 bed rooms, two bath rooms, dining room, lounge, &c.; in excellent repair and well furnished; takings, 1929, £1,505. Price £1,500 for 10 years' lease, furniture, and equipment, £1,500.—HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., as above.

LUNCHEON and TEA ROOM in very heart of the West End; attractive, newly decorated first-floor premises seating 25-30 and held at the remarkably low rent of £75 per annum inclusive. Price £425 or near offer.—Sole Agents, HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., as above.

RESTAURANT, LONDON, N.W.—Premier position; for Licensed Wine and Beer; takings £100 per week. Rent £250. Price £5,000. Stock at valuation, below SOUTH DEVON.—Old-Established Free Fully Licensed HOTEL, centre tourist and sporting district; ample bed rooms, fine lounge, billiard and reception rooms; stabling; garage 30 cars; electric light; large garden; takings £5,500; profits £1,180 per annum. Price £5,500. Stock at valuation.—FRESSON and PARTNERS, valuers, Lands., Exeter. Tel. 4092.

THE "BUSINESS OFFERS" Column will be found on the front page.

PUBLIC NOTICES

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for TWO or more APPOINTMENTS as SHIP SURVEYOR will be held in London on the 7th May, 1930. Limits of age 25 to 40, salary £300 to £500, plus bonus (at present £123 on £300). Every candidate must have been trained in the theory and practice of ship design, construction, and repair for not less than five years, and thereafter have had practical experience for not less than three years. He must have attained a position of responsibility in a shipbuilding or ship-repairing establishment, and must also possess a University Degree in naval architecture, or furnish other evidence of satisfactory educational attainments.

Apply to Senior Staff Officer, Establishment Department (Mercantile Marine Branch), Board of Trade, 61, George-street, London, S.W.1, for further details and application form.

Last date for receipt of completed application forms, 24 March, 1930.

Board of Trade, February, 1930.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS FOR ENGLAND.

UNION OF BENEFICES MEASURE, 1923.

Notice is hereby given that a COMMISSION has been APPOINTED by the Bishop of London to inquire and report to him upon the desirability of uniting (1) the Benefice of PENTON-STREET, SAINT SILAS, and part of the Benefice of PENTONVILLE, SAINT JAMES; and (2) the Benefice of CLERKENWELL, SAINT PHILIP, GEANVILLE-SQUARE, and the remaining part of the Benefice of PENTONVILLE, SAINT JAMES; all in the County of Middlesex and in the Diocese of London, and upon all matters affecting such unions or connected therewith and the terms thereof.

The Commission will hold a local inquiry, and their public sitting for that purpose will be at 10.30 a.m. Parish Hall, 74, Penton-street, N.1, on Thursday, 6th March, 1930, at 7 p.m. at which all persons desirous of offering any evidence or making any representation in relation to the said Unions or being otherwise interested in the matter are invited to attend.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1930.

L. GEORGE DIBDIN, Chairman of Bishop's Commission.

1, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1.

LONDON BUILDING ACT, 1894—HEIGHT OF BUILDINGS, HARROLD, Limited. RECONSTRUCTION of BUILDING ABUTTING on BASIL-STREET, HANS-CRESCENT and HANS-ROAD, KENSINGTON.

Pursuant to the 48th section of the above Act notice is hereby given that the London County Council will on the 17th day of February, 1930, CONSENT to THIS BUILDING being INCREASED to a GREATER HEIGHT than that prescribed by the above Act by the erection of additional storeys.

Plans and particulars of the proposed addition and a copy of the consent of the Council may be inspected between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. (10 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. on Saturdays) at the office of the Superintending Architect, the County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.

Dated the 18th day of February, 1930.

(Sgd.) L. G. BLANC, Architect.

Harrods, Limited, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

LONDON HOSPITAL, WHITECHAPEL, E.1.

A QUARTERLY GENERAL and SPECIAL COURT of the GOVERNORS will be held on WEDNESDAY March 5th, 1930, at half-past three o'clock precisely, to receive the report of the House Committee for the past three months.

The Court is made special for the affixing of the Seal of the Governors to certain documents.

By Order,

E. W. MORRIS, House Governor.

February 19, 1930.

NOTICE is hereby given that EXEMPTION from the provisions of Section 7 of the ALIENS RESTRICTIONS AMENDMENT ACT, 1919, has been GRANTED to Mr. CHARLES LOUIS FISCHER, of the Savoy Hotel, Strand, London, W.C.2, in respect of his continued use for all purposes of the name Charles Louis Fisher.

Dated this 19th day of February, 1930.

MICHAEL ABRAHAMS SONS & Co., 110, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2. Solicitors for the said Charles Louis Fisher.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY

3 lines 7s. 6d.; 2s. 6d. per line after

DRESSMAKER, French, makes, renovates; ladies' materials; good cut, latest styles; testimonials, estimates.—Janine, 77, Clarence-street, S.W.1. Bus 24.

LATEST models by Parisian Dressmaker, also own materials; high-class; moderate; end of season's outsize models for disposal.—Louise Mantica, First Floor, 40, Queen's-road, W.2. Park 4362.

FACTORIES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

VALUATIONS OF FACTORIES, PLANT, and MACHINERY, &c.

LEOPOLD FARMER & SONS,

Factory Specialists, Auctioneers, and Surveyors, 46, GRESHAM-STREET, BANK, E.C.2.

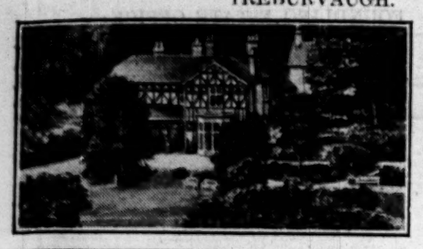
HORNSEY.—MODERN FREEHOLD GROUND-FLOOR FACTORY; area 8,000ft.; large yard and house. AUCTION SALE, 5th March.

20,000FT., PADDINGTON.—FACTORY on two floors to be LET; steam heated; all L.C.C. requirements. No premium.

SHEPHERD'S BUSH.—GROUND FLOOR BUILDING to be LET, with railway siding; area 18,000ft.; concrete floor, &c. In

RADNORSHIRE.
(SHROPSHIRE AND HEREFORD-SHIRE BORDERS.)
Knighton, Llandrindod Wells and Craven Arms (L.M.S. Stations), 5, 12 and 15 miles respectively.

TREBURVAUGH.



An Attractive FREEHOLD PROPERTY of
260 ACRES.
Delightfully situated well-equipped Residence.
Four reception, six principal bed and dressing rooms.
Spring water by gravitation, central heating, approved sanitation.
Inexpensive grounds, ornamental lake. Entrance lodge and two cottages.
Sound home farm; heavily timbered.
Good Sporting.
Immediate Possession.
An additional
300 ACRES
adjoining if required.
SOLE AGENTS: Messrs.
JACKSON & McCARTNEY,
CRAVEN ARMS, SHROPSHIRE

FLATS AND CHAMBERS
(Continued from Page 24)

WAY & WALLER.
FLATS.
3, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

MAYFAIR.—Exclusive modern Family Flat with six bed rooms, two principal bath rooms, two magnificent reception rooms and lounge hall, and complete labour-saving domestic offices; central heating, constant hot water; day and night porters; passenger lift, &c.; extra servants' accommodation can be had.—Mayfair 8022 (extension 1).

NEW CAVENDISH STREET.—First-floor Unfurnished Mansion Flat, newly decorated throughout; three bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, and kitchen; passenger lift; new lease at £300 per annum inclusive.—Mayfair 8022 (extension 1).

OVERLOOKING KENSINGTON GARDENS. — A spacious Maisonette, comprising four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, and kitchen; beautifully furnished and in excellent repair; central heating, constant hot water; rent includes plate and linen.—Mayfair 8022 (extension 5).
WAY and WALLER, 3, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

GOLDSCHMIDT & HOWLAND,
15, HEATH-STREET, HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3.
Tele., Hampstead 1047 (three lines).

TO BE LET WITHOUT PREMIUM.
HAMPSTEAD, with splendid views over playing-fields. *Reputé with all modern conveniences.*
Splendid MANSION FLAT, second floor; passenger lift; five bed, two reception, bathroom; £350 per annum inclusive.—Apply GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

SERVICE AVAILABLE.
HAMPSTEAD.—FLAT to LET with exceptionally large rooms. Rental £225 per annum. Every house and statistical.—Apply GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

ST. JAMES'S.—A well FURNISHED LITTLE BACHELOR FLAT, containing bed room, sitting room, bath, and kitchenette, to be LET for six or 12 months; exceptional opportunity.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

ST. JAMES'S.—A well FURNISHED BACHELOR SERVICE FLAT, containing two bed, bath, sitting room, and hall; passenger lift; central heating, &c.; to be LET for six or 12 months. An absolute bargain owing to exceptional circumstances.—GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

BARGAINS, TWO AND THREE BED ROOMS, &c.
3-3½ GNS. PER WEEK.—WESTMINSTER, CHELSEA, and KENSINGTON.—Well FURNISHED FLATS; two and three bed rooms, one and two reception rooms, bath, and kitchen; telephones.—L. J. CURTIS and Co., Abbey House, 2, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

BARGAIN, FOUR BED ROOMS, &c.
41-5 GNS. PER WEEK.—MARBLE ARCH (close to).—Well FURNISHED MAISONNETTE; four bed rooms, two reception, kitchen, bath; telephone.—L. J. CURTIS and Co., as above.

THREE AND FOUR BED ROOMS, &c.
£140-160 PER ANNUM.—KENSINGTON, SOUTH KENSINGTON, and CHELSEA.—Unfurnished SELF-CONTAINED FLATS and MAISONNETTES; three and four bed rooms, two reception, kitchen, bath.—L. J. CURTIS and Co., as above.

KENSINGTON AGENTS, MARSH & PARSONS.
40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8. Western 1908.

KENSINGTON GARDENS (close to).—Attractive UPPER MAISONNETTE; four bed, bath, two reception and offices. New lease. No premium.—Sole Agents, MARSH and PARSONS, 40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8.
£190 P.A.

MAYFAIR. CURZON-STREET.—Unfurnished, UPPER PART, 11 rooms, three bath, two constant hot water; four years' lease; £350 per annum inclusive. No premium. Also garage in Mews. Flat, Connaught-mews, W.1. Reasonable rent. 'Phone Mus. 4356.

NEAR KENSINGTON GARDENS and NOTTING HILL GATE. Tube and District Stations; quiet and convenient. A delightful SELF-CONTAINED FIRST FLOOR FLAT with two bed, bath, one reception, £150 per annum inclusive.—Sole Agents, SLADDEN and SPEAR, 49, Royal-crescent, Holland Park-avenue, W.11. Park 7511.

PORTMAN-SQUARE.—Beautiful FLAT, in Mansions overlooking gardens; five bed rooms, two receptions, two baths; Constant Hot Water, Central Heating. Rent £700 exclusive.—Sole Agents, GEO. HEAD and Co., 40, Albion-road, S.W.19. Wellbeck 1319.

PUTNEY.—Excellent GROUND-FLOOR FLAT; two reception, four bed, bath, separate w.c., ideal boiler; suit large family. Rent £200.—54, Upper Richmond-rd. S.W.15. Putney 2696.

ROBINS, SNELL & TERRY,
London's Principal Flat Agents,
180, MOUNT-STREET, W.1; 122, VICTORIA-ST., S.W.1; WRIGHT'S-LANE, KENSINGTON, W.8.

SERVICE FLATS.
20, JERMYN-STREET, S.W.1,
and
3, CORK-STREET, W.1.
The comforts of an hotel and home combined. Family and bachelor service flats to be Let for long or short periods.
Excellent cuisine, lift, electric light, 'phone, constant hot water; rents, inclusive of service, from £5 to £12 guineas.—Gordon Chambers Co., Ltd., 20, Jermyn-street, S.W.1. 'Phone, Gerrard 6342.

SERVICE FLATS
(facing the Park).
Furnished or Unfurnished for any Period.
Furnished rents's reduced during the winter months.
Hall-class Restaurant. Children specially catered for.
Apply Secretary, ROYAL PARK MANSIONS, De Vere-gardens, London, W.8.
Telephone: Kensington 3875 (six lines).

SERVICE SUITES.
At a house of distinction. 191, QUEEN'S-GATE (Part only). An aristocratic residence with every modern convenience: butler, garage; 4-14gns.—Kens. 3251.

SERVICE SUITE of TWO Unfurnished ROOMS vacant; bath, &c. Rent £140. Good address. Near Gloucester-road Station.—Write Box G.494, The Times, E.C.4.

SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W. (close to Tube).—Excellent SELF-CONTAINED, bright, Unfurnished FLAT to be LET; two bed rooms, one reception room, bath (and kitchen); constant hot water; fourth floor, no lift; with or without servant. Rent £180 only. New Lease.—Apply Sole Agents, Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos. Sloane 3344 (three lines).

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Bright, unfurnished FLAT of two bed, reception, kitchen, and bath; £120 per annum.—GOODWIN and SON, 152, New Bond-st. W.1.

SLOANE-STREET (Knightsbridge).—A most attractive MANSION FLAT available three to six months; four bed, bath, two reception rooms, fourth floor; lift.—Apply AGARS, ADAMS and WATTS, 35, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234.
10-12 GNS. PER WEEK

SLOANE-STREET.—Attractive FURNISHED FLAT to be LET for three months; two bed, sitting, fitted bath, two reception rooms, maid's room and kitchen.—Agents, MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234.

BARKHALL ESTATE, CLAPHAM NEW FLATS, WHITEHALL COURT, BLOCK C, now AVAILABLE for LETTING; three-five rooms, constant hot water, Frigidaire fitments; lock-up garages; large well planned rooms; pleasant garden surroundings. Rents, together with Services, moderate. Apply for Illustrated booklet, Secretary, Dept. D/T, Estate Office, Albion-road, S.W.8. Telephone, Brixton 4681.

VERY LARGE STUDIO, with bed room, bath room; first floor; north; good address; £160; service and gas desired.—Write Box G.472, The Times, E.C.4.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
WESTMINSTER.—Beautifully light and newly decorated FLAT to be LET; three reception, six bed, two baths, kitchen, &c.; lease six years; rent £450; small premium; moderate rent furnished for one or two years. Apply FREDK. HAZELL and Co., 121, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT.
WHITEHALL COURT.—Two bed rooms, one reception room, and bath room; beautifully furnished, now available. Apply Estate Office, Whitehall Court, S.W.1. Telephone Victoria 2160.

50 GNS. QUEEN'S-GATE-TERRACE, S.W.7.—Exceptional Furnished or Unfurnished SERVICE SUITES of varying sizes; own bath rooms; constant hot water. Moderate charges, with or without board.—'Phone, Western 7041.

MARESFIELD-GARDENS, HAMPSTEAD.
£5,000 PURCHASES a FREEHOLD INVESTMENT, producing £300 per annum, with vacant possession of SELF-CONTAINED GROUND-FLOOR FLAT; five large rooms, kitchen, &c.; private drive and large garden.—Apply Hall, 1, York-street, Baker-street, W.1.

£310 PER ANNUM.—LANCASTER-GATE.—A unique UPPER MAISONNETTE, containing uninterrupted southerly views across Kensington Gardens; three bed rooms (two large), bath room, two reception rooms, very large kitchen; COMPLETE HOT WATER. Reputable premium.—HART HEPBURN and Co., 39-41, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Kens. 8926.

£235 PER ANNUM. No premium. CHELSEA. Cheyne-walk district.—Excellent MANSION FLAT, with four bed, bath, two sitting rooms, kitchen, &c. Available at once. New lease.—BOND and Co., 40, Marlborough-place, S.W.8. Gulliver 2600.

£220.—SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Attractive FOURTH FLOOR FLAT with lift; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, &c.; fittings, &c., £150.—Agents: DRAKE and RUCK, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY
SOUTHSEA.—Ideal Self-Contained Unfurnished SERVICE FLAT; seven rooms; on front, facing South. —Gladstone Hotel. Tele., 2784.

FURNISHED SUBURBAN HOUSES
TO be LET now, six, nine, 12 months, detached well FURNISHED HOUSE; nice garden, six-seven bed, three reception, bath; constant hot water; all conveniences; electric light, gas fires, cooker.—Tele. 0606 Ealing, or write Box P.960, The Times, E.C.4.

WIMBLEDON COMMON (just off).—Attractive well FURNISHED RESIDENCE from early March until Autumn (possibly longer); eight beds, bath, three reception; garage; secluded grounds; moderate rental to careful tenant. Freehold also for Sale.—Recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, S.W.19.

SUBURBAN HOUSES
3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

DIXON & Co.,
Railway-approach, Sutton, Surrey.
Tele., Sutton 3097 (three lines). And at Cheam.

PROPERTIES for AUCTION 13th MARCH
(unless previously sold).

CHEAM, best residential district, high ground, only half-mile Banstead Downs and golf.—Well-appointed modern detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, "HOOKSTEAD," YORK-ROAD; fitted modern improvements, electric light; six bed rooms, bath room, oak-panelled hall and dining room, drawing room, light domestic offices; pleasant, nicely laid-out gardens; GARAGE.

SUTTON, highest and best part, 10mins. station, convenient for tennis, social, and bowling clubs.—Attractive modern detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, "HILLCREST," ALBION-ROAD; six bed rooms, bath room, dining room with oak-panelled dado, drawing room, study, complete domestic offices; sunny gardens of over ONE-THIRD of an ACRE, kitchen garden, fish pond; two greenhouses; garage space; electric light, modern improvements.
Full particulars of these properties may be obtained from DIXON and Co., as above.

RELPH & SONS.
61A, HIGH-STREET, SIDCUP, KENT.
Tele. Sidcup 42, and at Bexley Heath.
PROPERTIES by AUCTION 26th February
(unless previously sold).

SIDCUP, best residential district, high ground.—Detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, "KILLGARTH," HALFWAY-ROAD, planned on two floors; eight bed rooms, bath, three reception rooms, complete domestic offices; electric light; garage; garden nearly ½ Acre.

BEXLEY, between SIDCUP and NEW ELTHAM, on bus route, standing well back from the road.—Double-fronted detached RESIDENCE, "THE HOLLIES," main wood; five or six bed rooms, bath, dressing room, three reception rooms, good offices; electric light; attractive large garden. ROOM for GARAGE.
Full particulars may be obtained from the Auctioneers as above.

HIGHGATE VILLAGE, CLOSE KENWOOD AND PARLIAMENT HILL.
HANDSOME detached non-basement RESIDENCE, occupying splendid position, overlooking private gardens in front, on high ground, close to Highgate Village, school, excellent travelling facilities, short walk Hampstead, Kenwood, and golf courses; six bed rooms, three reception rooms, bath, excellent offices; good garden; garage. FREEHOLD, £4,500.

CHURCH END, FINCHLEY.
CHARMING ATTRACTIVE modern semi-detached non-basement RESIDENCE on two levels of three, overlooking recreation ground, and close good travelling facilities to Tube, West End, &c.; in good repair, well fitted; five bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, and usual domestic offices; pleasant, nicely laid-out gardens; GARAGE.

SUTTON, highest and best part, 10mins. station, convenient for tennis, social, and bowling clubs.—Attractive modern detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, "HILLCREST," ALBION-ROAD; six bed rooms, bath room, dining room with oak-panelled dado, drawing room, study, complete domestic offices; sunny gardens of over ONE-THIRD of an ACRE, kitchen garden, fish pond; two greenhouses; garage space; electric light, modern improvements.
Full particulars of these properties may be obtained from DIXON and Co., as above.

BRECONSHIRE.
PRICE ONLY £2,400 WITH 12 ACRES.
Charming old-fashioned COUNTRY RESIDENCE of CHARACTER, in glorious position between Brecon and Abergavenny, with sunny aspect and in delightful grounds and rich pasture-land; three reception, billiard room, 8-11 bed rooms, bath (hot and cold), electric light, central heating; tennis lawn; stabling, garage; outbuildings and good cottage (more land up to 100 Acres can be had); GOOD SHOOTING available if required; first-rate sporting facilities.—Full particulars from W. HUGHES and SON, Ltd., 38, College-green, Bristol, who have inspected and strongly recommend the property. (17878.)

450 OR 1,000 ACRES.
AN EAST DEVON RESIDENTIAL ESTATE can be purchased at a price showing 4½ per cent. exclusive recreation and sporting.—SMITH, WOODHOUSE and WILLIS, Ltd., 5, Cavendish-place, W.1. Tele., Langham 1010.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE
3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

WEST DEVON (600ft. above sea level, on southern slope).—A RESIDENCE of distinction, facing South, and commanding beautiful views.
Lounge hall, two reception, bath room, 11 bed rooms.
Modern Conveniences.
Garage. Stabling. Cottage.
Pretty grounds, two tennis courts, fishpond fed by spring, walled kitchen garden, orchard and pasture.
TRESIDDER and Co., 37, Albemarle-street, W.1.

RENT, UNFURNISHED, £140 PER ANNUM.
Would be Let, Furnished.
WESTWARD HO! (two miles); fine position on THE BANKS OF THE RIVER TORRIDGE.
Charming RESIDENCE; hall, three reception rooms, 11 bed rooms, bath room, &c.; electric light, Co.'s water; stabling, boathouse, garage. Very attractive grounds of four acres, paddock, &c.
TRESIDDER and Co., 37, Albemarle-street, W.1.

HEDGES,
ESTATE AGENTS.
4, Bishopric, Horsham. 'Phone 185.

SUSSEX.—A particularly Attractive COUNTRY RESIDENCE in parklike Grounds of about 14 ACRES; five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms; electric light; capital outbuildings and well-built cottage. FREEHOLD, with VACANT POSSESSION, £4,000.—Apply HEDGES, as above.

HORSHAM (outskirts).—A pleasantly situated COTTAGE RESIDENCE; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception; garage; nicely panned garden; main services; possession June. £1,400.—Apply HEDGES, as above.

GLORIOUS VIEWS. HIGH IN THE NEW FOREST.
ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE; three reception rooms, four bed rooms, two bath rooms; kitchen, &c.; garage; company's electric light, central heating; 14½ ACRES pasture, orchard, and woodland. FREEHOLD, £3,500. Newly in the market.—HANKINSONS, Bournemouth.

BRECONSHIRE.
PRICE ONLY £2,400 WITH 12 ACRES.
A Charming old-fashioned COUNTRY RESIDENCE of CHARACTER, in glorious position between Brecon and Abergavenny, with sunny aspect and in delightful grounds and rich pasture-land; three reception, billiard room, 8-11 bed rooms, bath (hot and cold), electric light, central heating; tennis lawn; stabling, garage; outbuildings and good cottage (more land up to 100 Acres can be had); GOOD SHOOTING available if required; first-rate sporting facilities.—Full particulars from W. HUGHES and SON, Ltd., 38, College-green, Bristol, who have inspected and strongly recommend the property. (17878.)

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AN EAST DEVON RESIDENTIAL ESTATE can be purchased at a price showing 4½ per cent. exclusive rental and sporting.—SMITH, WOODHOUSE and WILLIS, Ltd., 5, Cavendish-place, W.1. Tele., Langham 1010.

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CHURCH END, FINCHLEY.
CHARMING ATTRACTIVE modern semi-detached non-basement RESIDENCE on two levels of three, overlooking recreation ground, and close good travelling facilities to Tube, West End, &c.; in good repair, well fitted; five bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, and usual domestic offices; pleasant, nicely laid-out gardens; GARAGE.

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In a favourite position close to Park and Terrace Gardens.
A substantially built detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE situate on high ground but within easy reach of station; six bed rooms, tiled bath room, two large reception rooms, and modern offices. A delightful compact property, recently converted into a complete self-contained flat; electric light; constant hot water; pleasant garden. Low price £1,950 for quick sale.—Sole Agents, HEARMONS and WEBB, Ltd., 44, The Quadrant, Richmond. 'Phone 1265.

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A Detached, soundly built RESIDENCE in good part of Putney, close to Roehampton and Putney Heath; ample garage space and large secluded tiled-in garden; six bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms (large rooms), &c. Bargain £1,600. Vacant.
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'Phones: Putney 5361 (4 lines), Richmond 3141 (4 lines).

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SYDENHAM-HILL (close to). EXECUTORS' SALE. Delightfully situated detached RESIDENCE, set in ¾ acre garden; planned two floors only; three reception, billiard room, nine bed and dressing rooms, bath room, domestic offices; ample garage space. VACANT POSSESSION. For SALE Privately or by AUCTION March 6th. Low price to wind up estate.—F. L. RICHARDSON, 5, Church-road, Upper Norwood, S.E.19.

A FREEHOLD BARGAIN.
PUTNEY HILL.
In quiet position, convenient Stations and Heath.
Modern detached RESIDENCE; five bed rooms, dressing room, three reception rooms; garage; garden. Price £2,950.—Apply

DOUGLAS KERSHAW & Co.,
153, Upper Richmond-road, Putney.

FREEHOLD, WITH GARAGE AND LARGE GARDEN.
CLOSE TO PUTNEY HEATH AND WIMBLEDON COMMON.
AN Architect's Model Period, Non-Basement RESIDENCE situate in this much-sought-after position to be LET or SOLD at a BARGAIN PRICE. Accommodation, two-eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms every modern labour-saving device and convenience; oak panelling in hall and lounge; tiled domestic offices.—Inspected and strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, KNIGHT and CO., 14, Cromwell place, South Kensington. Western 3424.

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CHORLEY WOOD, HERTS.—Rural; near station. Splendid train service.—Charming little HOUSE in well-stocked, laid-out garden 70 yards by 10, rockeries, pergola; two reception, three bed, bath (hot and cold), tiled hall, kitchen, &c.; electric light, gas, company's water; built-in wardrobe, dressing table, window seat, bookcase; Freehold £1,200; £800 mortgage could remain; would sell furnished at valuation, as owner ordered abroad.—Write Box M.1540, The Times, E.C.4.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.
CLOSE to the School, standing on about 9,750 square feet, with a frontage of about 50 feet. A spacious FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.
Suitable also for conversion into Flats, or is ideal as a Private School. Contains three entertaining rooms, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, and extensive offices; large garden, room for tennis or cricket.
CENTRAL HEATING.
PRICE £2,750.
For full particulars, apply Sole Agents,
DRUCE & CO., LTD.,
55, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 8191.

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CROYDON, SOUTH, most convenient position.—Double-fronted, detached, in own grounds over ONE ACRE. Accommodation comprises: 21 principal rooms, five baths, and conveniences, arranged as four unfurnished suites (almost self-contained), and capable of producing a large income, or most suitable for institution, hotel, or school; garage for two or more cars; hard tennis court. FREEHOLD. For SALE privately at low figure, or by AUCTION, March 27th.—Photos and particulars: STEWART KLITZ and Co., 117, South End, Croydon. Tel., Fairfield 5577.

EXCEPTIONALLY well built, modern, labour-saving RESIDENCE, full-size garage, for SALE, with possession. Pleasantly situated just off main road, close buses, trams, and shops, and within five mins. of station. Four good bed rooms (two with lavatory basins and gas fires), tiled bath room, &c., two large rec. rooms, large, light kitchen, tiled scullery, cupboards, coke boiler, and usual scullery. E. light. Good garden. Price £1,475; mortgage or purchase terms arranged.—Apply Scott, Clifton, Station-road, New Barnet.

A BEAUTIFUL RIVERSIDE PERIOD RESIDENCE FACING HAM MEADOWS.—A "picturesque FREEHOLD RESIDENCE with delightful garden of about ONE ACRE to the River at an unspoiled point; seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms, usual domestic offices; garage with chauffeur's quarters. A bargain at £5,000. Early inspection advised.—Apply 16-18-ST.) PENNINGTONS, Ltd., Estate Agents, Richmond.

BEAUTIFUL SMALL RESIDENCE.
FOUR Bed, two reception, hall; garage; large garden; heating, electricity, gas. FREEHOLD. £1,650. Mortgage if desired.—Hall, Norfolk House, 93, Medford-hill, S.W.12. Streatham 2258.

FREEHOLD HOUSE; central heating; three public, four bed; garage, workshop, garden back and front; £2,300 or near offer. Occupation now.—Teale, 21, Lawrie Park-crescent, Sydenham.

GOLDERS GREEN, within four minutes' walk of the Tube.—To be SOLD, a thoroughly well-built, pre-War HOUSE, with really good-size lofty rooms, and embodying all modern improvements; six bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, scullery; nice garden. PRICE £2,100. Lease about 73 years.—For appointment to view write Owner, in occupation, A. Hirst, Esq., 54, Woodstock-road, N.W.11.

HAMPTON.—Owner going abroad, must SELL charming Detached MODERN HOUSE, best road, near Station; dry, gravel soil; two reception, five beds, bath, kitchen, scullery; garage; good garden. £1,250 FREEHOLD. Vacant. Or by Auction March 14th.—MILESTONE and COLLIS, 43, Church-road, Teddington.

NORTHWOOD, PINNER, WATFORD, BUSHEY, ST. ALBANS.—Estate Agents, STIMPSON, LOCK and VINCE. Offices at all centres.

IN PERFECT REPAIR AND ORDER THROUGHOUT.
PUTNEY HEATH.—A really delightful, detached, NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE, almost on two floors; six bed, bath, two large reception, and lounge; garage, charming garden. Only £3,200.—LANGLY SMITH, 185, Upper Richmond-road, S.W.15. Tele. 1198 Putney.

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THAMES DITTON (good position, close to Portsmouth road).—Charming modern semi-detached CORNER HOUSE in excellent condition; two reception, four bed, bath, large kitchen and scullery, &c.; electric light and power, gas; large garden and garage; £1,350.—HIRD, 53, Fife-road, Kingston.

SOUTH ASPECT. DOUBLE-FRONTED, DETACHED.
MOTOR GARAGE
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WIMBLEDON HILL (just off), excellent situation.—Well-built detached HOUSE; four bed rooms, bath room, two sitting rooms, kitchen and scullery; garage. From £1,680. Inspection advocated.—Agent, FRANK N. BATEMAN, F.A.I., 6, Broadway, Wimbledon. 'Phone 2990.

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WIMBLEDON PARK.—Convenient FREEHOLD HOUSE for SALE; six bed, &c.—PENMAN and Co., 104, Guilford-street. Terminus 3914.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE
3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

£3,500. FREEHOLD. 11½ ACRES.
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AN old brick and flint COUNTRY COTTAGE; three bed rooms, bath room, two rooms; old-world gardens; fine trees; water, gas, and electric light. Low price FREEHOLD.—FROST, Auctioneer, Beaconsfield, Bucks.

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A Delightful pre-war detached NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE in select thoroughfare close Teddington Lock and three golf courses; five beds, bath, three reception, and large hall, on two floors; ample servants' quarters; electric light throughout; charming garden with tennis lawn, &c. Room for garage. Must be sold at once. Price only £2,500 FREEHOLD.—EDWARDS ESTATES, Ltd., 61, City-road, E.C.1.

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A SMALL HOUSE FOR SALE; four bed rooms, bath, and usual offices; two reception rooms, kitchen, &c.; telephone, gas, co.'s water; ¾ ACRE ground; motor garage; lovely views.—Mrs. H. J. Holmes, Estate Agent, Whitchurch Reading.

BATTLE ABBEY (near).—Charming COUNTRY HOUSE, on high ground; South aspect; ideal situation; two large reception, three bed, box room, tiled bath room (hot and cold); two w.c.'s; stabling; garage; main water, gas; on a choice site 90ft. by 300ft. Splendid views. £1,750 FREEHOLD.—H. F., "Bon-a-Vista," Battle, Sussex.

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50 MIN. LONDON.

BERKHAMSTEAD.—Exceptionally well-built detached HOUSE; South aspect; garden back and front; five bed rooms, three reception; compact, modern hot water system; three w.c.'s; main services; garage for two horses, harness room, coachhouse now used as garage; close schools; golf, town, station. PRICE £3,000.—Write F. 48, Rodney-court, London, W.9.

BOURNEMOUTH, Talbot Woods.—Charming MODERN RESIDENCE; five bed, bath, three reception rooms. £2,500 FREEHOLD. Larger House, with garage, £3,000.—W. H. WILLOUGHBY, F.A.I., 142, Old Christchurch-road, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH, close to centre, railway station, and golf links.—Medium-sized RESIDENCE, redecorated and modernised; in excellent order; three reception, six bed and dressing, bath, good offices; electric light and heat; pleasant garden; ample garage space. PRICE £2,300.—Recommended by Sole Agents, HAKINSON'S, Bournemouth. (D.1.)

HANDY FOR STOKE POGES GOLF.
BUCKS.—GEORGIAN HOUSE in beautiful old grounds and paddocks; seven acres; eight bed rooms, three reception, bath; electric light; two cottages, stabling, garage; trout stream. £5,600.—Agents, REBBECK BROS., The Square, Bournemouth.

DORSET, in the PORTMAN HUNT.—MANOR HOUSE in old-world village; four reception rooms, nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, &c.; electric light and pump; two cottages; stabling four, garage; 16 ACRES gardens and meadows, intersected by trout stream. FREEHOLD, £5,000 or offer for quick Sale.—HANKINSON'S, Bournemouth.

EASTBOURNE, MEADS (at the foot of the Downs).—Very attractive modern RESIDENCE, planned on two floors only, with two reception, four bed rooms, bath and usual offices; pleasant garden. Every convenience; £2,000. VACANT POSSESSION.—Owner's Agents, Messrs. KILLICK and DAVIES, 95, Terminus-road, Eastbourne.

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IPSWICH ONE MILE. LONDON 90 MINUTES.
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FINE MANSION in GROUNDS and PARK of 22 ACRES; four reception, billiard room, winter garden, 16 bed rooms, two bath rooms; electric light, central heating; also fine buildings; exceptional gardens and grounds; cottages; good shooting, boating, golf.—WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

Your week-end Cottage (at Denham). XVIth-CENTURY COTTAGE (fishing in the Misbourne and golf).
FREEHOLD COTAGE; two sitting, three bed, kitchen; garage; more than ½ an Acre. £1,400 or near offer. gravel soil.—Particulars Mrs. Townsend, Red Hill Cottage, Denham, Bucks.

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GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENTIAL ESTATE, 900 ACRES; fine GEORGIAN RESIDENCE in lovely grounds; excellent sport of much variety. Or would be let.—Price, &c., WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

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HADLEY COMMON, in most beautiful and healthy position overlooking the Common.—A well-built pre-War detached RESIDENCE with very delightful interior; five beds, large bath room, three indoor w.c.s; three pleasant reception rooms, kitchen, Thermostove, scullery, housemaid's pantry; electric light, gas; delightful garden facing South; artesian well. For garage; an easily worked house. VACANT POSSESSION. PRICE £2,400 FREEHOLD.—Agents, BATTY and STEVENS, 9, High-street, Barnet. (Barnet 2060.)

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BROMLEY, KENT.
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Three reception rooms, dance or billiard room, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, ground-floor offices.
BEAUTIFUL GARDEN, NEARLY 2 ACRES.
Return frontage, 235ft., could be sold off.
Or with six-roomed cottage and double garage.
£4,250 FREEHOLD.
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MARCHWOOD, 15, PARK-ROAD.
*In the best residential area, near golf links,

LONDON: 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.
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KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY,

FOUNDLING ESTATE OFFICE:
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WITH UNINTERRUPTED VIEW OVER THE GREEN PARK.

FACING SOUTH

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HISTORICAL SITE OF BARONESS

BURDETT-COUTTS' MAYFAIR HOUSE.

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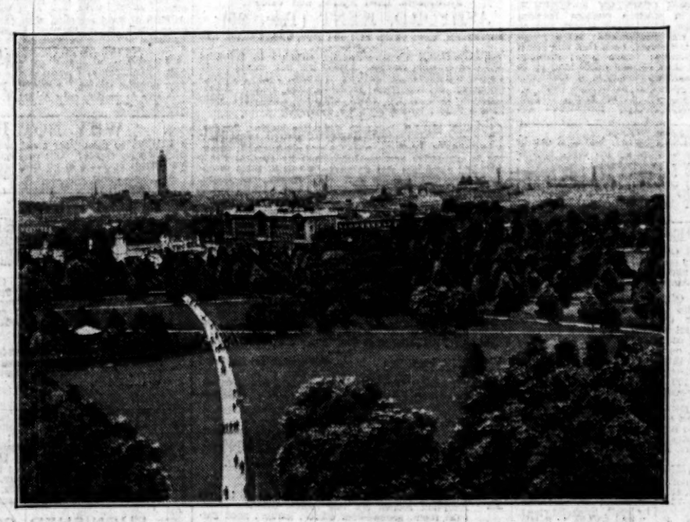


THE TENDENCY TO-DAY IS TOWARDS A MAXIMUM OF COMFORT AND REFINEMENT OF LIVING WITH A MINIMUM OF CARE AND MANAGEMENT. THESE IDEALS ARE REFLECTED IN STRATTON HOUSE, WHICH INCLUDES AS A RESULT OF CAREFUL STUDY OF THE NOTABLE APARTMENT BUILDINGS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD A CHEERFULNESS AND COMFORT HITHERTO ALMOST UNKNOWN.

A DRAWING ROOM.

AMONG THE MODERN FEATURES

ARE

A SPACIOUS LOUNGE HALL.

THE LATEST PANEL HEATING SYSTEM.
CONSTANT HOT WATER NIGHT AND DAY.
SOUND PROOF CEILINGS AND WINDOWS.

GLAZED FOLDING DOORS BETWEEN RECEPTION ROOMS, WHICH WHEN OPEN PROVIDE A LARGE SALON.

THERE IS A SYSTEM OF INTERNAL TELEPHONES TO EACH FLAT.

THE KITCHENS ARE FITTED FOR BOTH GAS AND ELECTRIC COOKING, AND THERE ARE AMPLE QUARTERS FOR SERVANTS, CONVENIENTLY ISOLATED FROM THE RESIDENTS' ACCOMMODATION. EXTERNAL COAL AND DUST RECEPTACLES ARE PROVIDED TO EACH FLAT.

Architects:—W. CURTIS GREEN AND PARTNERS. Builders:—HOLLOWAY BROS. (LONDON), LTD.

FOUR PASSENGER LIFTS

SERVE ALL FLOORS.

UNIFORMED PORTERS WILL ALWAYS BE IN ATTENDANCE.

THERE ARE SEVERAL SIZES OF FLATS AVAILABLE AT VARYING RENTS, THE ACCOMMODATION RANGING FROM:—

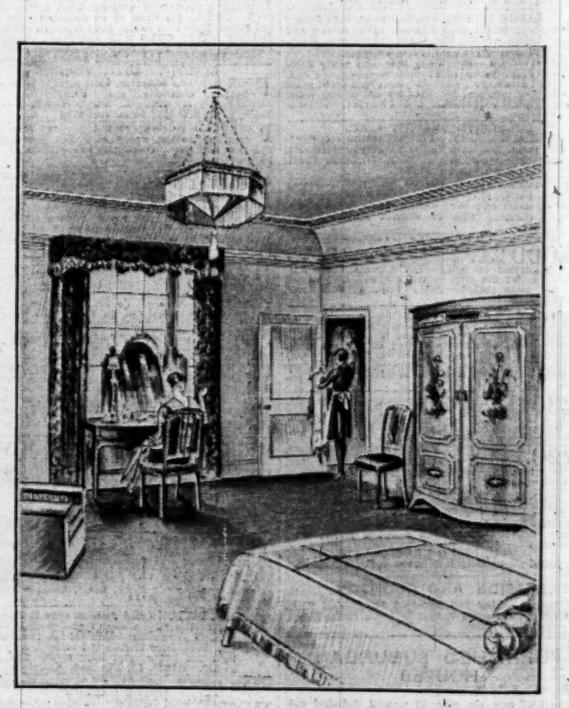
LOUNGE HALL, THREE RECEPTION ROOMS, FOUR PRINCIPAL BED ROOMS, TWO MAIDS' BED ROOMS, AND THREE BATH ROOMS; TO LOUNGE HALL, TWO RECEPTION ROOMS, THREE PRINCIPAL BED ROOMS, TWO MAIDS' BED ROOMS, AND TWO TO THREE BATH ROOMS; KITCHEN, PANTRY AND LARDER TO EACH FLAT.

ALL FLATS HAVE SEPARATE ENTRANCES AND LIFTS FOR SERVANTS, TRADESMEN, ETC., AND EXTRA SERVANTS' ROOMS CAN BE PROVIDED ELSEWHERE IN THE BUILDING IF REQUIRED.

A DINING ROOM.

SPECIMEN FLATS

TYPICAL EXAMPLES OF DECORATED FLATS AS PRODUCED BY EMINENT ARTISTS AND DECORATORS, SHOWING THE COMFORT AND ELEGANCE OF STRATTON HOUSE, HAVE BEEN COMPLETED AND ARE READY FOR INSPECTION.



CORNER OF A BEST BED ROOM.

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MESSRS. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, HANOVER SQUARE, W.1, AND MESSRS. JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 6, MOUNT STREET, W.1.

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